THE TIMES

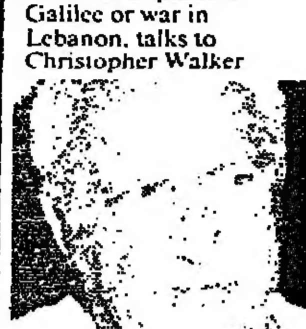
No 61,762 MONDAY FEBRUARY 20 1984



THE TIMES

Tomorrow

Sharon speaks
Ariel Sharon (below), architect of peace in Galilee or war in Lebanon, talks to Christopher Walker



Fashion leather
Fashion Page goes leather-bound

Cup draw
Draw for the sixth round of the FA Cup analysed by Stuart Jones

Royal Reflections
Prince Philip on horses, nuclear weapons, progress and not putting your foot in it

Computer challenge
Still time to enter The Times National Computer Challenge, with valuable prizes. See Computer Horizons

Climbers die in Scotland

Three climbers were killed and one was injured in Scotland yesterday. One man fell to his death on Ben Nevis; a woman died at Glen Coe and a man was blown to his death in the Cairngorms.

Dollar likely to fall sharply

The value of the dollar is likely to fall sharply this year, according to a survey by a leading government securities analyst Page 17

Heath warning

Mr Edward Heath warned Mrs Margaret Thatcher against a policy of confrontation with the unions. He said that consensus had become a dirty word in some quarters Page 2

Gulf flare-up

Heavy fighting flared again in the central sector of the Gulf War Front, as Iran accused Iraq of breaking its pledge to suspend air and artillery attacks on cities Earlier story, page 6
Leading article, page 11

Bugging cases

The legality of British telephone tapping is to be tested by the European Court of Human Rights, and a senior Irish politician's bugging claims are to be investigated Page 4

Vatican pact

The new concordat between Italy and the Vatican, signed at the weekend, includes a number of concessions by the Roman Catholic Church Page 4

Macmillan title

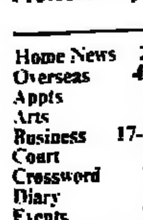
Mr Harold Macmillan is to take the title Earl of Stockton, after his former constituency Page 3

Bigger fines

Maximum fines which can be imposed by magistrates are to be doubled Page 3

Moorcroft wins

David Moorcroft, the world 5,000 metres champion, beat the entire New Zealand world cross country team in a 10 kilometres road race in Auckland Page 21



Defence Ministry hid ship design errors, says MP

By Julian Haviland, Political Editor

Ministers are to be questioned by a Labour MP about what he believes to be a long history of incompetence by Ministry of Defence staff concerned with the design of warships.

Mr Norman Godman, MP for Greenock and Port Glasgow, who is fighting to secure the future of the Scott-Lithgow shipyard, said yesterday that the yard's reputation and prospects had been damaged because senior people in government service wished to conceal errors, particularly in the design of electrical systems, for which they were themselves responsible.

Mr Godman is to table questions in Parliament to Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for Defence, asking him to explain the delay to the Challenger, a highly specialized seabed operations vessel built for the Royal Navy.

It was completed on schedule in the Scott-Lithgow yard at Greenock, only to be delayed for a year because of faulty electric cables which are having to be replaced.

The yard is not responsible for the faults because the cables were supplied to the specification of the *Ministry of* Defence.

The extent of the problems is well known to the Scott-Lithgow management and specialist staff. They are forbidden to discuss it because the advanced design of the Challenger is secret.

They greatly resent recent criticism by ministers of the yard's performance when the Government's own failures have been gross.

Their resentment is the greater because the same defence department division was guilty of similar mistakes when faulty cables were specified in the mid-1970s for a number of Oberon-class submarines built at Greenock and other yards.

Several miles of cable had to be changed, and millions of pounds paid in compensation to the builders, after several years of delay. On that occasion also the shipyard was unjustly blamed because the Ministry, pleading national security, prevented disclosure of where the blame lay.

Mr Godman, who was elected to Parliament last June, has decided that the national interest now requires disclosure.

The Scott-Lithgow yard nationalized in 1977, is to be sold by British Shipbuilders. Mr Godman wants to ensure that potential buyers set a proper value on the yard and on the skills of its workforce.

He said yesteday that he believed a total of 27 warships, including Oberon-class submarines supplied to Australia, Brazil and Chile, had to be recabled at a cost to the British taxpayer of more than £100m over several years.

He is to aske Mr Heseltine about the numbers, the cost and the cumulative effect on the Royal Navy's capability.

Mr Goodman told *The Times that his initial purpose had been* to defent the Scott-Lithgow *management* and workforce from the "appallingly heavy and sustained criticism from a number of sources, including ministers".

He also become concerned with the safety of naval vessels. As the son of a trawlerman, and having had two uncles lost at sea on trawlers, he wanted to the very highest level of safety of people crewinf vessels of all kind.

With ship design under review since the Falklands campaign, there was a danger that past mistakes, if not exposed, would be repeated when new ships were built.

Race against time, page 2



Welcome guest: Mrs Thatcher with her son's girl friend, Miss Karen Fortson, leaving church yesterday, followed by Mr Denis Thatcher and his son.

Israeli planes pound Damour

**From Robert Fisk
Beirut**

In a sudden change of sides in the Lebanese civil war, the Israelis yesterday sent their jets into action against Druze and Shia Muslim militias along the coastline south of Beirut, rocketing and strafing the ruined town of Damour and setting fire to a large timber warehouse a few hundred yards from the Mediterranean.

Israel said the building contained Palestinian guerrillas, although the only gunmen inside proved to be Lebanese militiamen fighting Christian Phalangists ensconced on the other side of the Damour River.

Two days ago, senior Lebanese Army officers were condemning Israel for refusing to allow government troops and reinforcements to land south of Damour to fight the militias,

British troops sail away

Britain's participation in the multinational force in Beirut has effectively come to an end, with the news that the Navy has taken the 100 soldiers formally based in Lebanon to Cyprus. Most of the men are still on board the Royal Fleet Auxiliary Reliant.

while the Druze had been boasting privately that they were on good terms with the Israelis.

Yesterday afternoon, a stream of ambulances carried wounded from the Shia Amal movement – who had thought themselves safe from Israeli air strikes – back to Beirut.

The raids came a few hours after Syria had indignantly told President Gemayel that his plan for a political settlement – which Saudi Arabia had quickly disowned on Saturday – was unacceptable. Mr Gemayel was told by President Assad to abide by the agreements at last year's Geneva reconciliation conference and abrogate Lebanon's unofficial peace treaty with Israel without preconditions.

With no other initiative in sight, Mr Gemayel is bracing himself for a last militia onslaught against his troops in the mountain village of Souk el-Gharb, but it is being said that even the soldiers there – the trusted Eighth Brigade – may be unwilling to fight. If the village falls, the militias can move down to Baabda and the presidential palace itself.

Soul el-Gharb was bombarded throughout Saturday increased along the front line between the two halves of Beirut.

The Italian contingent of the defunct multinational force began its withdrawal through *the port area of the city in the* morning, and one soldier was wounded by snipers when the convoy of white-painted lorries came under fire.

Continud on back page, col 1

Blockade by lorry drivers spreads across France

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The blockade of roads and railway lines, which was begun on Friday by lorry drivers protesting over delays caused by customs officials on the Franco-Italian frontier, spread across all France yesterday, causing further extensive traffic jams, clashes with police, and confusion.

Last night, the situation seemed to be getting worse, as drivers ignored a call by the leader of the biggest road haulage contractors' union to free the Chamonix Valley and threatened to set their lorries on fire if the police try to clear their barricades. Some were reported to be preparing petrol bombs in anticipation of new clashes.

Throughout the weekend, the Government continued to insist that it would not give in to the "ultimatum" from the drivers who were demanding the withdrawal of all police and army vehicles sent to clear the blockades, the reopening of the frontier with Italy, and immediate negotiations with the Government on an ever-growing list of grievances.

M Gaston Defferre, Minister for the Interior, said: "Even if the road hauliers have good reason for their discontent, it is totally unacceptable that they should launch their action the day before the family holidays (school mid-term), thereby preventing all road and rail traffic

"Such action constitutes an attack on individual liberties. It is also against the law. Those who seek to exploit the situation for political purposes against the Government should know that it will not alter our determination."

On Saturday, nearly 300 riot police using tear gas, charged the massed ranks of lorry drivers in Cluses on the main road up the Chamonix Valley to the Mont Blanc Tunnel. The drivers had been holding the town under virtual siege since Friday totally blocking all vehicles from entering or leaving. Thousands of trapped holidaymakers had to be put up in local schools and gymnasiums.

Two lorry dirvers were arrested in the clashes, *one as he* tried to attack a policeman with a meat hook.

On the main A6 motorway to the south near Beaune, angry lorry drivers threw stones at the windscreen of a bus carrying children as it tried to push its way through their blockade. In another incident near Clermont Ferrand in the Auvergne, a woman was killed as her husband, beside himself with anger at the long delays caused by the action, crashed after reversing abruptly in an attemp: to get out of the jam.

Many of the thousands of lorries which have been on the road for nearly a week now waiting to cross the Alps, have been forced to dump their loads of rotting fish, vegetables, and other perishable goods by the roadside, while others have sent their livestock to local abattoirs rather than let them die of thirst and hunger.

● **Talks offered:** M Charles Fiterman, the Transport Minister, said after an emergency Cabinet meeting that the Government was prepared to negotiate with the drivers from tomorrow (Reuter reports). He said he had contacted drivers' representatives and added that all barricades should be lified soon.

Falkland force may be halved by 1986

By Rodney Cowton, Defence Correspondent

The British garrison in the Falkland Islands may be reduced by up to a half when the £215m airport is completed.

Although a political decision has not been taken, the indications are that it will be cut to between 2,000 and 3,000 men.

However, that assumes some progress towards resuming normal relations with Argentina, but no permanent resolution of the issue of the islands' long-term control.

Since the conflict of 1982 the British military presence, including patrolling ships has *usually amounted* to about 4,500 men, although rising, at present, towards 6,000 because of an influx of Royal Engineers to take advantage of the southern summer for construction.

The size and composition of the Falklands force will be influenced by the airport, which is due to be operational by April next year, and to have all facilities completed 12 months later, and by completion of a chain of radar stations.

The airport, now under construction will enable the garrison to be reduced because it can accommodate large jet aircraft, so reinforcements can be flown in faster and in greater numbers.

It appears the garrison's cost is about £200m a year. A reduced garrison, and progressive introduction of more economic maintenance, should bring the cost to under £100m a year within two years.

The nucleus of a reduced garrison would be a substantial RAF presence and a sizeable infantry contingent, possibly a battalion strong, about 600 men.

It will probably be possible to reduce four frigates or des troyers normally on station. That will be helped by the introduction of inshore patrol boats, and the expected arrival this year of the converted container ship Reliant, at present off Lebanon, which carries four helicopters.

Other likely changes are:

● Much more reliable flying conditions at the new airport, about 30 miles west of Stanley Airport, will probably make it possible for air defence, at present based on Phantom supersonic jets and Harrier short-take-off jets, to be borne by Phantoms.

● The Royal Engineers are planned to be reduced by more than 1,000, from the present peak 1,200.

● The use of Hercules transport aircraft will be substantially reduced, particularly on the air-bridge between Ascension Island and the Falklands, where they will probably be replaced by TriStar wide-bodied jets, with an estimated saving of £25m a year.

Sovereignty sticking point, page 6

Texan joins Thatchers in church

Miss Karen Fortson, Mr Mark Thatcher's Texan girl friend accompanied the Prime Minister to yesterday's morning service at a small parish church near Chequers, where she was a weekend guest.

Miss Fortson, aged 24, who is the daughter of an oil businessman, was driven to the church of St Peter and Paul at Ellesborough, Buckinghamshire, with the Prime Minister.

The party later returned to Chequers for a buffet lunch with a number of the Prime Minister's "political friends". Miss Fortson was also among the guests at a lunch for Crown Prince Hiro of Japan at Cheqners on Saturday, but a spokesman for the Prime Minister advised people not to read too much into the weekend.

'Third choice' gamble at GCHQ

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

Union leaders are considering drawing up a third option for staff at the Government Communications Headquarters in Cheltenham to sign in competition with the forms circulated by the Government in preparation for its ban on unions there.

The idea is to give staff a chance to say that they wish to remain employed at GCHQ and retain their union membership. They are being asked by the Government to resign union membership in return for £1,000 or to accept a transfer from the secret communications organization.

Union leaders are convinced that Whitehall claims that up to half of GCHQ staff have decided to renounce union membership are part of a "bluffing game". However, they are aware that issuing their own option form could be risky because the Government's position would be strengthened if staff ignored it.

The unions presented "refined" versions of their compromise proposals to Sir Robert Armstrong, Secretary to the Cabinet, last week and they hope the Prime Minister will respond quickly to their request for a meeting.

The TUC's decision to report the Government to the International Labour Organization for alleged breaches of conventions guarantanteeing freedom of association was supported last night by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

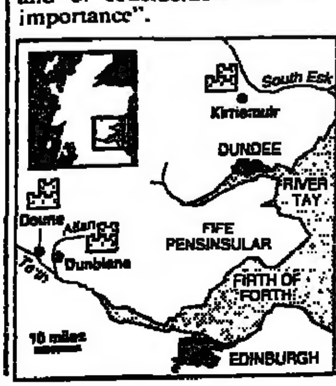
Scots drought yields up three Roman forts

The exceptionally dry summer in Scotland last year has yielded a wealth of archaeological discoveries, including three Roman forts, it is announced today.

The severity of the drought that developed in Scotland in July and lasted until late August meant that extensive parch *markings* began to form in cereal crops and pasture.

The distinctive patterns shown in photographs from the air disclosed the location of buried monuments.

The Royal Commission on the Ancient and Historical Monuments of Scotland says that last year's archaeological air survey revealed information that is "sensationally exciting and of considerable historical importance".



Mr Gordon Maxwell, one of the Commission's investigators, added: "The results of the survey are still being processed but already it is possible to report that 1983 has been a vintage year. In practically every category of ancient site, we have had new and exciting examples.

"We have found long timber halls some five or six thousand years in age, whole cemeteries of burial cairns and barrows, and villages of the early and later Iron Age, in several instances associated with the enigmatic underground stone-built structures known as souterrains.

"The most startling discoveries, however, related to the Roman period, with the identification of no fewer than three hitherto unknown forts".

The first was discovered on the South Esk, near Kirriemuir and the castle of Inverquharity. It is relatively small and belongs to the Flavian period (AD 83 to 87). It may have been built on the orders of Julius Agricola.

The fort's purpose was to block one of the main avenues of invasion by which Caledonian tribes could have attacked Roman-occupied territory.

The second fort discovered is

Continued on back page, col 1

A medal for hospitality in Sarajevo

Last look at the Olympic ideal

From David Miller, Sarajevo

Sarajevo last night said farewell to the XIV Winter Olympic Games – an historic city which had put its heart and soul into a sporting tradition with a questionable future.

The only other communist Olympics, in Moscow four years ago, meticulously separted as far as possible the visitors from the inhabitants. The Yugoslavs embraced the tens of thousands who came with a spontaneous hospitality which has made it a unique event. Never in modern times did a host nation so underplay any financial imposition upon the guests – though inflation of the diner against Western exchange rates has helped.

It is clear that an open Olympics it is now only a matter of time. Juan Smaranch, President of the International Olympic Committee, and a master politician, cleverly continues to say that contract professionals will not be admitted, while simultaneously conceding the steady erosion of past principles and the advance of commerce. The Bosnian people have cherished a lost cause.



Twins on top: Phil Mahre (right) won the gold in the slalom, with brother Steve (left) taking silver.

In the final event of the Games yesterday, the Soviet Union predictably defeated their neighbours Czechoslovakia by two goals to none in a tough, close ice hockey final, thanks partly to brilliant goal minding by Vladislav Tretyak, valued by Montreal at more than half a million dollars. Earlier, the Mahre twins of America, 26-year-old Phil and Steve, had won the men's slalom gold and silver medals – Phil, the elder by four minutes, taking the gold.

In the ice skating exhibition which introduced the closing ceremony, the last performance was given by Jayne Torvill and Christopher Dean, who won Great Britain's only medal

They repeated last year's "Barnum" dance

Reports, page 20

Computer agreement may lead to inter-union disputes in Civil Service

By David Felton, Labour Correspondent

A new technology agreement between union officials and the Inland Revenue to end the suspension of 439 tax office staff in the West Midlands could lead to disputes between unions as the Government seeks to introduce computerization into other areas of the Civil Service.

The agreement, supported by the Inland Revenue Staff Federation executive, will be put to almost 60,000 tax office staff at meetings this week for endorsement. The workers at the Midlands offices will return to work pending the outcome of the meetings.

But the proposals have angered some other unions who still have to face negotiations with government departments on the installation of computerized equipment which is certain to lead to job losses. One official said last night that the agreement showed how "selfish" the federation and the Inland Revenue had been in reaching a deal with no apparent thought for the rest of the Civil Service.

Leaders of the nine Civil Service unions are expecting shortly to reopen discussions with senior Whitehall officials on an agreement for the whole of the service, a key component of which the unions will argue should be a commitment by the Government to no compulsory redundancies.

That was the central issue in the Midlands tax office dispute over computerization of the Pay as You Earn system which will be responsible for the loss of 4,000 jobs during the next four years. But the federation believes that, while it won no such agreement from the Inland Revenue, "the totality is as close as it is possible to get to a guarantee".

In an agreement, the management says it recognizes the concern of the staff and the federation about the risks of compulsory redundancy and it would be the aim to "do the utmost to avoid this".

The second area that could provoke a confrontation with other unions is concentrated on redeployment of staff whose jobs disappear as the computerization is introduced. If places cannot be found inside the Inland Revenue, staff can be transferred to other government departments.

That could cause difficulties in departments where unions have accepted, probably reluctantly, policies of non-replacement of staff and there could also be arguments over union membership.

The unions believe that a national agreement on new technology is becoming urgent in view of advanced plans to introduce new systems into the Department of Health and Social Security and the Department of Employment where payment of benefits and job matching will be handled by staff using visual display units.

The federation argues in a bulletin to its members that the agreement with the Inland Revenue gives many benefits to the staff including increased opportunities for job sharing, greater flexibility in leave arrangements and the prospects for more flexible working hours.

There is also to be a joint experiment in the 14 tax districts in the West Midlands for self determination of working arrangements which is regarded by the union as an important breakthrough. "If successful, the development of alternative working patterns could be extended and make a huge change in th department overall and perhaps over the whole of the Civil Service and even wider areas".

Ballyporeen locals drink in the Ronald Reagan Lounge.

Irish village expects Reagan

From Richard Ford, Dublin

The mud from the field where President Reagan's Irish ancestor once lived in little more than a shack is already on sale at 30p a bag. Ronald Reagan driving licence holders and pictures of him on horseback sell among the more traditional souveirs of Irish crystal, while extra supplies of Reagan commemorative tee-shirts have been ordered for the local drapers-cum-grocery store.

And at the Ronald Reagan Lounge, centre of the burgeoning Reagan memorabilia industry in Ballyporeen, co Tipperary, they are preparing a "thousand Irish welcomes" for the tiny village's most famous native son.

When he visits the Irish Republic in June, the 350 inhabitants of the one-street village confidently expect the President and his wife to travel to his great-grandfather's birthplace. Since 1980, when Debrett's traced the president's roots to the rural Irish village, the enterprising in Ballyporeen have been preparing for his visit.

None more so than John and Mary O'Farrell. Their bar was renamed "The Ronald Reagan Lounge within weeks, and large signs saying: "The Ronald Reagan Lounge welcomes you to Ballyporeen", greet visitors entering the village, while inside, above an open fire, is a picture of the president himself and a chart of his family tree.

The idea of selling the mud, dug and then wrapped in celophane by Mrs O'Farrell, came after a visit to South Africa where her husband saw gold dust being marketed in similar fashion.

"It was selling like hot cakes, so we thought it was a great idea for the soil where the president's ancestors once had a home", Mr O'Farrell says. He is hoping the president will have a glass of Guinness in his bar, as in some of the four letters to the couple Mr Reagan has apparently been proud of the fact that he now has his very own Irish saloon.

"I'm as certain he will open the doors and order a drink as I am certain of anything in this life. He will be made very welcome, particularly as the eyes of the world will be upon us", Mr O'Farrell says.

Excitement over the sudden interest in Ballyporeen is hard to find elsewhere in a village which is typical of many throughout rural Ireland, with most of the inhabitants owing their livelihoods to the farming industry. Those and a number of small bars, including one whose publican doubles as the undertaker.

There is a healthy disregard, however, for the city dwellers who have sniggered at the villagers' efforts to cash in on the expected tourist influx.

Father Eanna Condon, the Roman Catholic curate, says: "if people don't make something of it then they are very, very foolish.

Hotel rooms in neighbouring areas are already fully booked. The village, a few miles off the main Dublin to Cork road, has no hotel, restaurant or public toilet and a public telephone system which operates on Sunday between only 9am to 10.30am and 7 to 9pm.

"The system does not lead the Western world", Father Condon says, but along with everyone else he expects the new and long promised automatic system to be operating long before next June.

BBC TV journalists to vote today on blacking Dimbleby

By a Staff Reporter

Journalists at the BBC will vote today on whether to refuse to work with the broadcaster David Dimbleby, in a dispute which threatens to become the second serious legal threat to the National Union of Journalists.

NUJ members at the Lime Grove television current affairs unit are likely to black Mr Dimbleby if the BBC tries to use him as part of their coverage of the Budget on March 13.

The broadcaster is already in dispute with the NUJ through his west London newspaper group. The House of Lords is due to rule this week on an NUJ appeal against a ruling that the union was wrong to instruct 13 journalists with the Dimbleby Newspaper Group to strike. The company's decision to switch printing to a non-union plant had prompted the strike.

Should today's chapel (office branch) meeting vote to refuse to work with Mr Dimbleby, the BBC's management may apply for an injunction overruling the move, on the grounds that it furthers support of a strike which does not concern the corporation.

Mr Dimbleby is employed on a freelance contract by the BBC which enables the corporation to call on his services when it wishes. The BBC said yesterday that no firm plans had been made about when he would be asked to return to the screen, but union sources have claimed that there were already plans to use him for Budget Day coverage.

The NUJ has written to the Labour Party, the TUC and union leaders asking them not to take part in any Budget day programme with Mr Dimbleby, who has said that the 13 striking journalists can return to work at any time.

The Dimbleby newspaper group switched its print contract to the Nottingham publisher T. Bailey Forman which won a bitter dispute with the NUJ and the print unions several years ago.

● The BBC said yesterday that its programmes had been unaffected by a strike by scenery movers and makers over a plan to cut back their staffing levels. The dispute is likely to affect light entertainment programmes most seriously if it continues, but is not expected to black out any shows.

Heath warning on Thatcher policies

By Anthony Bevins

Mr Edward Heath yesterday warned the Prime Minister against the dangers of pursuing a policy of confrontation. In an interview with *The Times* he added that consensus had now become a dirty word in some quarters.

At the centenary luncheon of the parliamentary lobby recently, Mrs Margaret Thatcher said that she wished to be known as the person who had abolished consensus, But, Mr Heath said: "We always have to remember that in a democracy a time may come when the position of those in power will change.

"If a bitter legacy of nonconsultation is left behind then those who take over will be animated by a similar spirit which cannot be good for the country as a whole".

He also spoke of Mrs Thatcher's view that there should now be greater East-West understanding and he urged an application of the thaw to the Government's relations with the EEC and to its critics at home.

He said that as the government's attitude had changed towards the Soviet block there was no justification for pursuing a hard line with the European Community with threats to withhold payments if no agreement was reached on budgetry refunds or reform.

"All that does", he said, "is to make feelings inside the Community even more bitter. Another aspect of that is that when we are told we must now make an effort to understand the other person's point of view in East-West relations, we are also told that consensus in this country – in other words understanding the other person's point of view – is a fairly bad thing".

He added: "My view is that although there may be occasions when it is not possible to reach consensus it is invariably best to start by trying to achieve it. That does mean consultation is the first requirement in every situtation.

"As I understand it there was no consultation between the government and the unions over the problems which have recently arisen over the Government communications headquarters. Indeed it appears that there was not even consultation with members of the cabinet about it".

"In this particular case it may be that the unions are prepared now to give the Government the substance of what it requires. In these circumstances the Government would be wise to accept the offer and to work in future on the basis of agreement."

When it was put to Mr Heath that Mr Tony Benn, Labour candidate in the Chesterfield by-election, had been campaigning on the need for political struggle, he said:

"I think that Tony Benn carries it to an extreme degree. To persuade people to your point of view is itself a struggle. But setting out to persuade peacefully and amicably and with genuine intent to reach agreement is quite different from the picture usually summoned up by use of the word struggle.





Mr Heath: "consensus a dirty word"

"For most people this signifies at least overruling peremptorily those who think differently and in some cases being prepared to go to any lengths to achieve their own ends.

Mr Heath applied a similar analysis to international affairs. He said: "Over the last three years we have been subjected to what Lord Carrington called megaphonic diplomacy between the Western alliance and the Eastern block.

Transfer of civil servant attacked

By Nicholas Timmins

The secondment of a senior civil servant who helped to draw up the Government's plans for privatizing parts of the National Health Service to a company involved in bidding for such contracts involved a "manifest conflict of interest", Mr Michael Meacher, Labour's spokesman on social services, said yesterday.

Mr Dick Clements, a principal at the Department of Health and Social Security, has been seconded for two years to Care Group Services, whose subsidiary, Hospital Hygiene Services, is bidding strongly for domestic service contracts within the NHS.

Mr Clements's rôle is to oversee Care Group Services' corporate policy. Ministers have said he has given an assurance that he will not work on business directly concerned with the health service.

Mr Meacher said yesterday, however, that it was "stretching credulity" to pretend that Mr Clements's inside knowledge was not of commercial interest to the company.

Ministers have said he has been seconded to gain experience of the private sector.

Mr Meacher has written to Mr Norman Fowler, Secretary of State for Social Services, asking for details of the terms on which Mr Clements has been seconded, and how many other civil servants have been similarly seconded.

Road barriers torn down on Irish border

From a Staff Reporter
Belfast

A hundred Ulster Protestants and Roman Catholics united at the weekend to defeat attempts by the security to seal unauthorized crossings on the border with the Irish Republic.

With the aid of a mechanical digger they worked for almost three hours to tear down metal and concrete barriers put up by army engineers on two roads near Rosslea in co Fermanagh three days earlier. Soldiers at a checkpoint half a mile away knew nothing of the operation

The operation highlights the difficulty faced by the security forces. Similar attempts to block roads in the 1970s met the same opposition.

10,000 tests on animals by military

By Stewart Tendler

Steel balls were fired at high speed into the brains of rhesus monkeys as part of experiments carried out at the Ministry of defence's Porton Down establishment over the past three years. Twenty monkeys died from their wounds.

Details of the tests have been described in two academic journals and the ministry confirmed yesterday that experiments at Porton Down provided the basis for articles in *Injury: the British Journal of Accident surgery* and *Acta Neuropathalogica*, published in West Germany.

The ministry, which was criticized last week for animal experiments, said 10,000 tests on animals were carried out each year by military scientists. This compared with a total of four million tests carried out throughout Britain each year by both public and private organizations.

The spokesman said that Porton Down had used sheep, rats, mice, guinea pigs, pigs, monkeys and other anumals for tests. He would not say how many test like those on the monkeys were carried out

An excerpt from *Injury*, published yesterday in *The Observer*, described the shooting of the monkeys who were all anaesthetized.

'Facts concealed on nuclear fuel supply'

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The Central Electricity Generating Board and British Nuclear Fuels have been accused of concealing information about the supply of plutonium to the United States that has been extracted from spent fuel from nuclear reactors in Britain.

The alegation is made in a letter submitted today to Sir Frank Layfield, the inspector of the public inquiry into the Sizewell nuclear power station from the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament's Sizewell working group.

The letter seeks Sir Frank's help in obtaining information from the CEGB and BNFL.

Explaining the background to the request Mr Rob Edwards, coordinator of the CND group, says the information is needed to complete its case for submission to the inquiry.

He encloses correspondence which has been in progress for more than a year between CND, the CEGB, BNFL and the Department of Energy

Concern about plutonium, which is essential to the nuclear weapons programme, arose with the disclosure that large quantities of the material extracted from fuel from the earlier generation of British design Magnox power stations had been exported.

In CND's opinion, the contruction for the first time in the United Kindgom of the American type of pressurized water reactor (PWR) at Sizewell exacerbates the problem of nuclear weapons proliferation.

Bidders for Scott Lithgow

Race against time to build £88m oil rig

By Ronald Faux

Negotiations to take over the Scott Lithgow yard on the Lower Clyde continue, with Trafalgar House, Bechtel and Howard Doris each trying to convince Britoil that their plans for completing the £88m Hull 2,002 are feasible.

But the spectre of a fourth competitor, South Korea, looms larger, in spite of a provisional agreement between British Shipbuilders, owners of the Yard, and Trafalgar House and the Government's willingness to clear Scott Lithgow's debts.

Britoil is unconvinced by any of the bidders' plans to complete the rig, urgently required for the 1986 drilling season in deep waters west of Shetland. For it the commercial and financial factors now weigh more heavily than the social implications of abandoning Hull 2002 at the Greenock yard.

As the bidders wrangling grows increasingly bitter a Britoil source confirmed that the contingency remained to charter and convert a semi-submersible drill ship, or to ask a drilling contractor to build a rig on the guarantee of a long-term charter.

In that event the most likely candidate would be South Korea, which has a good record for delivering on time and within cost.

Any social obligation Britoil felt towards building its rig in Britain has been dulled by delays, arguments and technical problems at Scott Lithgow. The last straw leading to the contract's cancellation came when the oil company was expected to pay 95 per cent of the rig's cost when 30 per cent of the work had been completed.

Mr Graham Day, British Shipbuilders chairman, refused to renegotiate and there was no guarantee of delivery by 1986.

Moving the work to South Korea would be socially disastrous for Greenock, where 3,200 men are employed by Scott Lithgow and thousands more rely on sub contract work.

Finance was provided by Lloyds Leasing to a joint venture company formed by Britoil, in which the Government has a 48 per cent share and Ben Odeco, itself a partnership between Ben Line, the highly successful Edinburgh shipping and drilling company, and Odeco, a New Orleans drilling enterprise.

Ben Line is keeping a characteristically low profile, but Lloyds Leasing stands to lose substantially if the rig is built outside Britain.

Hull 2,002 is designed to operate in depths of 4,500 feet, using dynamic positioning. It can drill 18,000 feet into the sea bed in one season.

Scott Lithgow was designated by British Shipbuilders as the best British yard for off-shore work. The yard had built drill ships with dynamic positioning and other contracts for the North Sea.

But it was quickly apparent that it lacked the equipment and skilled management and men to meet the demands of Hull 2,002. Delivery dates slipped and aplications for voluntary redundancy poured in from men who saw no future in the yard.

Mr Joe Murray, a shop steward, said: "There was not enogh investment put into the yard to make the change. No training for the different skills and standards. Cranes at Cartsdurn were obsolete for that kind of work.

"The hull may be late but even so everything on it is 100 per cent." He blamed planners and management for the delays.

Shop stewards expect other bidders before a final decision is reached by Britoil, which is acknowledged to hold the negotiating whiphand.

The leading contenders

Trafalgar House has agreed with Gotaverken Arendal, from Gothenburg, Sweden, to act as technical advisers on the rig if it succeeds in taking over the yard. GVA is acknowledged as the world expert in semi-submersible rig building, with an excellent record for delivering on time.

But the agreement between Trafalgar House and British Shipbuilders has been criticized as a hasty ploy to exclude competition in the form of Bechtel, the American-owned construction and engineering group and Howard Doris, the Anglo-French construction company.

Bechtel is part of a consortium of Scottish financial interests, details of which have not been given. Its takeover of the yard would be radical and hard for the unions and British Shipbuilders to accept. It would require a open ended contract to complete 2,002, closure of the yard for three months, with the workforce paid off until facilities and management were reorganized. About 1,500 workers would be needed, but the company expects to be able to complete the rig by the end of March, 1986, the date set by Britoil.

Howard Doris is believed to be favoured by Britoil and is also negotiating with Gotaverken Arendal. It seeks to operate Scott Lithgow, with the company's other British base, at Loch Tiskorn, where it has built large structures for the North Sea.

The Government, which appeared at first to favour Trafalgar House has now distanced itself and insists that the field is open.

Peace studies: 1

Subject pioneered at sixth form college

Peace studies in schools are a controversial topic. Mr Robert Dunn, junior education minister, appealed to parents at the weekend to report teachers who use peace studies to advance unilateralist propaganda. "If peace studies are taught, it should be done in a balanced way", he said. LUCY HODGES, Education Correspondent, reports from Atlantic College, an independent sixth form college in South Glamorgan, which has pioneered the subject in Britain.

Atlantic College is an international sixth form institution for clever and poised boys and girls, most of whom are on scholarships, and which boasts the Prince of Wales as its president.

It is the ultimate in international respectability yet it offers no A levels, insists on all its students spending a large part of each week on "community service" which can include lifeboat and cliff rescue, and runs lessons in peace studies. It is an institution in the noble Whig tradition of service, whereby the fortunate take care of the less fortunate members of society.

Its peace studies course is one of the few in operation in Britain because, contrary to the impression given by the controversy, the subject is so new that it is almost impossible to find in schools.

The Atlantic College course is seen as a model for all schools, whether independent or maintained, because it is carefully constructed and academically respected as one option in the International Baccalaureate syllabus which the school follows instead of A levels.

This examination is much broader than British A levels, involving six compulsory areas of study, including maths and science. Peace studies come under "the study of man" and compete for the students' choice with such subjects as history, economics, geography and Chinese studies.

There is a detailed syllabus, prepared by the college and approved the IB office in Geneva, which contains a heavy theoretical element, including concepts of peace and violence and the phenomenon of human aggression. Different theories of aggression are examined. The students also examine case studies of conflict within societies and on the day of my visit were considering apartheid.

It was a class of nine in the second year of the sixth form, black and white, all in the regulation mufti of jeans and sweaters, all girls except for one boy. Herr Jürgen Wehmeier, the young blond techer provided by the German government on secondment, distributed a photo-copy of a newspaper advertisment placed by South Africa House.

Until the group's information about the country had been bsed on source books from the United Nations. Jürgens (all teachers are known by their first names) asked the class what they thought of the afvertisment, lauding the new labour legislation in South Africa.

Jürgen asked the class what should be done. The advertisment concluded with an invitation to the public to seek further information about South Africa. "I think we should write to the director of information", came the reply. They all agreed.

For the rest of the lesson the group was set the task of listing all the rights Africans had before the new legislation, to compare them with the material which would arrive from South Africa House on the reforms. Jürgen explained afterwards that the group would eventually discuss wht solutions there might be to the South African conflict.

Talking to the students later showed the peace studies course had affected their politics, with most of them saying that they were now opposed to nuclear weapons. Themba Tsela, aged 18, from Swaziland, said that Jürgen had never told them what he thought. "He just gives you the facts", he said.

Themba added he found the theoretical material on human aggression rather dull.

Asked whether he was a member of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament, he said he had not joined because he was afraid of being deported if he was arrested on a demonstration. But he was a pacifist, he said.

Tomorrow: A secondary school in London.

Sale room

Windows by Tiffany sold for £15,500

By Huon Mallalieu

In New York on Friday and Saturday, Sotheby's held a sale of art nouveau and art deco wares together with more modern studio glass, which produced a total of $594,735 (about £400,000) with 26 per cent bought, which represented 80 of the 433 lots.

For many people, Tiffany means lamps and perhaps elaborate drinking glasses, but there was a set of the firm's stained glass windows on Biblical themes. Bidders reacted cautiously to them, with the best price being $23,100 or £15,500 for a landscape window inscribed with the 23rd Psalm (estimate $30,000 to $50,000). The same price was made by a Tiffany Favrile glass and bronze standard lamp (estimate $25,000 to $30,000).

A five-piece Austrian silver coffee service, designed in 1925 by Josef Hoffman for the Wiener Werkstatte, reached $21,950 or £14,750 (estimate $12,000 to $15,000).

Correction

Helen John, one of three defendants cleared at Highbury Corner Magistrates' Court of obstructing the highway and contravening an order banning marches in Whitehall, had costs of £100 awarded against the prosecutor and payable by the Metropolitan Police, not, as stated on February 8, out of central funds.

Overseas selling prices
Austria Sch 29; Belgium B frs 50; Canada $2.75; Canaries Pes 150; Cyprus 660 mils; Denmark Dkr 8.80; Finland Mkk 8.00; France Frs 7.00; Germany DM 3.50; Greece Dr 100; Holland Gl 3.40; Irish Republic 40p; Italy L 2200; Luxembourg Lf 38; Madeira Esc 125; Morocco Dir 8.00; Norway Kr 7.50; Pakistan Rps 18; Portugal Esc 125; Singapore $6.50; Spain Pes 170; Sweden Skr 8.00; Switzerland S Frs 3.00; Tunisia Din 0.700; USA $1.75; Yugoslavia Din 100

Tighter curbs sought on 'unjust' fringe benefits

By Nicholas Timmins, Social Services Correspondent

Fringe benefits of a job are an inefficient and inequitable way of rewarding people and should be brought under tighter control, according to a report from the Low Pay Unit.

The report, based on research financed by the Leverhulme Trust, argues that while fringe benefits are of great importance to those already well paid, they are of little value to most manual workers, especially the low paid.

They are economically inefficient and wasteful, a poor form of work incentive, and by encouraging people to stay with the same employer they are a barrier to labour mobility, the unit says.

Fringe benefits can represent a substantial sum on top of basic salary. A typical director earning £25,000 a year now expects fringe benefits on top worth another £12,500, the report says.

The most important fringe benefits are said to be longer paid holidays, occupational pensions, subsidized housing *and private use of a company* car. Others include private medical cover, life insurance, cheap mortgages and subsidized meals.

The report adds that the most generous fringe benefits many low-paid manual workers are likely to receive is use of the firm's canteen.

It argues that fringe benefits mask the true extent of income inequalities between rich and poor, and reduce the ability of the tax system to reduce the gap.

Quoting Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, who when Chancellor of the Exchequer, described fringe benefits as "an inefficient and often wasteful way of rewarding effort – and unjust", the report argues that all tax advatages on private "perks" should be removed.

Everyone should be entitled to at least four weeks paid holiday and a good state pension should be available to all, the report says. In sickness all workers should receive normal basic pay, or, when on state sickness payment a minimum of two-thirds of national average earnings.

Unequal Fringes (Low Pay Unit, 9 Poland Street, London W1V 3DG, £1).

Private hospital put into receivership

By Our Social Services Correspondent

An acrimonious dispute has broken out over the London Diagnostic and Imaging Centre, one of the private medical sector's high technology flagships, in which Private Patients Plan has a large stake.

PPP, the second largest health insurer, has put in a receiver at the centre, which specializes in out-patient treatment and X-ray and ultrasound diagnosis. It is now for sale.

The decision produced writs from Dr David Wardle, a cancer specialist and former chairman of the BMA's hospital junior staff committee, who pioneered the centre and owns two-thirds of its shares.

He has accused PPP of forcing an impossible financial structure on the project, which has treated 15,000 patients since opening in 1980, and of then not backing it as promised.

Despite losses of £400,000, Dr Wardle says that the centre was on target to make a £15,000 profit this year, and that despite denials, PPP is trying to take it over.

Mr John Phillips, PPP's chairman, says it put in a receiver to protect PPP's security. It owns a third of the shares and has nearly £700,000 invested.

Dr Wardle blames PPP's decision, taken against, he says, his advice, to spend more than £600,000 refurbishing 109 Harley Street to house the centre. Afterwards it was valued at £350,000. The money was put in as a loan and the centre has paid PPP interest at 3 per cent above base rate.

A former partner at the centre, Dr Paul Pevsner, resigned, saying the "venture was doomed to failure because of PPP.

PPP had offered to take over the liabilities in return for Dr Wardle's shares, with the chance for him to buy back in later.

Dr Wardle says that would have meant him losing everything her had put in. He offered to buy PPP out, but instead the receiver was put in

● Doctors at the 350-bed Prince Charles Hospital at Merthyr Tydfil are to be questioned by the police over allegations that NHS facilities have been used for private practice without appropriate fees being paid.

Mr Martin Bridle with his puppets at his home in Southampton (Photograph: Tony Weaver).

Punch and Judy at the National

By David Hewson, Arts Correspondent

Martin Bridle, one of Britain's last professional Punch and Judy men, will make the transition from Broadstairs beach to the National Theatre on April 28 when he appears as part of a London puppet theatre festival.

The prospect of playing in the National's foyer does not worry Mr Bridle, aged 30, from Southampton, whose wife, Sue, collects from the crowds around his one-man show. "The first time we ever worked we went to Margate beach and there was a skinhead invasion. After that, nothing worries you."

A professional for six years, he came to the notice of the festival organizers when he took his Punch and Judy act to Hungary and Yugoslavia. He and his wife work a seven-day week during the summer, and pay a fee to the council for the right to use the beach.

"There's a bit of a boom in amateur Punch and Judy at the moment", he said. A lot of magicians and children's entertainers offer it as an extra. But the number of us who live on the money we collect on the beach is probably half a dozen now."

His original act was based on his childhood memories of a Punch and Judy man in Weymouth. But over the years he has added a few modern refinements: John McEnroe and Boy George have joined in the traditional marital upsets of the original couple, and a few jokes for the adults have been added.

Mr Bridle makes his own booths and puppets and is planning an adult show and schools bookings for the winter. He also hopes to return to eastern Europe where, he says, the tale of Punch and Judy crosses all language barriers.

"It goes down brilliantly everywhere. All the state puppet companies there have well in excess of twenty members. When they see a show run by just one man it is a revelation to them."

His show at the National is one of a series of free puppet events in the foyer during April, including an appearance by Jean-Paul Hubert, a French puppeteer who carries an entire cast of characters and a stage on his body for an irreverent version of the myths of ancient Greece.

Ramblers urge reprieve for Settle rail line

By Tony Samstag

The 40,000-strong Ramblers' Association has urged British Rail to abandon plans for closing the scenic Settle to Carlisle line through the Yorkshire Dales National Park and instead to encourage its development "as one of the most important tourist attractions in the North of England".

Mr Alan Mattingly, national secretary of the association, said on Saturday the promotion of tourism as a means of reviving upland areas had been successfully done elsewhere in Europe.

British Rail issued a closure notice for the line last November. A public hearing on the closure is expected this autumn.

Magistrates' maximum fines to be doubled

By Frances Gibb
Legal Affairs Correspondent

A doubling of the maximum fines which magistrates can impose will be announced today by Mr Leon Britten, the Home Secretary.

The increases, which will mean, for example, a new maximum fine for speeding of £400, are to bring the penalties in line with the rise in the cost of living in the past seven years.

Magistrates deal with 98 per cent of all criminal cases and the new maximum penalties will cover offences ranging from minor motoring cases to more serious crimes such as theft and violence.

The highest fine that magistrates in England and Wales can impose for most offences is now £1,000 and that will be doubled. The Home Secretary will also double the maximum fine of £10,000 that magistrates can impose in certain exceptional cases such as offences involving breaches in the law on sex shops.

Top penalties at present range from £1,000 for failing to stop after an accident or for drunken driving to £200 for driving without lights or £50 for not wearing a seatbelt.

Mr Geoffrey Norman, secretary of the Magistrates Association, said yesterday that the new levels would not necessarily mean a doubling of the fines imposed. There had been strong opposition from magistrates when fines were previously increased at a time of high unemployment and each bench had discretion to fix fines according to the facts of the case and its particular circumstances.

"But obviously the maximum penalty is fixed according to what is appropriate for the most serious offence in that category and magistrates would have to fix the penalty in relation to the new not the old levels", Mr Norman said.

Fines were last put up in 1977 under the Criminal Law Act.

Haydn mass found in farmer's music album

By Our Arts Correspondent

An incomplete Haydn mass, unheard of since 1829, is to be auctioned at Christie's on March 28 after turning up in an old music album belonging to a Northern Ireland farmer.

The work, *Missa Sunt bona mixta malis* (the good is mixed with the bad), is valued at between £20,000 and £25,000, and has been described by one Haydn scholar as the most important find since the discovery of the composer's "Cello Concerto in C" in Prague more than twenty years ago.

The mass is written in faded brown ink in Haydn's own hand on paper from the estate of his patron and dates from 1768. There is no record of the work being completed or performed, and its survival did not become public until 1955 when it was mentioned during *the publication of the diaries of* the English publisher Vincent Novello.

According to Novello's diaries, he bought the manuscript in Vienna in 1829. It was never issued, but Novello sold it to an Irish clergyman who was a forebear of Mr John McClintock, a farmer in co Antrim, who has offered it for sale

Mr McClintock had no idea that the Haydn mass was among the collection of papers which he sent to Christie's for valuation.

The mass was found in an old music album which has belonged to Mr McClintock's late mother. She had inherited it from a relative of the Irish Clergyman, *William Chichester*, later the first Baron O'Neill of co Antrim, who bought it from Novello.

Professor H. C. Robbins Landon, professor in the music department of University College, Cardiff, and a leading *authority on Haydn, said that* the find was of great significance to Haydn's scholarship, particularly in relation to the *composer's crucial years from* 1768 to 1772.



TITLE CHOSEN: Mr Harold Macmillan, who accepted a peerage on his ninetieth birthday, is to take the title of the first Earl of Stockton, it was confirmed yesterday (*John Witherow writes*).

The decision means that he will forge his links with his first parliamentary constituency and enable his son to retain the family name. Mr Macmillan held the seat as a Unionist between 1924 and 1929 and then for 14 years from 1931 before becoming MP for Bromley.

His son, Mr Maurice Macmillan, aged 63, Conservative MP for Farnham, will take the courtesy title of Viscount Macmillan, although this will not disqualify him from sitting in the House of Commons.

Mr Alan Pragnell, the Labour mayor of Stockton-on-Tees, said the town would be quite honoured by Mr Macmillan's decision but "half the people are *more concerned with unemployment than earldoms*".

Waterloo Cup date changed to foil protests

From Our Correspondent
Liverpool

Britain's main hare-coursing event has been brought forward in an attempt to foil thousands of campaigners against the hunt.

The Waterloo Cup, a three-day hunt, which was to have begun on March 7, will start today at Lydiate and Altcar, Merseyside.

The switch of dates has caught hunt saboteurs off guard but Mr David Gallander, one of their organizers, believes there will be more than 400 demonstrators at today's hunt, which is on land owned by Lord Leverhulme.

Thatcher second in children's 'least liked' poll

Mrs. Margaret Thatcher is the person teenagers least want to be like, 50 children aged 15 say in a study of the views of 820 of them, published as a book this week.

The 50 children formed the second biggest group to express its views. The biggest group – 115 children – classfied "snobs and bigheads" as their least-favoured people.

Third in the list of people the children least wanted to be like was Peter Sutcliffe, the Yorkshire Ripper, who drew 13 mentions.

I Like to Say What I Think, by Cyril Simmons and Winnie Wads; (Kogan Page, £6.95).



Amanda Brown with pony Pinocchio.

A picture of health

When the Princess of Wales visits the Royal Marsden Hospital in Sutton, Surrey, tomorrow she will see photographs of a teenage girl on the walls of every leukaemia ward.

Amanda Brown, aged 17, of Highfield Road, Sutton, was *stricken* by leukaemia 18 months ago and spent three months in the hospital, some of the time on a life support *machine and* kidney machine.

Since then she seems to have made a remarkable recovery and her photograph is intended to give encouragement to other leukaemia sufferers.

After Amanda came out of hospital she passed four O levels and is now studying for two A levels. She does a Saturday job in a sweetshop, rides her pony every day and wants to become a veterinary assistant.

Amanda said: "I've been given a second chance to live, and I hope my example gives other people the same chance. I tell them they have got to think positively to fight the illness.

No-smoking airline tops ASH lists

The independent Scottish airline Loganair, which bans smoking on all flights, is placed top of a league table by Action on Smoking and Health (ASH) in a review of air travel published yesterday.

At the other end of the scale, the anti-smoking organization says, is Air Algerie, which says it has four to six seats at the back of its airliners for non-smokers, and Airana Afghan Airlines, which has 10 per cent of its seating capacity designated for non-smokers.

Britain's Brymon Airways allocates 33 per cent of its seats for non-smokers. ASH criticizes airlines for failing to publicize their policies on smoking

ASH reports that the proportion of non-smoking seats on other British airlines are: British Airways, 50 to 70 per cent; British Caledonian, 75 per cent; Air UK, 50 per cent; British Airtours, 60 per cent; Britannia, 50 per cent; Dan-Air, 66 per cent; Guernsey Airlines, 50 per cent; Monarch Airlines, 50 per cent; and Orion Airways, 64 per cent.

Britain faces phone-tapping condemnation by European court

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

The legality of telephone-tapping in Britain will be challenged in a test case before the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg.

In a hearing with important implications for the telecommunications Bill now going through Parliament, the Government will be accused of tapping the telephone of a Surrey antiques dealer in breach of the European Convention on Human Rights.

The case has been referred to the court by the European Commission of Human Rights, which itself has already found against the Government, and the court is expected to uphold that finding in yet another embarrassing judgment against the Government.

By eleven votes with one abstention the commission found there had been a breach of the rights of Mr James Malone, of Dorking, when the police tapped his telephone in the course of investigating suspected offences.

At present the law is vague on tapping. The Post Office Engineering Union is sponsoring a new clause to the telecommunications Bill to bring tapping clearly within the framework of domestic law.

Mr Malone unsuccessfully tried to sue the Metropolitan Police in the High Court in 1979 for tapping his telephone.

Sir Robert Megarry, the Vice-Chancellor of the Chancery Division of the High Court, held that the police had not broken the law but said the case "cries out" for legislation.

Mr Malone says that from 1971 he was kept under police surveillance, his correspondence intercepted and his telephone tapped. In 1977 he was charged with offences concerning dishonest handling of stolen goods and after two trials was acquitted in 1979.

During his first trial the prosecution admitted that one telephone conversation had been tapped.

Mr Malone alleges a breach of articles 8 and 13 of the European convention, which deal with an individual's right to privacy in his family, home and correspondence.

Sir Robert ruled that English courts had no power to give effect to the protections laid down in the European convention, but said that the Government was obliged to secure those rights and freedoms for its citizens.

The National Council for Civil Liberties is also urging an amendent to the telecommunications Bill to give the Home Secretary clear criteria on which to authorize telephone taps. It says the best safeguard would be for tapping to be authorized by a judge. The present warrant procedure is not sufficiently clear or accountable, it says.

Dublin bugging inquiry

Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Prime Minister, has ordered a full report on a telephone-tapping scandal which has surfaced in Dublin.

Mr Seamus Mallon, deputy leader of Northern Ireland's mainly Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party, said yesterday that a house in which he stayed was bugged.

Mr Mallon said a hidden microphone and transmitter were found in a friend's house in the Howth area of Dublin when he stayed there while attending meetings of the new Ireland forum.

The forum was launched last year by the Dublin government to seek ways of settling the Irish problem and moving towards reunification.

Dr FitzGerald said yesterday that after a complaint by Mr Mallon a post office engineer found a wire leading beneath a carpet to a point outside the house. There was nothing attached to the wire.

Mr Mallon said: "The microphone and transmitter had already been handed by my friend to the police who carried out questioning at the house."

Police sources said the wife of the house owner told them the wiring was installed by three men operating from what she took to be a post office van.

A Dublin Government spokesman denied speculation that a secret police unit was involved in the bugging. But one source close to Dr FitzGerald said it was believed to have been the work either of the police or of the IRA.

BA tightens up rulings for pilots

British Airways pilots have been issued with stricter operating rules after an unsuccessful attempt to "bump start" a Boeing 747 jumbo jet with 352 passenger on board.

The aircraft taxied at almost 140 mph down the runway at New Dehli airport with the captain hoping that the wind would turn over and start one of the four engines – but it failed.

When the engine failed to start severe braking resulted in the jet's tyres deflating because of over-heating and the flight was abandoned.

"At no time were the passengers in any way at risk", a British Airways spokesman said yesterday of the incident which happened last September.

Flight crews have been issued with instructions that any variation from "normal operating procedures" must be authorized at a high level.

The crew on the flight to Dubai were unable to get the fourth engine going because the starter was seized up

Criticism of dead doctor 'justified'

Although a libel actio.. cannot be based on criticism of a dead person, there can be circumstances in which it is unethical to publish material damaging the reputation of the dead, the Press Council says in an adjudication released yesterday.

Extracts from a book published in *The Mail on Sunday* constituted a most serious attack on the reputation of Dr John Bodkin Adams, but there was on over-riding public interest which justified the publication, the council said.

The council rejected a complaint by solicitors acting for his executors that the newspaper improperly published an article alleging the late Dr Adams, of Trinity Trees, Eastbourne, murdered elderly women patients.

A complaint that a *Sunday Express* headline about a CND march in London, "Chaos at march as 17 are held," was misleading was upheld.

Defence study centre in battle for survival

By Peter Hennessy

MPs, including Mr Denis Healey, shadow Foreign Secretary, and Mr David Owen, leader of the Social Democratic Party, are rallying to the cause of the Centre for Defence Studies at Aberdeen University, the leading supplier of independent analysis on the British defence budget, which is suffering its own budgetary crisis.

The Ford Foundation, which helped the centre start up in 1976 and gave it a five-year grant of $225,000 (£151,000) in 1978, declined to renew its financial support late last year.

The centre is now diminished to its irreducible core of Mr David Greenwood, its director, Dr Clive Archer, the deputy director, and Mrs Margaret McRobb, its secretary, who are funded by Aberdeen University. They are about to launch an appeal to British and European foundations to enable them to return to their former strength next year.

In a letter of support, Mr Healey describes the centre as "an invaluable source of objective information about defence in recent years". Dr Owen said: "It would be tragic if the work of the centre was to be curtailed. We are desperately short of informed economic analysis of the British defence budget."

Support has also been forthcoming from Conservative



Mr Greenwood: Determined not to be written off

ministers, even though the Aberdeen estimate of the cost of the Trident deterrent (£10bn at 1982 prices against the Ministry of Defence's £7.5bn, at 1981 prices) has caused the Thatcher administration some embarrassment.

Mr Greenwood said there was no question of its Trident estimate influencing Ford's decision. The foundation had always made it clear that it was in the business of providing "academic venture capital" and expected its beneficiaries to stand on their own feet

"In 1984 we will run on three cylinders", he added. "The scale and scope of our work will be curtailed and the frequency of our contribution to the debate will be diminished. But do not write us off. We are not going out of business."

Rising star of a European movement



Crest of the wave: Signor Berlinguer addressing a crowd in Turin in 1976.

Success story without a climax

Coined as a word in 1975 by the Italo-Yugoslav journalist Frane Barbieri, "Eurocommunism" enjoyed an extraordinary vogue for two or three years. By late 1976 it was accepted as a label by the largest Communist parties in Western Europe, those in Italy, France and Spain. Yet today the word is seldom heard and the major parties which canvassed it find themselves outmanoeuvred by Socialist parties now in government. In the first of four articles, ***Edward Mortimer and Peter Nichols*** *examine the fate of Italy's Eurocommunists.*

As generally understood, "Eurocommunism" meant a communism respectful of democracy and independent of Moscow. That proposition certainly held interest in the Seventies for the electorate in Mediterranean countries where capitalism had been late developing and the tradition of a radical response to it was strong.

The trouble was, perhaps, that it appeared to many people a contradiction in terms. If communism meant anything it meant the dictatorship of the proletariat, exercised through a tightly deisciplined party following the Soviet model and accepting Soviet leadership. It was for that that communists had left the old socialist parties after the First World War and joined the Comintern. If dictatorship and the Moscow line are admitted to be wrong, why bother to vote communist? The same mixture is offered by a socialist party with no Stalinist past to explain away looks rather more credible.

The Italian Communist Party (PCI) was the uncontested leader of the Eurocommunist movement while it existed. Eurocommunism developed from the "polycentrist" position staked out by Palmiro Togliatti in the 1950s. The Italian Party led the way both in publicly criticizing Soviet policy and in accepting the rules of democratic politics, not only in relation to other Italian parties but also in allowing free and public debate within its own ranks.

Also, with 34 per cent of the vote in 1976, it was the largest and most successful communist party in the West. It seemed likely sooner or later to overtake the ruling Christian Democrats (DC) and to impose on them its "historic compromise" power-sharing formula.

That did not happen. The peak of PCI influence was reached in 1978 with the party's official admission to the parliamentary majority supporting a Christian Democrat-led Government – though without being a member of it. That seemed at the time a natural prelude to joining the government itself, but at that very moment Aldo Moro, the Christian Democrat architect of the DC-PCI cooperation, was kidnapped and murdered by the Red Brigades.

Public opion swung back to the right while the PCI, supporting a government whose economic policies were little to the workers' taste, faced disaffection among its own followers. In 1979 its share of the vote dropped back to 29 per cent, with greater-than-average losses among workers and young people.

The PCI went back, somewhat reluctantly, into opposition. Since then, the old Centre-Left coalition (Christian Democrats and Socialists) has been rebuilt and Bettino Craxi, reviving the Socialist Party on a strongly anti-communist platform, has managed to snatch the leadershiip of it. But this is a somewhat artificial situation. The PCI still has nearly three times as much support in the country as the Socialists.

Next: Spain.

Fresh page in Rome's history

From Peter Nichols, Rome

An exchange of formal visits between the Pope and President Pertini is expected after Italy and the Holy See finally signed the new Concordat.

Given the close friendship between Pope and President, their meetings will be warm, and both sides will underline the historic significance of the pact, as the Pope did yesterday at the midday blessing in St Peter's Square.

The signing of the agreement on Saturday marked the only substantial revision of relations between Italy and the Vatican since Mussolini concluded the first concordat 55 years ago, which established the Vatican's international status.

On the Italian side this time, the signatory was Signor Bettino Craxi, the Prime Minister. Cardinal Casaroli, the Secretary of State, represented the church.

Some of the most delicate problems have still to be settled before the Concordat comes before Parliament for ratification. Italy's leading cartoonist, Giorgio Forattini, yesterday depicted the Pope in a morning suit of the type Mussolini wore, while a Signor Craxi was drawn in a papal cassock.

The church has conceded a lot and some Italian missions feel they should have been more thoroughly consulted before the final draft was agreed.

Roman Catholisms is no longer recognized as the religion of the Italian state and religious education in state schools is no longer obligatory.

Rome has lost its proud title of a sacred city, although few Romans will have woken yesterday to notice much difference.

On Saturday, at Villa Madama, the two sdes announced the members of the commission to deal with outstanding problems.

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Church and state: Cardinal Casaroli and Signor Craxi signing the concordat.

Princess pays visit to upcountry Gambia

From Susan MacDonald, Banjul, The Gambia

Princess Anne, continuing her visit to The Gambia, spent yesterday in the interior. As president of the British section of Save the Children Fund, she was able to see the charity in action in villages along the River Gambia.

The fund has been active here for about two years. President Jawara, in his Independence Day speech on Saturday, praised the work it is doing.

Accompanied by Mr John Cumber, the director-general of the fund, the Princess sailed up the river in a Scottish-constructed ferry, named after one of the President's two wives, Lady Chilel Jawara.

The Princess travelled along the north bank of the river yesterday morning, stopping at several villages for a chat with the community health nurses and attracting crowds of gaily dressed locals wherever she went.

At Georgetown, she crossed the river and continued her tour, visiting a leper camp and talking to patients and staff. She will return today to Banjul, stopping at more villages

Princess Anne leaves tonight for Upper Volta for a two-day visit. From the capital, Ouagadougou, she will fly to Gorom Gorom to inspect Save the Children work. The fund has been active in Upper Volta for 10 years.

Balkan nuclear talks fail

By Mario Modiano, Athens

Experts from five Balkan countries, who met here to consider a Greek initiative in favour of a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans, failed to reach agreement other than leaving it to their governments to decide whether the effort was worth following up.

The Greek hosts, drawing some consolation from the fact that for the first time Bulgaria, Greece, Romania, Turkey and Yugoslavia, had added a political dimension to their periodic contacts on economic and technical topics, described the six-day meeting as "useful and successful".

It was too sanguine an approach to take into account Turkey's prompt rejection of the Balkan denuclearization plan as "unrealistic" if broached outside the context of European nuclear disarmament – a position that had doomed the conference from the outset.

The strongest support came from Romania, which insisted that a follow-up conference should be held in Bucharest, but Turkey disagreed.

Security takes priority in Botha peace mission to Mozambique

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

A high-powered South African delegation, led by Mr Pik Botha, the Foreign Minister, will meet Mozambique Government officials today in Maputo to seek agreement on a range of security and economic issues.

The visit is the latest move in a complex diplomatic chess game played on a board which covers almost a dozens capitals and three continents. The ultimate objective is peace in southern Africa and independence for Namibia.

Today's meeting comes only days after the successful triparite talks in Lusaka, The Zambian capital, between Angola, South Africa and the United States at which a joint Luanda-Pretoria commission was created tomonitor a ceasefire along the Namibia-Angola border.

The commission will supervise the completion of the withdrawal of South African forces from southern Angola, begun on January 31, and also see to it that neither the 25,000 to 30,000 Cuban troops in Angola, nor the Swapo guerrillas based there will move into the vacated areas.

In Maputo, Mr Botha, accompanied by General Magnus Malan, the Defence Minister, Mr Louis le Grange, the Minister of Law and Order, and senior Foreign Ministry, defence and intelligence officials, will again be looking primarily at security matters, regarded in Pretoria as "a decisive element in the initiative to improve the relationship" between South Africa and Mozambique.

The essential ingredients of the hoped-for deal are that Mozambique will curb support for the military activities of the outlawed African National Congress while South Africa will cease aiding the Mozambique National Resistance (MNR), whose guerrillas have plagued the Frelimo Government since independence from Portugal in 1975.

President Machel still insists on the right to give political, diplomatic and moral support to the ANC, but is apparently ready to crack down more firmly on the use of Mozambique as an infiltration route into South Africa and base for the planning of sabotage attacks.

Last May, the South African Air Force bombed and straffed houses and buildings in Maputo, which Pretoria claimed were being used by the ANC. The raid came a few days after a car bomb exploded in a Pretoria street, killing 19 people and injuring more than 200, the ANC claimed responsibility, and the South Africans maintained the attack had been planned in Maputo.

Today's talks will also review the progress of the working groups, which met on January 16 in Maputo to look at ways of promoting tourism and restoring some economic and commercial links, which have been eroded since Mozambique's independence.

Pretoria can help by increasing its use of Maputo harbour and offering more jobs for Mozambique workers in South African mines. Mozambique's shortage of foreign exchange is a big obstacle to expanded trade links, but South Africa is in a position to offer extended credit.

Before independence, about 600,000 Rhodesian and South African tourists were drawn each year to Mozambique by the easy-going lifestyle and splendid beahes of Lourenco Marques, or LM, as Maputo was then called. Now tourism is virutally non-existent and facilities are sadly run down. But the potential as a foreign exchange earner remains considerable.

Separate talks are bing conducted between South Africa, Mozambique and Portugal on the running of the Cahora Bassa hydroelectric scheme on the Zambezi in northern Mozambique, which feeds electricity into the South African grid.

The supply from Cahora Bassa, built during the last years of Portuguese colonial rule, has been unreliable since 1980, and ceased altogether in October of last year because of sabotage of the transmission lines by MNR guerrillas.

When operating properly, it generates about 1,400 megawatts of capacity, or 9 per cent of the maximum demand of the South African grid, for which Pretoria pays £25m to £30m a year. As things stand, however, it will be a long time before the costs of the project, for which Portugal is still financially respos ..iel will be amortized.

Nicaraguans cynical about US envoy

From Alan Tomlinson, Managua

The appointment of Mr Harry Shlaudeman to succeed Mr Richard Stone as the US special envoy in Central America has been greeted in Nicaragua with profound cynicism.

The official newspaper *Barricada* said Mr Stone was being replaced by "a man from the CIA", a "good team player" who would probably consider the destabilization of the Sandinista Government as essential.

The paper drew attention to the fact that Mr Shlaudeman was deputy head of the US mission in Chile in 1973 when the left-wing government of President Salvador Allende was overthrown. It said a subsequent Senate investigation had linked him with the dissemination of CIA funds to Chilean opposition groups.

Under a front-page headline saying "Stone's successor codirected coup", the pro-government daily *El Nuevo Diario* described Mr Shlaudeman as a key figure in Allende's downfall.

The oppositon daily *La Prensa* outlined the 57-year-old envoy's long career in Latin American missions without mentioning his four years in Chile.

Last year Mr Shlaudeman was recalled from Argentina, where he was ambassador during the Falklands War, to become executive director of the National bipartisan Commission on Central America headed by Dr Henry Kissinger.

At that time the Nicaraguan Government greeted Dr Kissinger's appointment with the accusation that he had masterminded the Allende coup while Secretary of State under President Nixon.

The leader of the Nicaraguan junta, Señor Daniel Ortega, said



Mr Shlaudeman: Accused of plotting Allende's downfall.

Mr Stone's resignation showed a lack of coherence, seriousness and responsibility in US policy towards Central America.

He said that even while Mr Stone had been in the job, US policy had manifested inconsistent lines of action and an absence of any unity of position

Western observers in Managua said Mr Stone's role in the region lost much of its relevance once President Reagan brought Dr Kissinger into the policy-making process.

US officials said Mr Shlaudeman had been completey unaware in advance that he was to be appointed to assist Dr Kissinger on the commission.

He takes over as roving ambassador in Central America at a time of intensive speculation in the region about American intentions. The Contadora countries of Mexico, Colombia, Venezuela and Panama recently asked Mr Stone for a concrete demonstration that Washington's support for the peace process was genuine.

Pledge on one-party system by Mugabe

Harare (Reuter) – Zimbabwe's ruling Zanu (PF) party will introduce one-party rule regardless of constitutional restrictions, if the majority want it, the Prime Minister, Mr Robert Mugabe, has said.

"Legal scholars might express themselves variously on this subject, but if my party wins the next elections, having put the question (of a one-party state) to the electorate, it cannot allow constitutional rigidity to foil the will of our nation," he said at a Zimbabwe Law Society dinner on Friday.

"Surely we cannot call a constitution that invalidates the political will of the majority a morally valid law."

Zimbabwe's first elections after independence from Britian in 1980 are due next year. Under the present constitution, the 100-member parliament must unanimously approve fundamental changes in the government system, such as a change to one-party rule.

Mr Mugabe's party has 57 seats, Mr Joshua Nkomo's Zapu has 20, the UANC of the detained former prime minister, Bishop Abel Muzorewa, controls three, and the rest are held by whites under special entrenched constitutional clauses.

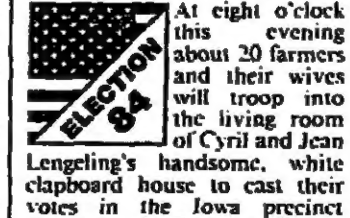
Hijack deaths

Addis Ababa (AP) – At least 26 people were killed when a hijacket detonated a hand grenade on a military aircraft when it tried to land at Debre Zeit Air Force base, diplomatic sources said.

First test of voter preference

Iowa gets down to political grassroots

From Nicholas Ashford, Clear Creek, Iowa



At eight o'clock this evening about 20 farmers and their wives will troop into the living room of Cyril and Jean Lengeling's handsome, white clapboard house to cast their votes in the Iowa precinct caucuses – the forst test of voter sentiment in the 1984 presidential election campaign.

It will be an informal and friendly occasion, as one would expect in a rural community where everyone knows his neighbours. Mrs Lengeling will serve coffee and biscuits, and this will be followed by routine local Democratic Party business.

Then, at the stroke of 8.30 pm, the fun begins. Those present will be asked to form themselves into groups to show which of the eight Democratic presidential candidates they prefer. Supporters of Mr Walter Mondale will gather in one corner, fanciers of Mr John Glenn in another, backers of Mr Alan Cranston will stand by the fireplace and so on.

At this point the horse-trading begins. To qualify, a candidate must get 15 per cent of any caucus vote. This means that at least four of the eight hopefuls will almost certainly be disqualified immediately at the Lengeling's caucus. Supporters of the other four will then argue, cajole and plead for the uncommitted of the undecided to join their camps.

"It's a good old give-and-take, almost a free-for-all", Mr Lengeling said. "It's standing up in public and arguing with your neighbours for two hours".

Scenes like the one in the Lengelings house will be repeated in houses, schools and courtrooms, representing Iowa's 2,495 "precincts" or neighbourhoods, at the same time all around this huge, flat farming state. When they are over the voting figures will be telephoned to the state party headquarters in Des Noimes and some time before midnight the overall results will be announced.

Supporters of Iowa's system of precinct caucuses argue passionately that they represent one of the purest forms of grassroots democracy in the US.

"You really have to participate in a caucus", said Mrs Jeanne Bridemstine, party chairperson in Jasper county where the Lengelings' farm is situated. Defending the public way the votes are cast, she added: "You talk to your neighbours and get a real feel for what is going on and what they are thinking".

However, many party officials and other feel the eccentric quality of these caucuses represents a bad way for the nation to start the process of electing a President every four years. Their main criticism is that Iowa cannot be regarded as a microcosm of the US electorate and that those who



Mr Cranston: Facing crucial test tonight

take part are not even representative of the state as a whole.

Yet the way they vote tonight will be not only crucial initial test for the eight Democratic hopefuls but ill also help to decide who will occupy the White House next January.

The state's three million inhabitants are tied heavily to agriculture. There are few towns of any size, little industry and virtually no defence contractors. Trade unions are weak and blacks are statistically almost non-existent.

Iowans tend to be well-educated but they are also elderly. They have one of the lowest divorce rates in the country, one of the highest percentages of churchgoers and yet, paradoxically, Des Moines, the state capital, has the biggest readership of *Playboy* and *Penthouse* magazines in the country.

There are more Republicans than Democrats in Iowa and both parties tend to be conservative. The "Iowa poll" published by the *Des Moines Register* showed that Iowans trust the President almost as much as they do God, regard homosexuality as a major sin and are strongly against abortion. Yet the presence of an influential liberal minority has ensured that the nuclear freeze has become one of the leading issues of the campaign.

Weather and a key basketball final permitting, about 100,000 of the state's 525,000 registered Democrats are expected to vote in tonight's caucuses. Those who do will tend to be the liberals and the activists. This means that liberal candidates such as Mr Cranston and Mr George McGovern, are likely to perform far better in Iowa than they would in a national election.

It was Mr McGovern's unexpectedly strong showings in the Iowa caucuses in 1972 which first gave national prominence to what until then had been regarded as an obscure and unimportant local event. Four years later Jimmy Carter's strong finish in Iowa catapaulted him from unknown to front-runner.

Britain refuses to leave sovereignty loophole in any Falklands agenda

By Henry Stanhope, Diplomatic Correspondent

Argentina's apparent readiness to talk to Britain about the Falkland Islands, while shelving the crucial question of sovereignty is being greeted with quiet satisfaction in Whitehall.

But the Government seems determined to drive a hard bargain, and any demand from Buenos Aires that Britain remove the 150-mile exclusion zone round the islands could prove a big obstacle.

President Raúl Alfonain now seems ready to discuss a range of issues which Britain would like to settle, such as resumption of commercial relations, a more satisfactory settlement over Argentine war graves on the Falklands, cultural and scientific exchages, and restoration of direct air links between London and Buenos Aires.

British ministers are still adamant that discussions should not begin with an open agenda, which would allow either side to raise any issue, including sovereignty.

The Argentines, conscious of the need to placate their own hard-line military in Buenos Aires, think it reasonable to expect Britain to make a parallel concession by removing the protection zone which offends Argentine: *amour propre*. But Britain is understood to be in no hurry to offer any such concession.

The subjects Britain wants to discuss are likely to benefit Argentina as much as Britain, if not more so. Moreover, Britain is said to be making a concession by agreeing to talks without demanding that Argentina should officially declare an end to hostilities. Argentine commercial vessels may already enter the protection zone of they ask permission first.

Britan will come under pressure to pursue negotiations constructively even if this means sacrificing its diplomatic position on such issues.

It is not thought likely that Argentina would attempt a further military operation against the Falklands, so the exclusion zone might now be considered an expensive luxury or a bargaining point to be negotiated away for a suitable return.

The Foreign Office remained silent yesterday after a terse acknowledgement on Friday that the Argentine reply to Britain's proposals had arrived and was being carefully considered.

There was no comment on a report that talks would begin in a neutral capital. Until now Whitehall has insisted on secret communications through Switzerland and Brazil, despite the tortuous route.

● BUENOS AIRES: Mrs Thatcher's "Fortress Falklands" policy and the sovereignty issue are the principal sticking points in Argentine efforts to renew talks with Britain over the Falklands (Douglas Tweedale writes).

The Argentine Government has not released any details of its reply last Thursday to a seven-point proposal by the Foreign Office to normalize the practical aspects of relations between the two countries, but statements from top government officials have made clear what the Argentines want from any negotiations.

In an interview published yesterday in the leading daily *Clarin*, Señor Dante Caputo, the Foreign Minister, strongly reiterated the Argentine position that it will not renounce its claims to sovereignty over the Falklands as a precondition to starting talks.

Middle East arm wrestling

Concern at crime rise on island

From Graham Bound Port Stanley

The authorities in the Falkland Islands are concerned about a potentially serious increase in crime and violent behaviour, which they attribute to the sudden influx of contract workers for projects such as the new airport at Mount Pleasant.

Three British labourers have recelntly appeared before the magistrate in Port Stanley on charges of theft, and it had become clear to Chief Supt William Richards, of the Stanley police, that some of the building site labourers have long criminal records.

Under the building conosrtium's own police and judiciary system, which copes with small crime, some 30 men have already been dismissed and sent home to Britain. The number of bar room brawls in Stanley has increased.

Marcos critic flies out after court victory

Manila (Reuter) – The Philippines opposition leader, Mr Salvador Laurel, who spent Friday night in jail after a pistol was found in his luggage, yesterday flew to the United States and said he would ask leaders there to stop supporting President Marcos.

Mr Laurel's fist stop is San Francisco and he will also visit New York, Washington, Chicago and Los Angeles. His departure was delayed after he was arrested at Manila Airport and charged with illegal possession of a firearm.

EEC formula eludes last-ditch meeting

From Ian Murray, St Cloud, near Paris

There is no solution in sight to the multimillion pound problems of the EEC, despite a last-ditch informal meeting of the Foreign Minister over the weekend.

With just four weeks to go to the make-or-break European summit in Brussels, there is still no firm set of proposals to negotiate covering the two key issues reforming the common agricultural policy and devising a new financial system.

M Claude Cheysson, who hosted the meeting in the châtea at La Celle, St Cloud, gave a warning afterwards that failure in Brussels next month would lead to "catastrophe".

"The Community is going towards the precipe on the way that it works now", he said. "The march towards the precipice has accelerated, and if we don't agree in March we will enter into a cycle of measures and counter-measures which will lead to catastrophe".

M Cheysson said everywhere at the meeting was determined to succeed next month.

Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, echoed that view, but was extremely careful in choosing words to describe what had happened during the two days that the 10 ministers had been locked away together.

It was, he said, "mildly encouraging". It has been "a very business-like occasion characterized by determination to avoid a repeat of the Athens summit failure".

At the same time, it was clear there were still some countries not prepared to offer Britain the long-term budget settlement it insists must be agreed of there is ever to be a settlement of the problems bankrupting the Community.

No figures were yet under discussion, though Sir Geoffrey believed there was growing awareness of the need for the kind of systematic approach Britain is seeking.

There was still a long way to go and some very difficult decisions to take, he said. This would now have to be done by EEC ambassadors in Brussels, with only one further Foreign Affairs Council between now and the summit to try to hone down the problems to manageable proportions.

Sir Geoffrey hinted there was British concern at the way President Mitterrand had chosen to carry out a comprehensive series of bilateral meetings with all the other heads of governments in the Community. These were helpful, Sir Geoffrey said, but there was a need for multilateral contact.

This masked the unspoken British concern that France may be in the process of trying to put together a secret deal behind Britain's back. Sir Geoffrey was very careful to repeat that the existence of a majority was irrelevant.

M Mitterrand continues his pilgrimage round the European capitals in Rome today and in Dublin tomorrow. On march 5 he has a second meeting with Mrs Thatcher, this time in London, before putting together his final position for the summit.

The Foreign Ministers have a formal meeting in Brussels today when Community reform is not on the agenda. But Sir Geoffrey will be seeking to find a way of unfreezing the £457m British budget rebate, still being held by the European Parliament.

Aeroflot told to crack down on corruption

Moscow (Reuter) – The Soviet airline Aeroflot has been told to put it house in order after a series of cases involving corruption, theft and fraud among managers and staff.

The Aviation Ministry's chief political officer, Mr N. A. Bulanov, gave details of the cases in its monthly journal. He deplored the lack of discipline in the airline and urged managers to crack down on illicit practices.

'Shelling' of Abadan puts truce in peril

Bahrain (Reuter) – A partial truce in the Gulf war appeared in jeopardy yesterday as Iran accused Iraq of shelling the southern port of Abadan, breaking its pledge to halt attacks on Iranian town.

On Staurday Iran said it would stop retaliatory air and artillery attacks on Iraqi towns, but would hit back if Iraq resumed attacks on civilian areas.

Iraq announced a one-week suspension of its air and missile strikes against Iranian towns last Monday and appeared earlier yesterday to have extended the halt as the two countries prepared to receive a United Nations mission.

But Iran's Ahvaz radio said Iraq had since Saturday night been shelling Abadan, once a leading oil centre, but now largely devastated by mmore than three years of bombardment.

The radio, based 80 miles from Abadan, also said Iraqi planes had approached Abadan and near-by Khorramshahr, but were driven off by Iranian fire.

An Iraqi military spokesman, responding to the Iranian ceasefire announcement, earlier called for international observers to guarantee the halt to attacks on civilian targets.

Iraq began the series of tit-for-tat air raids and shelling with a missile strike eight days ago on the Iranian city of Dezful, but it suspended the attacks two days later in response to appeals by a Paris-based Iranian opposition leader.

Iraq said 93 people had been killed and 260 wounded in Iranian air raids and artillery bombardments between February 14 and 18. Iran reported more than 100 dead and 400 wounded in Iraq attacks.

Both sides have agreed to accept the UN mission to inspect damage in civilian areas, but Iran dashed any hopes of a mediation attempt by saying it would not hold political talks with the group.

There was no fresh word from either side on fighting in the central sector of the battlement, which appeared to have died down on Saturday after two days of bitter engagements.

● ANKARA: Iran and Iraq have secretly exchanged two diplomats taken prisoner during the war sources said yesterday (AFP reports).

The Iranian, Mr Hassan Ciragan, and the Iraqi, Mr Saif Aldain Salah, had been serving in consulates in the war zone when they were seized.

Leading article, page 11

Reagan denies Arafat link

From Christopher Thomas Washington

President Reagan last night denied his Administration was involved in secret discussions, through an intermediary, with Mr Yassir Arafat, the PLO leader.

The denial was issued through Mr Robert McFarlane, the President's National Security Asvisor, during a television interview. "I do not know anything about it. Neither does the President," he said. "it is an enigma to me. I intend to find out."

According to the *New York Times* yesterday, the nine-month talks were aimed at persuading Palestinian leaders to accept the American offer of recognition in return for PLO acceptance of Israel's right to exist.

The talks were reportedly broken off by the PLO in June, 1982, after the Israelis invaded Lebanon. The intermediary was named at Mr John Mroz, a specialist in Middle East and Soviet affairs, who heads a New York-based foundation.

Mr McFarlane said the United States would try to persuade Jordan, Egypt and Israel to fashion a self-governing authority which could "improve the lot of the Palestinians in the West Bank".

He suggested that Palestinian interests could be represented by Arab states – a reference to America's hopes that King Husain of Jordan will receive a mandate to speak on behalf of the PLO. "We think there can



Mr Arafat: PLO stopped talking after invasion.

be a better future (for the Palestinians), and a negotiated transitional government on the West Bank is the way to do it," Mr McFarlane said.

There is not much optimism, however, that Jordan and Israel will have direct talks. Mr McFarlane conceded that King Husain had given no such indication when he met Mr Reagan last week.

Mr Moshe Arens, the Israeli Defence Minister, said in a TV satellite interview from Jerusalem last night that the Israeli Army would remain in southern Lebanon. "The PLO is coming back in force into Lebanon," he said. "By our estimates, there are thousands of PLO terrorists in west Beirut. Some are fighting with the Druze in the northern part of the Chouf Mountains."

He repeated Israel's opposition to President Reagan's 1982 peace plan. Israel would not give up all the territory won after the six-day war. It would not accept that its borders should "run along municipal boundaries of major Israeli cities, and would not agree to a corridor between Israel and the sea".

Mr Arens said Syria's ambitions were unlimited. If they won in Lebanon, they would turn south towards Jordan and Israel. "Right now, the future for a single, independent, sovereign Lebanon does not look rosy".

Mr McFarlane said the unimpressive performance of the Lebanese Army in recent actions had been a reflection less on the military than the "political overlay which governs the cohesion of the Army." The army had not held together, but that did not mean it could not do so if the country could unite politically.

He conceded that it may have been naive to believe Syria's public commitment to leave Lebanon. "That statement of policy was a matter of some standing in the Arab community," he said. "They simply reneged".

Mr McFarlane has always been a staunch supporter of keeping American troops in Beirut. He was adamant yesterday that the US would not be dictated to on the deployment of the Sixth Fleet

Brittany protest: In Rennes at the weekend 200,000 marchers demonstrated against reform of private schools. The banner in Breton reads "Glory to God: Yes to private schools."

Jordanian embassy burnt down

Amman (Reuter) – The Jordanian Cabinet was called into session yesterday to discuss the destruction by fire on Saturday of Jordan's embassy in Tripoli. The Government here has blamed the Libyan authorities.

The Foreign Ministry said paid agents of the Gaddafi regime had stormed and razed the embassy. The ambassador, Mr Sami al-Shamylah, and his staff, who were inside at the time, escaping only with difficulty.

Libya's official Jana news agency said demonstrators had burnt a Jordanian flag in front of the embassy in protest at talks in Washington last week between King Husain, President Reagan and President Mubarak of Egypt.

It made no mention of the embassy being burnt down, but Western diplomats confirmed it had been gutted.

Jordanian officials declined to add to the Foreign Ministry statement, which described the attack as a "premeditated criminal act".

Four die as Hindus fight Sikhs

Delhi (AP) – At least four people were killed and eight seriously wounded in Haryana, northern India, when Hindus and Sikhs clashed in Panipsat. Hindu mobs looted and burnt down five stores owned by Sikhs.

The violence came a day after Sikh militants, demanding greater political and religious autonomy in neighbouring Punjab state, announced that they would resume talks on their demands with a senior government official.

US–Hanoi talks

Bangkok (Reuter) – A five-member US delegation led by the Assistant Defence Secretary, Mr Richard Armitage, left for Hanoi for talks with Vietnamese officials on 2,490 US servicemen listed as missing in action during the Vietnam war.

Natal cyclone

Johannesburg (Reuter) – Cyclone Imboa has killed at least four people and caused extensive damage to property in Natal, where at least 50 people were killed two weeks ago by Cyclone Domoina.

Victim freed

Rome (AP) – Signor Carlo de Feo, a Naples industrialist kidnapped a year ago, was released yesterday soon after the Pope made an appeal on his behalf. Police said an unspecified ransom was paid.

Sudan rescue

Khartum (Reuter) – Sudan announced that its armed forces had rescued all but 16 *passengers* missing after secessionist guerrillas attacked a steamer and a convoy of six barges with 800 people on board on the Upper Nile a week ago.

Train derailed

Bayonne (Reuter) – The overnight Paris-Madrid express was derailed at 60 mph near here on Saturday, and police said it was sabotage. None of the estimated 250 passengers was hurt.

Arab backlash

Houston (AFP) – A former employee of the US oil company, Aramco, Mr Robert Taggart, is suing the firm for $60m (£42m) after a Saudi Arabian court sentenced him to 200 lashes and two years imprisonment for distilling his own whisky. His lawyer said Aramco gave its staff in Saudi Arabia instructions and ingredients for making their own alcohol.

Timor clashes

Jakarta (AFP) – More than 100 Indonesian soldiers in East Timor have been killed in the past six months in battles with pro-independence Fretilin guerrillas, according to diplomatic sources. Indonesian operations involving more than 10,000 troops are likely to continue at least until the end of April.

Iceland manhunt

Reykjavik (Reuter) – Police cordoned off a large area of Reykjavik in a hunt for a gunman who carried out the first armed robbery in Iceland's history when he fled with 2m crowns (about £48,500) taken from two messengers about to deposit it in the National Bank of Iceland.

Polar base

Tokyo (AP) – Japan is planning to open its third research base in Antarctica. The National Institute of Polar Research has a budget of 3.34 billion yen (£30m) this year.

Tomato extract

Stockholm – A dentist in Karlskrona found a sprouting tomato seed embedded in the gum of a 60-year-old male patient. He cut it out and transplanted it to a plant pot, but the seedling was damaged and died.

Salvador death squads investigated by FBI

From John Carlin, San Salvador

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation are expected in El Salvador this week to Assist a 12-man local team to investigate the country's notorious death squads.

The Reuters news agency learn through military contacts on Friday that FBI agents would be providing "technical assistance" to an investigative team which is expected to be headed by aides to the Defence Minister and the chief of the armed forces staff.

Two FBI agents who were reported to have arrived in El Salvador last Monday, and have now returned to the US are said to have come to help to prepare the ground for an extensive investigation.

Efforts to bring to justice the killers of four American churchwomen who were raped and murdered near San Salvador in 1980 have come to nothing, partly because of the inefficacy of impotence of the Salvadorean judicary system, and partly because of the absence of technical methods of criminal investigation in El Salvador.

The last time American officials are known to have brought technology to bear on a criminal investigation here, they discovered that the man from whom El Salvador's Treasury police had extracted a confession for the murder of an American military adviser in May was innocent.

Helicopter crash kills 28

From San Salvador

Two American-made military helicopters collided yesterday killing 28 soldiers on board, the Salvador Defence Ministry reported. The helicopters were operating in the province of San Miguel, focal point of operations against left-wing guerrillas.

Another helicopter crashed on Wednesday, so the number of operational helicopters is now only eight.

Helicopters are crucial to the government forces in providing air fire support, beside getting their troops quickly to positions where the guerrilas operate.

Chernenko aided by Politburo rivalries

From Richard Owen, Moscow

Mr Konstantin Cherenko emerged as Soviet party leader because the Politburo opted for caution, and because not all of the Polituro's "younger generation" backed 52-year-old Mikhail Gorbachov.

This conclusion is put forward by diplomats who have studied the Central Committee plenum which brought Mr Chernenko to power a week ago.

Sources said Mr Gorbachov had been Mr Andropov's own choice for leader, and the obvious candidate to develop the tentative reforms begun in Mr Andropov's 15-month rule. But the Politburo session on February 10 and the Central Committee session three days later had shown that an incumbent leader cannot force the party to accept his chosen heir.

At the Central Committee on February 13 Mr Nikolai Tikhonov, the 78-year-old Prime Minister, proposed Mr Chernenko for the post of General Secretary. Mr Gorbachov made a closing speech which called for unit while avoiding praise of Mr Chernenko. It was not reported in the press.

Sources said the "old guard" – Mr Tikhonov, Mr Andrei Gromyko, the Foreign minister, Mr Viktor Grishin, the Moscow party boss, and others had inclined toward Mr Chernenko on the ground that Russia needed a period of calm and retrenchment rather than further upheaval.

Mr Andropov launched a vigorous campaign for efficiency and discipline when he came to power. Shaking up the party and government structures and dismissing corrupt officials.

Mr Chenenko also benefitted from the simmering resentments of middle-level party bureaucrats, many of whom suffered setbacks in Mr Andropov's purges. Mr Andropov used the KGB (secret police) and militia (police) in his campaign, and they remain under the control of close Andropov associates – General Viktor Chebrikov and General Vitaly Fedorchuk.

Sources said some younger Politburo members had stood aside at the critical moment instead of supporting Mr Gorbachov, whom they see as much as a rival as a potential leader.

They included Mr Geidar Aliyev, aged 60, the former KGB and party chief in Azerbaijan. Mr Aliyev was close to both Mr Andropov and Mr Brezhnev. Another "neutral" was Mr Vitaly Vorotnikov, aged 57, the Russian Federation Prime Minister, who is an Andropov protégé but is anxious to succeed Mr Tikhonov as Soviet Prime Minister.

It is thought that Marshal Dmitry Ustinov, the 75-year-old Defence Minister, favoured Mr Gorbachov, but agreed to back the older man when it became clear he had a working majority.

Marshal Ustinov and Mr Gromyko are candidates foi the Presidency, which remains vacant. There is now a growing feeling that Mr Chernenko might after all become head of state, on the ground that it is easier for a Soviet leader to deal with foreign affairs if he is formally President as well as party leader.

Mr Chernenko has not so far made any important policy pronouncements, and there was muted criticism of his style when he met the leaders of Mongolia and Madagascar on Friday. "Someone like Gorbachov would have been off to factories and farms by now instead of sticking to protocol", one young official said at the weekend.

In an electoral address to voters in Sverdlovsk in the Urals, published in *Pravda* yesterday, Mr Nikolai Ryzhkov, one of Mr Andropov's young technocrats, said Mr Chernenko's election had been greeted with "satisfaction" but he emphasized that the economic experiments begun under Mr Andropov were intended to become "the basis for the entire national economy".

Mr Chernenko is expected to make a speech as a candidate in the Supreme Soviet elections on March 4.

Last week *Pravda* carried editorials emphasizing national unity and policy continuity, a theme emphasized both by Mr Ryzhkov and Mr Yegor Ligachov, Mr Andropov's personnel organizer, in electoral speeches.

Mr Ryzhkov was appointed by Mr Andropov to head the reorganized Central Committee economic department, and Mr Ligachov, an energetic organizer from Tomsk, became his party cadres chief.

Leading article, page 11

THE ARTS

Television

Inward freedom

"I intend to commit suicide without the knowledge or aid of any other person", wrote Arthur Koestler almost a year ago, preferring to step off then rather than succumb further to Parkinson's disease. In the event, his wife Cynthia knew and chose to go with him. We do not know whether she was also sustained by the oceanic sense that had sustained Koestler in difficult moments and which, he wrote, supported him then. In last night's Everyman on BBC1 – *Hours by the Window, a Portrait of Koestler* – she got no more than a mention for this supreme comradely act.

The feeling of omission was, in the circumstances, understandable. Her husband's massive intellectual strivings ("always looking for something", said David Astor, "and something pretty major") took some encompassing in a mere 45 minutes. The writer and presenter Brian Inglis, a hero-worshipper who could still observe his subject to be "intolerant, bloody-minded and ratty" on occasion, confining himself to Koestler's scientific, philosophical and political sorties, had enough to handle and he handled it well.

Mr Astor was one of several witnesses to the restlessness of Koestler's mind. Melvyn Laski, Harold Harris, his publisher and literary executor, Abraham Abadi, and Dr Bernard Dixon were the others.

Koestler, a Hungarian Jew and mathematical prodigy, seemed destined for science but life and that intellectual agonising diverted him first into journalism. Hitler was largely responsible for his early communist commitment. It was in Spain, an "ear-witness" to the execution of his comrades, that he first experienced the oceanic sense. As he gazed through the cell window, he found, in recalling scientific formulae to occupy his mind, that he could escape inwards to freedom.

His solitary confinement contributed a vital experience to his powerfully deflationary novel *Darkness at Noon*, which Communists have found difficult, and many impossible, to live with since. He became a hammer of Communism. It was an inevitable development. Koestler rejected dogmas; saw truth threatened by over-concretization. In 1953, he renounced political campaigning and turned again to science and philosophy.

He turned on behaviourism, orthodox Darwinian evolution, simple materialism in physics, logical positivism in philosophy. Dr Dixon acknowledged Koestler's value as an intellectual burr, and thought him a "catalyst of a new era in science". It was plain last night that, though Koestler himself may have realized "those timid hopes of a de-personalized afterlife" of which he wrote before killing himself, he left a few burrs behind.

Tom Keating on Keating, Channel 4's tribute to the man who died just over a week ago and whose series they start tomorrow, was an excellent little programme. "You are asing me to describe myself and that is impossible", he told his interviewer, but there was enough to be deduced, from his description of poverty and his obsession with painting, to give a picture of a great non-joiner and art faker extraordinary.

Dennis Hackett

Opera

More subtlety in sound than in staging

The Valkyrie
New Theatre, Cardiff/ Radio 3

While Richard Armstrong is enjoying a busman's holiday at Covent Garden the second instalment in the Welsh National Opera *Ring* is in the hands of a substitute conductor. But, since that substitute is Reginald Goodall, it is hard to be too disappointed and plainly the audience at Saturday's opening performance did not feel cheated at all. Heads craned forward to catch a glimpse of the conductor with rather more eagerness than they craned to observe the stage action. Unfortunately, that was all too understandable.

The glories of Mr Goodall's Wagner conducting remain as they were: a grasp of the long phrase, a symphonic judgment of climax, a conviction that everything in the score is there for a purpose, a revelatory capacity to avoid the banal, to let the brass skirmishes in the first act prelude speak for themselves, for instance, while guiding the ear to the more challenging line taken by the strings.

Meanwhile, Göran Järvefelt's production, which started with an unexceptional *Rhinegold* last autumn, has become distinctly ill.

We have moved on a Bayreuth generation from industrial architecture à la Chéreau to Hall-style romantic naturalism, up to a point. There is a real snow machine in the first act (you can hear it), and the second takes place among real mountains and glaciers on the painted backdrop. Mr Järvefelt shows the same unerring eye for truth in his treatment of character and situation. Sieglinde is neurotic, Siegmund is heroic, Hunding is awful, Wotan gets pretty cross with Brünnhilde, but in a way they make it up in the end.

All one can do is concentrate on Mr Goodall's majestic but by no means slow stride through the score while praying that the singers are not too much hampered by the production and costuming.

Anne Evans as Brünnhilde is particularly hard hit by the latter, and it is one measure of the vitality of her performance that she can make one quickly forget she looks like St Joan with a platinum blonde wig and miner's helmet. This is a beautifully sung Brünnhilde: the incisive edge to Miss Evans's voice never hardens into metal but instead becomes a versatile instrument of human expression. She can be awesomely solemn without being pompous, and greatly touching in her dealings with Sieglinde, lovingly accompanied by Mr Goodall.

Kathryn Harries's Sieglinde is also excellent, being sung with keen feeling and generosity of tone. Fine actress that she is, though, Miss Harries seems to be realizing Mr Järvefelt's conceptions all too well, which lands her with a speed of reaction about ten times faster than the music's.

Warren Ellsworth as Siegmund would appear to be safer from interference, since he contributes a portrait of proud, athletic youth not greatly dissimilar from his Parsifal for this company last year. His singing is a bit stronger – his double summons to his father was mightily sustained – but he still gives an impression of great natural gifts over which his command is hazardous.

Phillip Joll provides us with a fine Wotan in the making. His soft focus is an interesting departure from more usual expressions of attempted authority, but it does expose him to being drowned by the orchestra occasionally, and it does need more explanation in the production. However, the emotional range of his singing is not in doubt, nor his care for the words of Andrew Porter's translation.

Roderick Earle both acts and sings well this slimy, ignoble Hunding, and Patricia Payne manages to make something of a Fricka done up to look like a Victorian lady dressed for travelling. But one waits for the next episode considerably more willingly.

Paul Griffiths

Clive Barda



Anne Evans: solemn without pomposity

The controversial H. K. Gruber is back in Britain, beginning an Arts Council tour with the London Sinfonietta on Wednesday. Fiona Maddocks reports

Merry musical monsters

"Anyone who has the courage to travel the routes Nali has must be taken seriously. After all, no one judges Walton on the basis of *Façade* alone – yet it provides the pointers to a brilliant career. I see *Frankenstein!!* in the same way."

Thus Simon Rattle reflects on the curious triumph of H. K. "Nali" Gruber's "pan-demonium for baritone and orchestra", a setting of gruesome children's rhymes, which Rattle brought to recognition when he conducted the first performance in Liverpool in 1978. Since then it has enjoyed the rare luxury, for a modern piece, of more than 30 performances in a dozen different countries, returning to Britain this week with its composer as soloist for a tour with the London Sinfonietta under Oliver Knussen.

Supported though he is by musicians of Rattle's and Knussen's calibre, Gruber – composer, singer and double bass player – still baffles the critics. What can a self-respecting critic say about *Frankenstein!!*, a hotchpotch cabaret of vampires and Test Tube Ladies, which employs hosepipes to swell the wind section? Or of a composer who insists on being his own "chansonnier", using thick Viennese English and preposterous demoniacal gesture, and who in conversation calmly praises Stravinsky and Frank Zappa in the same breath? After the première of his orchestral piece *Charivari* last year, one distinguished critic gave up and called Gruber's work "beneath contempt".

Rattle deplores such myopia. "Gruber's harmonic structure is as complex as any Brahms symphony. Even using children's toys he manages to create a completely new orchestral sound. And he's one of the few composers today who can unite totally different idioms without embarrassment or artifice – just as Schubert used folksongs. Yet he's also an irresistible entertainer, one of the funniest people to have around."

At the age of 41, being a performer remains vital to Gruber. He sang in the Vienna Boys' Choir and, after studying composition at the Hochschule für Musik in Vienna, has spent the past 20 years as an orchestral player. As he explains, using an image as eclectic as his music: "Composers shouldn't live in glass towers and blow raspberries. They should plunge into society." That view is shared by the Viennese composers, little known here, with whom he is associated. They aim to free music of the elitism which grew out of Schoenberg and the postwar avant garde and might almost be said to form a third Viennese school, except that Gruber detests "schools". Instead, he admires those composers he believes to be honest to themselves, especially Satie, and in Britain today Holloway and Knussen.

Gruber: travelling courageous routes

Like them, he has struggled towards his own version of tonality – with alien elements – after a brief affair with serialism in the 1960s. He regards most modern music as mere notes and systems, the fault not of Schoenberg – "who was just trying to teach harmony, not 12-note clusters" – but of what he calls the music scientists who fail to see that tonality is still full of possibilities. Boulez's brain is working well, Gruber agrees, but he has forgotten how to communicate.

Many may regard composition as a game invented by the composer; for Gruber the game is pointless if the rules are not clear. "When I'm playing the double bass I watch the listeners' faces. I can see when the composer is playing tricks on them. Tricks are unfair. If they like to hear an E major chord I say let them – and don't make a joke out of it."

His music, he says, has no specific message. Borrowing an idea from Weill, he describes a shadow lurking behind every outward musical mask. Thus the polkas and tangos of *Frankenstein!!* veil haunting undertones which are the main purpose of the piece. To achieve this second layer requires painstaking effort, sitting at the piano constructing precise timings, while never letting go of the naivety he believes crucial to any artist.

As Simon Rattle points out, we have heard little of Gruber's other music except the lyrical, Berg-inspired Violin Concerto, which Rattle has conducted – "a ravishing theme and variations with the tune at the end". What he knows of Gruber he believes to be outstanding.

Gruber himself, with his chaotic garb and booming voice, claims to be a shy man, surprised at the stir his music has caused. He intends to remain a composer-performer, but finds it increasingly difficult as the commissions flood in. "I'll probably be in a glass tower after all when I'm 95, lonely and toothless, just composing." He guffaws loudly, making such a prospect seem unlikely.

● *Frankenstein!!* receives eight performances in Britain as part of an Arts Council Contemporary Music Network tour, being given by the London Sinfonietta, conductor Oliver Knussen, soloist H. K. Gruber. The programme includes music by Carter, Holloway and Birtwistle. The tour runs from Wednesday until March 2, with a performance at the Bloomsbury Theatre, London, this Thursday. It will be broadcast live on Radio 3 from Sheffield on February 28.

Concerts

Alban Berg Quartet

Pebble Mill/Radio 3

Among all the neglected monuments of postwar music, Boulez's *Livre pour quatour* must be the loneliest and least visited. It was composed in 1948-49, but had to wait until the mid-1950s before any quartet dared venture on any of it, and until 1962 before the whole published collection had been played.

A few years after that Boulez withdrew the score and began to recompose it for string orchestra, but that version only got as far as the first of the six large sections. Now he has decided to make the original version available again, and the Alban Berg Quartet have been among the first to take up its colossal challenge.

On Friday they brought the first section to one of the fine recitals that happen regularly at the BBC's Birmingham studios, and, if they did not display here the majestic confidence that shone from their Mozart and Schubert performances, they opened a vastness of beauty, intelligence and violence barely suggested by the old recordings from the work's previous era of exposure.

The two movements of the section they played made a diptych like the contemporary cantata *Le Soleil des eaux*, to be heard at the Festival Hall next Friday: the first delicately wandering through spheres of melodic abstraction and exquisite colour, the second hammered irregularly to fractured motivic rhythms.

Logical growth is perhaps not a first consideration in this music, but it seemed apt to have the first movement built around a late chordal climax and issue finally as if from a cave to a long sustained note that Günter Pichler's first violin made to appear sung.

This group's perfect ensemble, firmness of sonority and command also served to dismiss the hysteria that can overtake Schubert's D minor Quartet when players give more attention to the programme than to the music. There are, after all, more important things in life than death. There are even more important things than maidens.

Paul Griffiths

YMSO/Blair

Barbican

James Blair and the Young Musicians Symphony Orchestra presented another cunningly devised programme on Saturday, combining the intriguing, the familiar and the monumental and being rewarded with a healthy attendance. It was astute of them indeed to unearth Olivier Messiaen's *Le Tombeau resplendissant*, written shortly after *Offrandes oubliées*, in 1931, but never before heard in this country.

Le Tombeau resplendissant shows its composer already to be a master at handling the orchestra with a wholly individual touch. According to Messiaen's prefatory poem, it reflects on the passing optimism and wildness of youth and affirms the comfort of faith in Christ as the prospect of death assumes reality. Its sectional structure is clear to the point of naivety: the rude, aggressive and obsessive repetitions of its opening are followed by a meditative, slightly melancholic passage dominated by a long flute solo, here played by Nicholas Vallis with a characterful mellowness. Then comes a reprise of the opening, and the piece ends with cellos and violas singing a confident hymn of faith in sweeping unison high in the register over a single sustained chord.

It is a work showing that already, by the age of 23, Messiaen had largely freed himself from the stylistic shackles of the late German romantics and his more direct forebears, Debussy and Ravel. More than that, it recognizably contains many of the seeds of mature Messiaen, even if the harmonic writing demonstrates that his language had yet to be fully codified.

The orchestra responded with enthusiasm to this refreshing challenge, but they faced a gargantuan task in Richard Strauss's *Ein Heldenleben*. Thanks in part to Blair's inspiring and feverishly involved direction, they gave an account that achieved both lucidity and untempered passion. The critics' sniping was done with heavy irony (quite right, too) and the adrenalin flowed copiously in the battle episode that follows. There was more good solo work, particularly from the leader, Gonzalo Acosta, and from the horn and trumpet principals, David McClenaghan and Jon Holland.

Alas, Shura Cherkassky, the pianist in Rachmaninov's Paganini Rhapsody, could not scale such heights. In fact he was unable to do more than give a superficial, awkwardly conceived reading of this enigmatic work, which is surely more than an excuse for parading technical brilliance.

Stephen Pettitt

LPO/Tennstedt

Festival Hall

How splendid of Peter Donohoe not simply to dazzle his listeners with one of the more demanding of Russian piano concertos but also to involve himself with the small group of London Philharmonic instrumentalists who were needed in Olivier Messiaen's *Oiseaux exotiques* which opened the orchestra's programme last week. Klaus Tennstedt showed a different face of his musical character in conducting this intricately woven tapestry of birdsong with judicious skills.

Nowadays a composer of similar intent would probably feed the products of his ornithological research into a computer and let that work out the possibilities of synthesization, but 28 years ago Messiaen contrived his exotic dawn chorus through his own imagination and instrumental resource. An assortment of solo wind and percussion, animated with subtle rhythms as part of the musical effect, was firmly directed and presented with welcome assurance.

Mr Donohoe despatched the keyboard cadenzas brilliantly, and then turned his and our attention to a commanding virtuosity in Prokofiev's Third Concerto.

Its ascerbity was tempered by wit and an element of lyricism in the pianist's performance, while the wide contrast of character in the central theme and variations was carried over into the finale, where the orchestra matched the pianist point for point in response to the enforced musical argument between them.

To an extent the conductor's approach to Tchaikovsky's *Symphonie pathetique* understood that the adjective in its title, when it was first bestowed in Russian, carried a very different meaning to the one we are familiar with. The essential element of suffering it then signified was present to some degree in the first and last movements as performed here, but so also was an evident determination not to indulge it, reflected by the often hectic pace and delivery in other sections of the symphony.

Noël Goodwin

Gothic Voices

Wigmore Hall

Fifteen years ago, if you had the good fortune to come by a concert of fourteenth-century song at all, your ears would have been assaulted by all manner of squeaky wind instruments. Now the rule, at least for the specialist group Gothic Voices, is to discard instruments altogether, following the revolutionary idea of their director, Christopher Page, that they are not, and never were, needed. Two highly acclaimed records and this Early Music Network touring programme would seem marvellous fuel for his argument.

Geoffrey Chaucer's predilection for all things French makes him a good peg on which to hang such a programme. Gothic Voices sang their selection of songs by Guillaume de Machaut and others in a style which tended – perhaps a little too much – to iron out the jaggedness of some of his vocal lines.

Nevertheless the three-part motet "Dame je suis" found magical expression here, its simultaneous texts enfolding each other in a kind of devout confusion over the solidity of the *cantus firmus*. The more modern, and more comprehensible, ballade "Amours me fait desirer" duly spoke more intimately of the sophisticate's favourite subject, courtly love.

Here the trio of Margaret Philpot, Rogers Covey Crump and Peter Harvey was finely tuned and poetically sensitive. Philpot and Covey Crump also wove captivating spells in two one-voice *virelais*, and John Potter and Dr Page (playing his part on the lute, the only instrumental sound in the entire evening) gave a skilfully poised reading of "Dame mon cuer emportes".

Chaucer, from whose work Dr Page read extracts, also gave the excuse for some English music. Andrew Wathey's new discovery, the polytextual motet "Alma mater", displayed as much as the other English works (which included a Sanctus possibly by Henry IV or V and a Credo by one Typp) that already the native characteristic was principally euphony.

That predilection was also evident in the work of the blind Italian Francesco Landini, but Hilary Jones, Philpot and Potter clearly relished the ecstatic freedom of his lines in "I'priego amor" too.

Stephen Pettitt

PUBLISHING

Why the agent is special

In the 1984 *Writers' and Artists' Yearbook* are listed the names and addresses of over 100 literary agencies, though A. D. Peters, one of the more distinguished firms, prefer to call themselves authors' agents. The idea that agents handle mainly literature is as remote from reality as that publishers mainly publish it. Publishers and agents have it in common that each can set up in business without formal training or qualifications – indeed, there are no formal qualifications towards becoming an agent although the Association of Authors' Agents, to which most of the more professional firms belong, insists on its members observing a code of practice in their business behaviour.

I have received more letters of complaint from readers about the incompetence and inadequacies of agents than of publishers. They are not, generally, an admired breed. Many publishers prefer not to have to deal with them, and not only because an agent will try to make them pay more for a manuscript and permit them fewer rights than would be the case if they acquired the book direct from the author.

The fact is that publishers make greater efforts to sell books for which they have generously paid than those they have acquired cheaply, though they indignantly deny that the advance they have put down makes any difference as to how they treat the book.

Many authors regard agents as a necessary burden on their exchequer – if their book is worth £10,000 to a publisher, why should the agent retain 10 per cent of that, perhaps having done little more than make a few telephone calls? Other authors, the large majority, resent agents because they cannot even persuade one to handle their work. What many writers, especially the unpublished, fail to realize is that an agent cannot, and is certainly not primarily in business to, transmute dross into gold. Most unpublished authors, of course, regard their manuscripts as gold, and agents as foolish for not realizing that.

If an agent declines to represent an author, it is likely to be for one of two reasons: either he does not believe – and it is his business to know – that he could place the manuscript with a competent publisher and for sufficient terms to justify his involvement, or he already acts for as many authors as he can cope with. Also, he may personally dislike the opinions expressed by the author, if not the literary style, and simply not want to be involved.

Agents act for authors, not for publishers, although publishers are more likely to take agents out to lunch at L'Escargot than their authors are; and sometimes an agent will have to tell an author he thinks the publisher is right.

The relationship between the two is a complex one, starting from the fact that the agent takes at least 10 per cent of the author's earnings (some agencies now charge 15 per cent, and most take 20 per cent on foreign sales because of having to employ sub-agents abroad) whereas the publisher pays money for the privilege of bringing out the book. The relationship, therefore, between author and agent is bound to be close – parent and offspring; teacher and student – and it is the case that authors move from publisher to publisher more frequently than they change agents. When a well-known author does so it is news: Anthony Burgess moved from sympathetic, admired Deborah Rodgers to – his wife; Kingsley Amis moved from Peters to Jonathan Clowes, and from his wife at about the same time.

An agent is likely to be able to do more for an author who already does well than for one with little hope of hitting either the financial or literary jackpot, the minefield of the big prizes. A large agency (Curtis Brown, A. P. Watt, David Higham) will take on more new authors than a smaller one, and authors should benefit from their services and contacts, for agenting is as much to do with contacts as contracts. The longer-established firms earn income from handling estates: A. M. Heath has Orwell, Laurence Pollinger has D. H. Lawrence.

Your agent has to know which publisher needs what kind of book at a particular moment. A smaller, even fledgling agency may be able to expend more time on your affairs, even give you some editorial advice, but how can you discover which agencies are any good? The *Writers' and Artists' Yearbook* does not begin to tell you, nor will the Association of Authors' Agents. Try to discover the authors the agency already represents; and arrange to interview three or four agents before making your choice. They will not welcome the idea but they will be impressed by your thoroughness.

E. J. Craddock

SPECTRUM



Since 1945 the two Germanies have drifted slowly apart. What difference has this made to everyday life on either side of the Iron Curtain? Roger Boyes reports from the East and Michael Binyon from the West.



Left: the modern precincts of Kassel and, right, traditional Erfurt

A tale of two German cities

KASSEL, WEST GERMANY

On May 21, 1970, Chancellor Willy Brandt received Herr Willi Stoph, the East German Prime Minister, in the elegant classical chateau that overlooks the city of Kassel. The historic meeting was in return for one Herr Brandt paid a few weeks earlier to Erfurt, just the other side of the fortified frontier separating the two Germanys.

The two cities, once so close and for a generation sealed off from each other, were again, symbolically, brought together during that tentative beginning to *Ostpolitik*. Since then, Kassel has always regarded Erfurt as its natural twin across the political divide, though until now all attempts to formalize this link have been rebuffed.

Yet Kassel and Erfurt, in their separate ways, typify the separate development of East and West German. They are roughly the same size, both are garrison towns near the border, and both have made resolute attempts to overcome the legacy of the past. Superficially everything is different – the system, the standard of living, the architecture, the political and geographic orientation. Yet ironically, it is in Erfurt that Kassel's older generation feels more at home, for while West Germany, in its affluence and democratic dynamism, has changed immeasurably since the end of the war, time has stood still on the other side of the border.

Old Kassel died on October 22, 1943. The medieval town of twisting streets and quaint gables – home for many years to the brothers Grimm, the elegant summer residence of Kaiser Wilhelm II where art and theatre flourished, was systematically flattened by RAF bombers. More than 11,000 people were killed, and as many injured, in one savage night.

Forty years later, the people of Kassel have been reliving those terrible days in an exhibition at the Rathaus showing what the war and its consequences have cost their city, one of the three most devastated in Germany. Almost alone among German cities, Kassel has never regained its prewar importance or population, for the postwar division of Germany at a stroke virtually killed Kassel's *raison d'être*. From being an important road and rail crossroads, it became an isolated community pressed against the barbed-wire East-West frontier.

Visitors to the Rathaus exhibition realized something else. The Social Democratic city council's decision after the war to make a symbolic physical break with the evil of the recent past also broke the continuity with Kassel's rich earlier history. The city was planned and built afresh, with no regard for earlier street plans or attempt to restore the old higgledy-piggledy architecture.

Today's Kassel, like so many West German towns, is affluent, clean, organized, thoroughly modern if a little soulless. In the early 1960s it was held up as a model of progressive thinking because it separated people from traffic. The pedestrian zone, built in 1955, which allowed the smooth, modern tramcars to glide through to the shopping centres, was the first in Germany. The city ring-road was built to accommodate the postwar generations's god, the private motor car. And where there had been classical buildings surrounding Friedrichsplatz, today's consumer society has taken over, erecting instead multi-storey department stores that suck in the crowds of big spenders.

It was in retrospect, some critics now maintain, a mistake: the boast that you can go anywhere in Kassel wihout worrying about parking – which is true – is not one that appeals to the environment-conscious 1980s.

But it is done now, and there is no undoing it, and few complain. In many ways, Kassel is a pleasant place to live, bordered by a huge park the size of the principality of Monaco. Trees are still being planted at a furious rate (a heap of basalt stones litters a central square, a bizarre challenge by Joseph Beuys, one of Germany's leading artists. Promising to pay for 7,000 trees, he stipulated that one stone was to be removed for each tree planted. So far, 2,000 have been carried away).

The cost of living is lower than in big cities further west, the pace of life slower. People retire here from elsewhere in Germany, while the middle-aged and wealthy money-makers move to villas in the wooded hills around. This has the effect of skewing the population balanced: like Berlin, Kassel is a city of the young and the old. There is no shortage of accommodation, with more than enough reasonably priced flats on the market. But unemployment, at 13 per cent, is unconfortable evidence of the underlying economic difficulties.

You would not think there was any shortage of wealth, however. Nothing could more sharply illustrate the differences with Erfurt than the shop windows, showcases for the Federal Republic's way of life. Cross the road from McDonald's – evidence of the Americanization of the way of life – and look in the windows. Here are furs that are still the bourgeois woman's dream: blue and white fox at Dm6,700, mink at Dm10,900, and there is the antique furniture to go with them, subtly lit and tastefully displayed in the velvet-walled shop. The next window offers spare parts and accessories for owners of BMW cars, a status symbol out of reach of anyone in Erfurt.

The differences are not only material. The bookshop next door shows what people read – plenty of political literature, but barely a publicaton that would scrape past the East German censor: books on Kennedy, Hitler, Adenauer, old Berlin, Dr Richard von Weizsäcker's thoughts on German history, analyses of Islam, picture books of Hollywood film stars. There are thrillers and best-sellers – Norman Mailer, Len Deighton, Ken Follett – all in German, symbols of the increasingly international market for mass entertainment in the West today. Kassel can enjoy exiled Soviet writers, such as Vasily Axyonov, making fun of their former homeland, while Erfurt cannot.

And after the bookshop, a less edifying testimony to the way of life in the Federal Republic: the sex shop, with all its accoutrements. And around the corner, perhaps the biggest difference to the Marxist way of running the economy: a branch of the Dresdner (unrelated nowadays to the city of Dresden) Bank.

Kassel has striven to retain its once important intellectual reputation, though its theatres can no longer drrw their audiences from the little villages of Thuringia as they used to.

Formal links across the border are still non-existent, though private visits are common, thousands of families from Thuringia having fled west after the war, and every second person – including the mayor – has relatives the other side. But as the older generation dies out, these links are becoming more tenuous.

ERFURT, EAST GERMANY

This is a garrison town and, in East or West, that means a degree of sacrifice, a special tolerance towards the boys in uniform as they move clumsily through the shops, talking strange tongues, not spending money, getting drunk. The blue-shirted activists of the Free German Youth (FDJ) know all about this brand of sacrifice: as the standard bearers of East German communism they dutifully organize *tanzabends*, dance nights, for the neighbouring Russian troops. These are often excruiting events with the relatively sophisticated provincial German maidens, reared on a television diet of West German deodorant advertisements and the intrigues of *Dallas* trying, in stumbling Russian, first to encourage then to restrain the off-duty Soviet tankmen, most of them as small and neat as jockeys.

The presence of the Russians merely highlights the essential German-ness of Erfurt. Its ragbag history, the influence of the *landfraf*, the lord of the manor, the peasants war, the Thirty Years War, the Jesuit-led Counter-Reformation, the rise and fall of the private craftsmen, the rumblings of industrial discontent and, later, the wartime bombing, the Nazis, the liberation: all these are features familiar to every large German township on both sides of the Iron Curtain. The history is mirrored in the look of the town. A cobbled square, a neo-Gothic town hall, restored sixteenth century houses, 1950s housing estates, new shops that look old, the old city wall now known as the Yuri Gagarin Ring Road, everything seems to fit together in a haphazard way.

The smells and noises are German too. Blindfold, it would be impossible to work out which side of the East-West frontier one was groping. Through an open window wafts the smell of *eisbein*, an inexplicably popular pork dish, and a yeasty scent of beer (brewed in nearby Eisanich). The growling of male chatter comes from a rashly opened inn door, hooves hit the street as a Christmas pine tree is dragged into town. Take off the blindfold and one is back in the workers' and peasants' state. Red banners claim that "Socialism is our support", "We greet the soldiers who safeguard our peace".

Erfurt inhabits two worlds. The first is the Plan, the world of the clockwork economy in which everything is getting better all the time. The second is the world of making-do, of compromising enough to survive comfortably, of twisting the rules, of withdrawing to the family cell. In a restaurant, a native of the second Erfurt says: "It's not so bad. We can say what we think, most of what think, in restaurants, in public – but as a rule we don't".

The first Erfurt is best presented by the 34-year-old deputy mayor who, aided by the party, has worked his way up from bricklayer. He sees his rise as a testimony for East Germany, a country in which anything is possible if you say the right thing at the right time. "We built everything up from the rubble. – I am proud of that and of this town". In fact, the bombing did not hit Erfurt that hard during the war. The rubble was mainly in the factories which would have had to be redesigned in any case. The Americans liberated Erfurt but according to older people – not just communists – it was a chaotic time, with a number of former Nazis running the administration, the black market flourishing, rapes and theft. The Russians, when they took over, restored discipline, arrested many suspected Nazi sympathizers, scared the town into order.

Now, 37 years later, the deputy mayor boasts that every household has a television (though mainly tuned to West German programmes which are received without difficuly, and a refrigerator. Many people have cars (though usually the sardine-can Wartburgs) the textile industry flourishes, a micro-engineering concern has been established that as a sideline makes chess computers and plans are successfully fulfilled ("That is one contribution we can make to maintaining peace", says the mayor with dubious logic). Production records are shattered with suspicious regularity. There are some 200,000 Erfurters including – though how this figure has been derived is not clear – 14 punks.

The shops are suprisingly well stocked, far better than Poland and bearing comparison with some Western towns. Although there were meat shortages in the autumn of 1982 ("rumours, just rumours," says the mayor), there is a wide range of sausage, poultry, pork and beef. Housewives say fish is expensive, the range of vegetables poor in the winter. The problem seems to be quality rather than quantity. Goods will suddenly disappear: parts of washing machines, carpets, certain items of clothing. "Everything is there – but why is it that I can never find what I want?" is a typical complaint.

The frailty of the Plan, its distance from reality, encourages the "parallel" market. There are two classes of East German – those who have access to West German marks and those who do not. West German marks buy, quite legally in a chain of intershops, most goods in short supply. East Germans can receive as a gift from relatives in the west up to DM 500. It is illegal to buy or sell them in the East. It is legal only to spend them in the special shops. Nowadays, however moonlighting plumbers or car repairmen will accept only Western currency, although the exchange rate for the Deutsche Mark and the East German Ostmark is the same – just under four to the British pound. The flaws of the plan also foster outright corruption.

The day-to-day discontent of the Erfurter is best measured at the local residents' associations which have become a type of "surgery" administered by the local town councillors. Here, the complaints come thick and fast. The shoddy quality of goods, the poor repair of the streets, the increase in energy prices, all this is heard and sometimes acted upon.

But the real grudge is rarely articulated in public: "Why can't we travel? Do they really think we won't come back? Why should we stay in the West with all that unemployment?" The tight restrictions on travel – it is even difficult for most East Germans to get a passport to travel to Hungary because its border with the West is said to be less heavily fortified than that of East Germany – cause bitterness among East Germans, many of whom have relatives or old schoolfriends in the West.

This single restriction undermines all official attempts to legitimize the regime. If the government will not trust its people to return from a two-week holiday, then why should the people trust the government? Little wonder that sales of televisions – currently retailing at 5,000 East German marks, or five months average wages – are so strong in Erfurt. Switching on the West German rendering of *Dallas* is the closest that they can hope to come to escaping from the world of the Plan and the world of making-do.

KASSEL

Population: 195,912
There are 72,246 cars of all types in Kassel, one for every 2.7 inhabitants. Smaller consumer goods are too numerous to count.

Industry is similar to that of Erfurt. It includes Daimler Benz cars branch factory, heavy engineering, electrical products, optical instruments, locomotive parts, brewing and printing. Tourist attractions include the Brothers Grimm Museum, something of a disappointment as the original house was bombed flat in the war. Last year a total of 191,000 people visited the city's art collection, which includes 17 Rembrandts.

A zonal tram ticket in Kassel costs 1.5 Deutsche Marks. A theatre ticket costs, on average, about 25 Deutsche Marks.

The main official complaint is that Kassel suffers economically because of its isolated position on the edge of the country away from the lucrative markets further west. A common public grouse is that there is not much night life.

Map labels: Kassel · WEST GERMANY · EAST GERMANY · Erfurt

ERFURT

Population: 204,000
According to official figures, there are 119 fridges, 110 televisions and 97 washing machines for every 100 people. Forty per cent of Erfurters have their own car, mainly the locally produced Wartburg.

The official average rent for a two-bedroom flat is about 120 Ostmarks a month, although residents say the true figure for rent plus utilities is nearer 180 Ostmarks.

Industry in Erfurt includes the Karl Marx Micro Electronics combine which produces computer components, chemical engineering factories for agriculture and truck parts. Tourist attractions include a permanent garden exhibition.

A tram ticket in the city costs just 12 pfennigs (about three pence). It is subsidized by the town by 59 pfennigs and the price has remained unchanged since 1927. A theatre ticket costs between two and six and a half Ostmarks.

Public complaints include the cost of heating and televisions, the quality of housing, meat, and street lighting and repairs.

moreover ... **Miles Kington**

Dead and buried, but still in charge

It's welcome back time for General Galtieri, who is here again to answer more of your questions on world politics, the finer points of tango dancing or anything that catches your fancy. All yours, General.

What do you reckon to this Chernenko bloke, General? Do you think we can all sleep safe in our beds?–F.S. of Hereford.

General Galtieri writes: I have never met Mr Chernenko personally. Nor did I ever meet Mr Andropov. I am not, in actual fact, acquainted with any of the present Politburo. In fact, looking back over my long career, I cannot honestly recall ever having met a Russian, though I did get to know quite well a Polish count a few years back, who was prominent in polo circles in Buenos Aires in the 1960s. But I don't think we ever talked about Russian politics.

However, one does not need to know Russia to perceive their psychology. They are, above all, resistant to change. That is why they did not admit for many months that Mr Andropov was ill. Now that he is dead and buried, of course, they have to admit it, but I do not think that they will admit he is no longer in charge for another year or so. Mr Chernenko may be officially in charge, but Mr Andropov will be running the place till the end of 1984. Ask me again then.

Why didn't Agentina send any troops to Beirut?–A.B. of Suffolk.

General Galtieri writes: Once bitten, twice shy, my friend. Ask rather why Britain sent 100 soldiers to Beirut. What did you hope to achieve? This is what the grand old Duke of York called marching them up to the top of the hill and down again. The most you could hope to do was make the traffic run a little easier in the vicinity of the British camp. Which, I may say, is about all you have achieved in Port Stanley. Where, by the way, I hear that houses now cost £150,000 each to build. I knew it was Mrs Thatcher's intention to make the Malvinas on a par with Britain, but I did not know she intended to make it as expensive as Sunningdale! Just my little joke.

Who do you think will replace Gemayel?–G.B. of Essex.

General Galtieri writes: Nobody, if they are sensible. It was Mr Gemayel's big mistake to be backed by the Americans. One of the big rules of international politics is that once you find the Americans' hopes pinned on you, you are doomed. Look what happened to the Shah. Or Sadat. Or Lech Walesa, and now Gemayel. Who would dare to follow him?

The only exception I know to this was the Malvinas war, where Mrs Thatcher won despite being backed by the Americans. What a woman!

Have you read about this Mark Thatcher scandal, so-called?–G.M. of London W11

General Galtieri writes: *Mi amigo*, far be it from me to interfere in another country's domestic worries, but I could not help wondering whether, when Mrs Thatcher went to Moscow for the big funeral, Mark Thatcher might not turn up at the Kremlin representing a firm which built concrete mausoleums! Just my little joke.

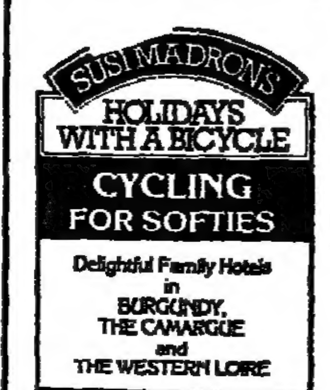
As a matter of interest, is your Argentine GHQ subject to a trade union ban like Cheltenham here? – T.K. of W11.

General Galtieri writes: No. But on the other hand we have so many generals that our General HQ is manned entirely by generals, who would rather be seen dead than join a union. This in fact does happen from time to time. But they *must* all be members of a polo club. I believe this restriction does not apply to Cheltenham.

On a less serious note, General, isn't it nice for a change to see some good news in the papers? I refer of course to a certain glamorous English pair. – S.K. of W11.

General Galtieri writes: Yes, but which? The trouble with you English is that you never know when to stop. There have been rumours here in Buenos Aires that Elton John and his bride are ice skating champions, that Torvill and Dean are next in line to the English throne and that Prince Charles and Princess Diana are thinking of turning professional. Things are so confused that the other day I saw a picture of Mrs Thatcher labelled "Princess Michael of Kent". *I must say, they are both very queenly. As is Boy George.* Or is he a racehorse? But generally, yes, it is good to see good news in the papers. Mark you, when I was in charge of Argentina, we had nothing *but* good news in the papers.

(Thank you, General, and keep those letters rolling in!)

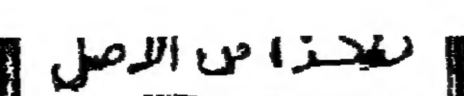


CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 272)

ACROSS
1 Fat schoolboy hero (5,6)
9 African native (7)
10 Deep gorge (5)
11 Highest (3)
13 Therefore (4)
16 Veto (4)
17 Delay departure (6)
18 C African state (4)
20 Hebrew prophet (4)
21 Drinks heartily (6)
22 Wild party (4)
23 Sharp-tasting (4)
25 Tasselled Turkish hat (3)
28 Heather genus (5)
29 Assume (7)
30 Personal problem page (5,6)

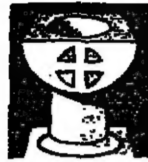
DOWN
2 Irregular (5)
3 Lust (4)
4 Gentle baseball hit (4)
5 Small tide (4)
6 Blissful state (7)
7 Lavatory (5,6)
8 TV (5,6)
12 Specially made (3,3)
14 Worn with age (3)
15 Tolerate (6)
19 Fishing (7)
20 Donkey (3)
24 Repugnance (5)
25 Goatlike deity (4)
26 Zn (4)
27 Lament (4)

Recommended dictionary is the New Collins Concise



MONDAY PAGE

An offer they can't refuse



Let us have an end to the guessing game over the naming of the next royal baby, and turn to an even more premature and rather more important speculation – the identity of the child's godparents. After all, there is a limit to which the *name will impinge on its life* (even if it turns out to be a boy and is destined to become the next Prince Arthur, as some pundits would have it). Godparents on the other hand, enjoy the prerogative, if not the obligation, to intervene on the child's behalf if they sense that all is not as it should be in the question of upbringing. Given that the child's grandmother is the head of the Anglican church, it is an undertaking which the chosen godparents will not lightly give at the baptismal service.

Palace watchers are agreed that the next batch of candidates likely to be more representative of Princess Diana's family than the first, and also to contain at least one "joker". This is not a term of abuse, but rather a common description for nominees quite outside the pale of nobility. One such is the former world racing champion, Jackie Stewart, godfather to Princess Anne's daughter Zara. Technically, Laurens van der Post, Prince William's godfather, belongs to this category, though it is a demeaning label for so distinguished an explorer and writer.

Studying the form of the previous generation offers few clues. Charles's own godparents were King George VI, King Haakon of Norway, the Hon David Bowes-Lyon, Prince George of Greece, the Queen Mother, Princess Margaret, the Dowager Marchioness of Milford Haven and Lady Brabourne. Princess Anne's were the Queen Mother, Princess Andrew of Greece, Princess Margarita of Hohenloe Langenburg, Earl Mountbatten of Burma, and the Rev the Hon Andrew Elphinstone. Apart from van der Post, little Prince William can claim King Constantine of Greece, Lord Romsey ("Uncle Dickie" 's grandson), Princess Alexandra, the Duchess of Westminster and Lady Susan Hussay (Woman of the Bedchamber to the Queen since 1960). As Buckingham Palace is tired of pointing out to zealous inquirers, the choice of godparents is "an intensely private matter" between Charles and Diana.

Private maybe, but no more intense than public interest. Debrett's Charles Kidd, author of the *Book of Royal Children*, has predicted a lowering of the godparental age; if he is correct, then five candidates between the ages of 19 and 24 must be considered front runners. They are: Lady Sarah Armstrong-Jones, bridesmaid at the royal wedding and an ever closer friend of Diana; the Princess' own brother Charles (Lord Althorp); her brother-in-law Prince Andrew; Carolyn Pride, closest to Diana of the "gang-of-three" flatmates, and Sarah Ferguson, daughter of Prince Charles's polo manager, Major Ronald Ferguson.



***The Prince and Princess of Wales with their son, Prince William,* after his christening at Buckingham Palace in 1982. With them are the godparents, ex-king Constantine of Greece (seated) and (standing left to right) Princess Alexandra, Lord Ramsey, Lady Susan Hussey, Sir Laurens Van Der Post and the Duchess of Westminster.**

Two names which were widely bruited for godparenthood at the time of Prince William's birth, and which must remain strong contenders next time round, are Lady Jane Fellowes, eldest and favourite sister of the Princess and wife of Robert Fellowes, assistant private secretary to the Queen, and Nicholas Soames, contemporary and one-time best friend of the Prince of Wales.

Meanwhile, any pack of plausible "jokers" would have to include ex-Goon Sir Harry Secombe, long admired by Charles; author and broadcaster Wynford Vaughan-Thomas, and Maori opera singer Dame Kiri Te Kanawa, who performed at the couple's wedding.

Whatever the final line-up, the chosen few (there is no official limit to the number of godparents, although precedent suggests it is unlikely to exceed eight) will enjoy considerable kudos through being asked as they are to help oversee the rearing of a child who will perforce become public property.

In its literal and fundamental terms, the assumption of godparenthood is a good deal more important than the brief commonly accorded to the role. The person who sees the *job in a secular sense may consider* he has discharged his duty if he remembers the child's birthday each year and turns into something between an auxiliary relative and a special adult friend. He had better be warned that the *Oxford English Dictionary* does not let him off quite so lightly: "According to the practice of the Roman, Greek, Anglican and some other churches, certain persons (commonly two at least, a man and a woman) assist at the administration of baptism, make profession of the Christian faith on behalf of the person baptised, and guarantee his or her religous education."

It gets worse: "In accordance with the view that these persons enter into a spiritual relationship with the baptized person, and with each other, *they were in Old English'* denoted by designations formed by fixing the prefix god – to the words expressing natural relationship, as godsib, godfaeder, godmódor, godbearn, etc".

It cannot be said that the passage of time has entirely shorn the compact of its solemnity. *The Book of Common Prayer* has the priest demanding of the putative godparents: "Dost thou, in the name of this child, renounce the devil and all his works, the vain pomp and glory of the world, with all covetous desires of the same, and the carnal desires of the flesh, so that thou wilt not follow, nor be led by them?"

Answer: "I renounce them all."

From between these ringing lines there emerges a sense that the adult is deemed fit to take on a spiritual sponsorship only of he can himself rediscover the purity of an age (childhood) which is about tobe *entrusted to him. He can only speak for* the child if he can once more *see* as a child. Of course, there are echoes here of the prerequisites of redemption itself, and by the time we come to the form of words in *The Alternative Service Book*, the orders are rather less tall. None the less:

Priest: Those who bring children to be baptized must affirm their allegiance to Christ and their rejection of all that is evil . . . do you turn to Christ?

Answer: I turn to Christ.

Priest: Do you repent of your sins?

Answer: I repent of my sins.

Priest: Do you renounce evil?

Answer: I renounce evil.

The interesting point here is that whereas in the earlier form the priest addressed himself only to the *godparents, in the later now he* speaks to them *and* the parents.

Perhaps the true nature of modern godparents lies, or should lie, somewhere between the two arrangements. In other words, these extra minders are basically on the side of the parents (how could they be otherwise, being old friends?), which, we hope, means being on the side of the child as well. If, however, *there is a conflict of interests or of* wills, between the two generations, then the extra minders have the right to fight in the junior corner if they believe there is a proper grievance there.

There must be many a godparent who standing in the church, has found himself nonplussed by the Draconian nature of the responses which he hears himself mouthing; perhaps he little thougth he was going to have to endure this public topping-up of the pieties to which he committed himself on his wedding day. And yet Draconian though they are, they are also vague where the specific of upbringings are concerned.

It seems that more and more parents in whose life the church plays no part are finding their own way of doing things; for example, "naming parties" held in honour of the child, complete with presents, extended family and adult figures who in every particular will probably be *just as dutiful* godparents as the church-sanctioned models. For them, just as much as for the royal selection at the end of this year, the central question will remain: "If things are not right in the home, do I intervene in the name of responsibility, or do I acquiesce in the name of diplomacy?"

Either way, a good start would be to commit the birthday to memory.

Alan Franks

The next royal godparents: the front runners

The choice of godparents is a private matter for the Prince and Pr ncess. Among the probables and possibles are (from left to right, top) Lady Jane Fellowes, Nicholas Soames, Kiri Te Kanawa, Lady Sarah Armstrong Jones, Prince Andrew, and (bottom) Harry Secombe, Wynford Vaughn Thomas, Sarah Ferguson, Lord Althorp and Carolina Pride.

Watching them grow from afar

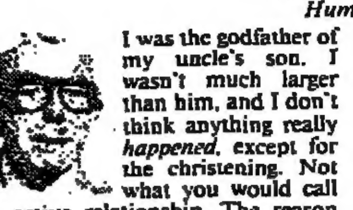
MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE
Writer and broadcaster



I'm afraid I Have to make a confession of inadequacy here. I have not really carried out my responsibilities as fully as I might have. I hasten to add this is not through any lack of affection for children. In fact, as I come to the end of my life, I find I enjoy their company more, and that of adults less. One of my godchildren is Rose, the daughter of Kevin Billington and Rachel Packenham. She is now about 10, a very devoted child; I would like to think that we shall continue to enjoy a special relationship as she grows up. I own up to the fact that I haven't given her a beautiful bible on her first Communion, or any of the things like that which one is supposed to do.

In a sense I was for a while an illegal godfather to Rose since the Packenhams are a Catholic family, but now of course I have been legalized. You know, Bron Waugh is always complaining that Lord Longford once gave him a book for his birthday, and it turned out to be some sort of quasi-porn. By the way, I put my chances of being a royal godfather at a billion – billion to one.

FRANK MUIR
Humorist



I was the godfather of my uncle's son. I wasn't much larger than him, and I don't think anything really *happened*, except for the christening. Not what you would call an active relationship. The reason for me being chosen was the fact that *I was very close to the uncle; but the* age gap between me and the son was only about 15 years, and I'm not sure what possible use I could have been.

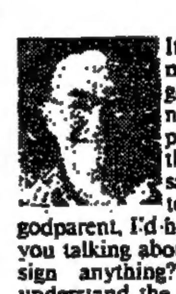
Now, the "other half", so to speak, by which I mean my goddaughter, has given me tremendous pleasure, and I have actually been quite conscientious. Her father, the writer Warren Tute, is an old friend of mine, and I would love to think I'd had some formative influence, however tiny, on the girl. But of course I would say that, wouldn't I, since she's now at the Slade and doing jolly well! They got a pretty formidable package when they *picked me – a small-l liberal backed* by the religious strength of my wife, a staunch RC. I would now describe myself as a failed agnostic; that is, my doubts are beginning to wane. And yes, I would love to be a godfather to the next royal child. I would perform with great zeal.

SIAN PHILLIPS
Actress



Goodness, I had to do some acting, standing there trying to look as though I really would cast out the devil. The RC version was the more frightening of the two. All very impressive, but you know I had no idea what was going on. I just concentrated on getting all the steps right – what you might call the blocking! I'm not entirely sure that I'd have done it if I knew quite what it entailed according to the church. There's a part of me that *would really like to do the whole* thing properly, but then I'm bound to be unsatisfactory because of my profession. Being an actress is such a rough life. I'm always either out of the country or in some cellar in the West End worrying about myself. That's the trouble; the theatre is so conducive to travel and self-absorption. Coward of course was the exception. He had whatever it was, 17 or 18 godchildren, and he was absolutely scrupulous about remembering all their birthdays. I have enough trouble remembering my own.

CARL DAVIS
Composer



It's no good talking to me, I've got no godchildren and I never had any godparents. To tell you the truth, if someone said to me did I want to be their child's godparent, I'd have to say: "What're you talking about, and do I have to sign anything?" I simply don't understand the function; it's one of those veru odd English things that *amazed me when I came over from* the States in 1960, because in terms of my own background – New York ghetto Jewish – it just never arose. The only godfathers you heard about were the Mario Puzo type. Besides, it was the kind of thing that could be taken care of through the extended family. It wasn't so much that the unit was impenetrable, as that it would just be considered very strange, very strange indeed, to bring someone in from the outside.

I had relatives who approximated to your godparent role. They were mostly the brothers and sisters of *my own parents, like Uncle Milton* and Aunt Janet, for example. They lived nearby.

FIRST PERSON

If the Government takes strong action to curtail the use of deputizing services by general practitioners, there will be strong reaction from the doctors' wives. Latter-day gps' wives are not programmed to recognize the practice as their master, as did those of my generation. Many of them have their own careers – and even those who do not would resent a sudden return to what they would regard as the Dark Ages.

My own youth and middle years were dominated by the demands of my husband's and his partners patients: for even if duty nights were "only" one in three, that night came round very quickly, especially when sleep was also disturbed by one's own sick or fractious children. Moreover, in holiday periods one was on duty every second night.

I, in common with other gps' wives, accepted my unenviable *condition, for it carried* with it certain status and privileges, even if these amounted only to being regarded with the awe due to one imbued with a spirit of saintliness and self-sacrifice. Patients entrusted us with their worries, told us of their aches and pains and marital problems, usually when we were making a cake or bathing an infant. When, however, the phone rang (at any time between 11.30pm and 7am) one's feelings towards the caller were far from saintly. There is really nothing much more horrid than being jerked out of a deep sleep and expected to listen with perfect composure and sympathy to a tale of woe, or even, for that matter, one of life and death.

It is harrowing for a wife to watch her weary man get up, dress, know that he must get out the car and drive in any weather, beam his mind on a complex problemn and solve it, or imperil his reputation, and know too that he may be called out again and again before the alarm rings in the morning.

It was bad enough for us older doctors' wives, most of whom did not have careers of our own, for to have a seperate career would have been impossible. For to-day's emancipated women the idea of total practice commitment is unthinkable. How could such a one possibly cope with disturbed nights, as the Government suggests she should, with a home, children perhaps, *and* a career? And let not this or any other government imagine that it has still got in its gp's wives a free support service for the National Health Service.

Mary Bowne

Penny Perrick

Missing out on the real stuff of life



A collection of nineteenth century fiction written by unmarried women is bluntly titled *Old Maids*, a name which certanly wouldn't do for any garnering of contemporary writing by ladies who don't happen to have husbands. The old maid is undeniably a historical figure, together with *her jollier counterpart*, the maiden aunt. Today, although there are still quite a few single women about, part of a 14 million strong band of solitaries in Britain, they carry a variety of glamorous labels: single girls, divorcées, mistresses, none of them titles which suggest that their owners are missing out on the *real stuff of life*.

Even so, and in spite of dressing up the single state with notions of excitement and dazzle, there is a general consensus that married is better. Sometimes, this view is taken to dangerous extremes. Leafing through old issues of American *Cosmopolitan*, I found an article called "How to Get Married If You're Over 30", which suggested drastic measures such as moving to a different town. This seemed meretricious advice to give to women who have to earn their keep. The big city is certainly where the jobs are but it is also where the men aren't. In Washington and New York, single women outnumber single men by about ten to one. Women who live there and wish to marry seem to spend so much time at their Lotte Berk *exercise class or having their* hair done in order to compete in the marriage market, that they hardly have any time to meet a man.

When they do, they behave in such an over-obliging manner that big city men turn into spoilt and petulant grown-up babies – the worst kind of husband material should they ever deign to make a choice from the embarrassment of riches which surrounds them. *Cosmopolitan* should have advised desperate husband hunters to stay put in their small home towns where they would most probably end up marrying someone local. The worst that could happen to them would be boredom, which is a better fate than that handed out to the overdressed regulars at New York singles bars. One wonders *why* they are so desperate in the first place. In a world where the divorce rate *rises steeply* decade after decade, nearly everyone is going to find themselves single for part of their lives. Spinsters have no reason to think their state carries any stigma when at the moment they may be joined in it by an old schoolfriend and mother of four, whose husband has left her to start anew as a sculptor *in carved ice*.

Be that as it may, a 32-year-old woman I know, who's a successful television reporter, senses that in the eyes of the world the most remarkable thing about her is that she isn't married.

Of course, we are aware of the wonderful opportunities that single women nowadays have. They can go on package tour holidays which cater exclusively for the unmarried and feature primitive plumbing and all-over tans. They can live in specially designed "studios", with beds that disappear into the wall and toy-sized stoves which never get grease-spattered because, as everyone knows, single women are *allowed to* eat Indonesian takeaways and cold tomato soup straight from the tin whenever they want to, unlike married people who are tied to the evening meal and the Sunday lunch. Single women, in short, unlike Old Maids, can live the life of Riley, which is probably why their married friends are *determined to find* them permanent partners.

Sometimes she thinks it would be quite convenient to be married but that it would be more convenient *still* if her friends could accept her single state as calmly as she herself does. But how can we when magazines such as American *Cosmopolitan* insists that catching a man is better than catching a career and your very own mortgage? So we make her leave the office early in order to meet the latest in a line of thoroughly unsuitable men. Some of these turn out to be still shell-shocked and stumbling from the effects of a divorce. Some are already committed to a lady who is married.

Ah, but an amateur matchmaker can know no rest. Only this week I met a man both attractive and charming and immediately went into automatic transmission. Brr. . . click . . . . . I'll ask him to dinner along with the television reporter. Click . . . . brr . . . I'll advise her to wear her red. It may be interfering but my matchmaking service is rather more kindly than that provided by singles bars and lonelyhearts columns in political weeklies.

* Old Maids. *To be published in May by Pandora Press at £4.95.*

● **"If you showed a man washing-up, for instance, you'd immediately ask what he's doing there, which would draw attention away from the purpose of the advertisement", said Mr Tubby Pitcher of Ogilvy and Mather, the advertising agency, when criticized for the sexual stereotyping of most advertisements.**

Whenever I find a man in the kitchen, I wouldn't dream of asking him what he's doing there – I'd just hand him the dishcloth. But would certainly question his right to be in some of the places where advertising agencies place him. Why for instance is he climbing up a drainpipe clasping a box of chocolates? Why is he running after a girl with whom he is not acquainted and hampering her taxi from moving off by attempting to force a bunch of flowers through the window? This is surely not reflecting reality, which, said Mr Pitcher, advertisements are designed to do; in real life scaling drainpipes and molesting woen are likely to get you arrested.

PARIS DIARY

by Frank Johnson

Sympathy for the devil

M Jean-Marie Le Pen, the leader of France's National Front – which is roughly the same as Britain's National Front – appeared on television the other day. All France watched transfixed. At least that was how it seemed, for people appeared to talk of little else the next day.

The programme's high command had pitted considerable manpower against the rather homely-looking Le Pen. Taking their places one after another in the swivel chair opposite came a series of France's best-educated, best-dressed, best-groomed political commentators. They were armed with unlimited supplies of embarrassing facts and quotations from his past. With such an imbalance of forces there could be only one result: Le Pen won easily. His interlocutors were detached, moderate and aware of the complexities of such matters as immigration. No one is ever convinced by that old pose. They manifestly hated him, and he them.

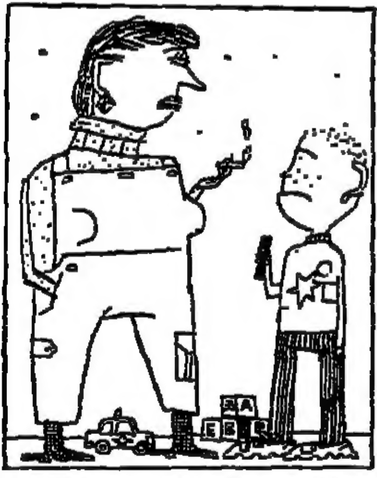
The interviewers made the error of assuming, as do so many of their kind, that one *can* prove that someone functioning within a bourgeois democratic system is a racist or an anti-democrat. There is no difficulty with Hitler or Mussolini. Nor would there be with Le Pen's obscure followers. But in democracies the leaders of these movements know how to stay within the bounds of decency. When the interviewers did come up with something damning, their patronizing manner tended to win him sympathy.

M Jean-Louis Servan-Schreiber, for example, scion of a well-known progressive dynasty, produced a remark made by Le Pen in the National Assembly in 1958 about M Mendès France (a Jew), in which Le Pen had said he felt "patriotic and almost physical" disapproval of his opponent. An anti-Semitic remark, one suspects. Le Pen dealt first with the patriotic half of the comment. Mendès France had abandoned Indochina. As for the other matter, it was an aesthetic judgment: "I don't think Mendès France ever dreamt of passing for Adonis", he smiled.

Implied suggestions that Le Pen approved of Hitler, which being a raving French nationalist he clearly did not, allowed him to refer to the various wars in which he had fought for France, the military service of his family, and the wartime service in a German factory of M Marchais, the present Communist leader: "The name of Le Pen is inscribed on the monument to the dead of Trinité-Sur-Mer while that of Georges Marchais is inscribed on the pay-slips of the Messerschmitt factory at Augsburg."

In response to this tremendous bit of demagoguery, the interviewer was left gabbling about why the historical records company of which Le Pen was proprietor published records of Hitler. So it did, Le Pen replied, but it also published records of Lenin, Churchill, Mitterrand, de Gaulle and the history of Israel. A series of Algerian communist factory workers would perhaps have done better against Le Pen, for they would have engaged him at his level of commitment.

BARRY FANTONI



Mummy can't take you to a circus, darling. How about the Chesterfield by-election?

A mildly scurrilous right-wing tabloid was exulting: "He says outright on the telly what millions of the French think." My own unscientific polling around the bars and bistros I happened to enter during the week revealed that people agreed with much of what he said, but would not vote for him. That reaction is often found in similar circumstances in Britain. People suspect that there is something not quite right about voting for politicians who share their passions.

* * *

A friend explained the other evening that there is in Paris a certain Mme Dior, related to the mighty couturière, once married to Mr Colin Jordan. She retains a lively interest in her former husband's country. She is a member of the extremely respectable Paris Association of the British Conservative Party, frequently attending its meetings.

* * *

The followers of England's soccer team are expected in Paris on February 29 for their country's "friendly" with France. It is to be hoped that, unlike in 1940, the city will be defended. But on this occasion the balance of forces should, in the last analysis, favour the French, since the city's renowned police are said to be making their dispositions. We of the expatriate British community are on their side in this dark hour. A generation of British comprehensive education is about to be unleashed against the historic capital of civilization.

96 hours: time to think again

by Geoffrey Bindman

The House of Commons Standing Committee on the Police and Criminal Evidence Bill is now examining its most controversal clauses: those dealing with police powers to detain suspects. On other matters, such as the power to seize confidential documents, the Government made concessions in response to objections from professional organizations. It has so far failed to withdraw or modify provisions under which a person suspected of a serious arrestable offence may be detained without charge for up to 96 hours after arrival at a police station.

The Bill allows detention for more than 24 hours where it is "necessary to enable the police to preserve evidence of or relating to that offence or to obtain such evidence by questioning that person". It is the power to detain for questioning which causes particular anxiety.

The power to arrest those reasonably suspected of serious crimes is a restriction of freedom without which the public could not be protected. But a person arrested should be brought before a court as quickly as possible or released. Many expert witnesses who gave evidence to the Royal Commission on Police Powers in 1929, including eight chief constables, considered that the police had no right even to question a person in custody, let alone to detain him for the purpose of questioning.

A police officer may have evidence sufficient to meet the test of reasonable suspicion justifying an arrest, but not enough to amount to a *prima facie* case fit to put before a court. Police practice has increasingly been to seek to fill the gap with information from a suspect – preferably a confession. Hence the frequency of reports that "a man is helping police with their inquiries". The secretary of the Police Superintendents Association of England and Wales recently wrote that this expression is used because "at present on a serious charge it is often necessary to detain a person". It is a euphemism for detention for questioning.

Information obtained under physical and psychological pressure inseparable from isolation in a police cell is inherently unreliable. In 1977, Lord Justice Lawton declared that the practice was illegal. He said: "It must be clearly understood that neither customs officers nor police officers have any right to detain somebody for the purposes of getting them to help with their inquiries."

The police must charge a suspect as soon as they have evidence sufficient to justify a charge. The police are often reluctant to charge a suspect because questioning must then stop. In a recent case, *Mohammed-Holgate v Duke* (July 16, 1983) the Court of Appeal for the first time held that an arrest was not rendered improper merely by the fact that the object of the arrest was to detain the person for questioning in the hope of a confession. An appeal to the House of Lords is pending.

In the Mohammed-Holgate case, the suspect was released after six hours and there is no case where a court has authorized detention for the 96 hours provided in the Bill. Anyone detained at present without charge may apply for habeas corpus and require the detention to be justified by the police, but the proposed statutory power will effectively exclude habeas corpus. Both "Justice" and the Law Society have complained that detention for questioning erodes and even destroys the right to silence. The Law Society, in a statement, adds this point: "Only the most hardened criminals can hold out against the continued pressure of questioning until the permitted time for detention has expired, while those less accustomed to police questioning techniques may have yielded by making a false confession – perhaps simply in order to end questioning."

Nor is concern limited to lawyers: a *Sunday Times*/MORI poll, reported on January 8, revealed that 65 per cent replied "no" to the question: "Do you think the police should have the power to detain suspects for more than 24 hours without charging them?".

It is a new departure in our law to allow detention for questioning. To allow some period of detention between arrest and charge may be necessary to enable routine administrative procedures to be carried out. In drafting the present Bill, the Government astonishingly appears to have overlooked that as recently as 1980, the Criminal Justice (Scotland) Act laid down rules quite incompatible with those in the Police and Criminal Evidence Bills. In Scotland, the police must release a suspect within six hours of arrest unless he is charged. It is incomprehensible that the Government has chosen to introduce vastly more stringent detention provisions in England than in Scotland. Nearly all the objections of lawyers and the public would be met if the Standing Committee were to substitute the Scottish rules for those in the Bill.

The author is a solicitor

Escaping from a dismal history

Trevor Fishlock on a new mood in Argentina which may produce peace in the Falklands

Buenos Aires

It is high summer in Argentina and on the fashionable beaches you can barely see sand for the glistening bodies. A magazine reports the first traces of a new phenomenon, *El Topless*, and shows discreet pictures of what it would have us believe are the swallows of the summer of the new liberty.

The beach superintendent is taxed earnestly on the moral question, but he is not drawn. The point is, he says, that if you are offended you can do something about it: you have recourse to the laws of a democratic country. I repeat, he says later, this is a democracy.

Argentines are trying on democracy for size, getting the feel of it. They roll the word around their tongues, as if tasting wine, and take pleasure in the novelties of a life without fetters.

A woman says to me that it is important to remember what life was like. "In the repression," she says, "we talked to no one we did not know intimately. If we wanted to speak of politics we did so while hurrying along a street, not in a restaurant where we might be overheard. We trusted nobody."

A man says that everyone knew of someone who had disappeared, the son of a friend, the boy who lived three doors away. And the frightening part was that people had no one to represent them. There were no congressmen, the cowed press could do nothing, the police were part of the apparatus of repression and law itself meant nothing. "We kept our heads down," he says. "What would you have done?"

The fresh start has resulted in a euphoric, postwar mood. Soldiers have been put in their place, tyrants are on trial, the Peronists squashed, and a decent man has put democracy on the country's calling card.

And yet there is pessimism beneath the crust of optimism and hope. There is a melancholy in these deracinated people, and many of them look at their thin and dismal history of squandered health and opportunity, and find it hard to believe that, at this historic turning point, the country really will turn.

Argentina is like one of those wretched football pools winners you read about who wins a fortune and goes to pieces. Its leaders did not build and succour institutions, did not invest in their own country intellectually, politically or financially. They lacked a real commitment. They looked to Europe and took their money to Switzerland and the United States.

"We are well practised at deluding ourselves," a businessman says. "It is holiday time now and people have their democracy and feel pleased with themselves as they lie on the beach. Wait until they return to face reality."

"The reality," a woman says, "is that prices rise daily, and God knows where people get the money. But look at the shops, look at them spending. Last month my television rental was 245 pesos. This month, 410. How can you trust anything?"

The smell of Argentina is of steak and roast beef, the basis of the country's wealth and high-protein diet. When some men talk of tightening their belts they mean they are cutting back to one steak a day, but poorer people grumble they are eating less meat and more pizza.

An Anglo-Argentine considers his 2in-thick tenderloin. "In my lifetime we have been richer than Canada," he observes. "Now we are like a banana republic, counted in the Third World like some misgoverned African or Asian country, or Bolivia. Think of the humiliation."

Like many others he blames "the monsters," the military rulers, for the country's wrecked economy and bad name. But he is honest enough to recall that 60,000 people gathered to cheer Galtieri in the main plaza of the capital at the start of the Falklands war.

Argentines tell me they are people who forget easily, who have no sense of history or tradition, or of reality. Two-thirds of the country's presidents in the past 50 years have been in uniform, and the dictators have divided up the country like loot. The last juntas even divided up television: there was an army channel, a navy channel and an air force channel. As the state owns most of the natural resources and means of production it was easy for the soldiers to control everything. Their arms spending was vast and crippling, and they made fortunes in commissions.



Alfonsin: coping with formidable reality

In Buenos Aires I visited a huge hospital building. It had been almost completed, then abandoned, a typical episode of a grandiose scheme and resulting waste. In its grounds was a building said to have been a secret prison and torture chamber. The basement had been filled with earth, to hide the evidence, it was said.

But the skulls and handless skeletons of the disappeared ones are everywhere being unearthed, rising as if to accuse. A few people ask themselves: what kind of people are these, our countrymen, who shot little children, gave electric shocks to pregnant women via the foetus, who tied bodies like strings of sausages and threw them from planes? Of course, the people blame the soldiers. How could we know what was going on, they say, and what could we have done? And an admiral says: "Don't blame the junior men, they were just obeying orders."

But for the time being Argentina's armed right-wing party, the military establishment, is crushed. No one would support a coup, the army's economic power is being broken down, and Peronism, a form of delusion, a belief that will get better without effort, has been defeated.

The demolition of the military edifice and rejection of Peronism are plainly important aspects of the new hope, and the belief among many Argentines, particularly younger people, that this time things are different. They argue that the prerequisites for modernizing the country have been achieved.

But democratic structures are not easily rebuilt at the best of times, and this is not the best of times. In the past the people have been easily bought: Eva's handouts, a football victory, an invasion stunt. Memories are short and it is by no means certain that the traditional rapacious rulers have at last been put permanently in their place.

After their first holiday under democracy for many years Argentines are leaving the beaches to return to formidable reality: a devastated economy, high unemployment and bushfire inflation, the fuel of discontent. It is President Alfonsin's great challenge – and he is a clever and determined man – and a test of the people's resolve. It will be hard, for their nationalism has never moulded them to an ideal, and their long experience of plenty has not equipped them with the qualities of stubborness and persistence.

The political cost of thrift in the NHS

Out in the wilds of the NHS, health service administrators, with the air of Noel Coward's Indian army colonels, are musing, "Whatever became of old Rayner? . . . I wonder what happened to him?"

Rayner, you may remember, was he of the famous scrutinies: 90-day, business-inspired exercises in the art of cutting red tape to produce near enough instant reports on how costs could be cut, bureaucracy disposed of, and money saved.

The NHS has been subjected to no fewer than 10 of them. The first began work in 1982, which by anyone's reckoning is more than 90 days ago. Not one has yet seen the light of day.

To the NHS administrators, sick of being pilloried, reorganized, cut, and abused as inefficient by the politicians, the long delay in an exercise that was meant to show them how to do these things efficiently is no small cause of delight.

The reasons for the delay appear complex. In the first place, soon after the early Rayner scrutinies were set up, Norman Fowler, the Social Services Secretary, came up with Roy Griffiths, the deputy chairman and managing director of Sainsbury's, and set him off on his whirlwind investigation of NHS management.

Grappling with Griffiths' far-reaching recommendations, which could produce long-term NHS savings, seems to have diverted ministers from the shorter-term savings the scrutinies offer.

A more likely reason for the delay, however, is that the scrutinies have produced a mixed bag of recommendations, not all of which are to ministers' liking, and some of which are politically embarrassing.

At first sight, the subjects of the scrutinies are scarcely stirring stuff: NHS staff advertising, the use of non-ambulance transport, and communication between the health service and patients, seem hardly likely to send tremors down most people's spines.

Take the issue of NHS staff advertising, for example. The scrutiny is believed to have come up with three options. One is "good housekeeping" – reducing the newspaper space taken for each advertisement and making greater use of job centres. Another is for the NHS to start its own management magazine which could carry many of the advertisements, reducing spending outside. The third is producing a glossy job sheet for many of the vacancies, to be circulated by health authorities.

The trouble with the last two is that the first is risky and looks more like nationalizing staff advertising than meeting the Conservative philosophy of privatization; and both would heavily hit the income of private publishing houses producing nursing, medical and administrative magazines.

Ministers apparently do not relish the prospect of hitting their own, and of being accused of damaging private-enterprise publishing.

Then there is the scrutiny on the payment of fees for treating people involved in road accidents. Under a piece of legislation left over from the 1930s, health authorities can claim some money back on a no-fault basis from the drivers of vehicles involved in accidents. The bill is met by the insurance companies. The scheme works poorly. It brings in only £3m a year, while costing £1.25m to administer.

The scrutiny recommended that it should be scrapped as more trouble than it is worth, and unfair when the victims of hang-gliding accidents, for example, who have knowingly taken risks, are treated free.

Scrapping it would however deprive the NHS of some £2m – no small sum when decisions on whether to spend as little as £436,000 on the heart transplant programme require weighty ministerial consideration.

Alternatively, the scrutiny said, the system would work better if micro-computers were installed in accident departments to encourage clerks to take down the details needed to reclaim the money. The computers would offer other spin-offs – analysing the department's workload, for example, so that unnecessary staff were not on duty when business was slack. With other spin-offs, the computers would probably pay for themselves, the scrutiny concluded. But that would involve capital expenditure, which, needless to say, is unpopular.

Another scrutiny looked at the provision of nurses' and doctors' homes. It apparently discovered that the NHS is sitting on literally tens of millions of pounds' worth of real estate. Some of it is in appalling decorative and structural order. Very few nurses and doctors actually need to live within walking distance of hospitals, and little of the accommodation can be justified, the scrutiny is believed to have found.

It suggested selling off much of the property. Ministers should talk to big building societies and housing associations about providing accommodation in areas such as big city centres, where it is hard to come by and expensive. The money raised from sales should be used to provide assisted mortgages and possibly subsidized rents, with the rest spent on improving the NHS. Staff who needed it would get better accommodation, and the NHS would get some much needed capital.

Ministers, however, already embroiled in a political row about privatization in the health service, seem to have run scared of possible charges of asset-stripping if they sold off nurses' homes.

Rumour has it that Mr Fowler will shortly take a detailed look at some of the scrutinies, and some awkward decisions may not be far off.

But the price that has been paid for the delay is a legacy of considerable bitterness and disillusion among those who were pulled off their normal jobs for four months to undertake the scrutinies. They now feel worth-while changes are not being taken up.

One said last week: "I'm told my scrutiny is on Mr Fowler's 'too difficult' pile. There is merit in the Rayner scrutinies approach. But given their track record, if someone told me now that they had been asked to do one, I'd say 'don't waste your time'."

Nicholas Timmins

Anne Sofer

All one team in the London marathon

At six o'clock last Wednesday morning the chairman told us we $ beaten a record and a ragged cheer went up: this was now, by two hours, the longest meeting in the history of the Greater London Council. Bloodied, battered, staring and yawning, we could still show the world a thing or two: and the last freely-made budget by a still breathing GLC (before rate-capping and impending abolition catch up with us as they may have done by this time next year) was an event to be made memorable.

It is, of course, not unusual for local authority budget-making meetings to last well into the early hours. They are the culmination of months of discussions, calculations, consultations, lobbying, recalculations and debate in the local press. (Nothing, in fact, could be a greater contrast to the intense secrecy and lack of participation with which national budgets are prepared.

By the time the actual budget is presented in a local authority there are usually no more surprises and (provided the ruling party has a secure majority) the result is a foregone conclusion. The debate, however, has a ritual significance.

Preparations for our own marathon were made well in advance. In order that members could cat-nap between votes, four committee rooms were converted into makeshift dormitories. (Majority party men, majority party women, opposition men, opposition women: the Alliance, offered the choice of whom to sleep with, diplomatically stayed in the council chamber). One Conservative reappeared for each vote in his elegant Noel Coward dressing gown and cravat.

Around 2 am concentration flagged, and the sillier side of human nature took over. One Labour member twice rose to her feet to make a speech, only to be overcome with a fit of the giggles before she could utter more than "Chair . . .". In a lull between divisions a senior Tory stood on his head in the well of the council chamber, to admiring applause. But by the end we had regained our composure, made our concluding speeches with a succinctness brought on by desperate fatigue, voted for the last time – and the 1984/85 budget was made.

As this description may convey, a strange feeling of camaraderie has developed at County Hall. All the polemic, all the clowning, lie lightly over a shared sense of outrage at what is being done to us. Even those who have in the past been sceptical as to whether the GLC has either the right boundaries or the right powers to do an effective "strategic" job (and that long list includes both myself and the present leader of the council) are left gasping at the prospect of the shambles that will be left by the Government's legislation which is a demolition rather than a reconstruction job.

According to all the opinion polls, this feeling of outrage is now shared by a vast majority of Londoners. It seems to be based not on any sudden surge of support for the present administration, nor on any very clear idea of what the GLC does, but on two fundamental gut-reactions.

The first is an instinct to defend democracy – and it is in these dark days reassuring to know there *is* such an instinct. It will make paticularly difficult the next parliamentary stage in the abolition timetable: that is the "paving legislation" expected within weeks which will seek to scrap the GLC elections in 1985, *before the decision to abolish the GLC has been taken, and before it can effectively be carried out* – surely a constitutionally improper proceeding.

The second reaction is based on the enduring, sentimental, self-congratulatory loyalty to the idea of London which its inhabitants always seem to feel. What else can explain the survival of that appalling song *Maybe it's because I'm a Londoner*, or the fact that we never tire of documentaries about the Blitz? Besides, the history of tension between the Government and the London mob, between the will of Westminster and the demands of the capital city, is a long one.

So in the end the most powerful appeal is the purely emotional one: "How can we have a capital city without its own government?"

The author is SDP member of the GLC/ILEA for Camden, St Pancras North.

Ferdinand Mount

False economy of a one-party state

To most of us, the scenes were strange and disturbing: the heavy masses of red and gold decorations draped on the coffin, the oppressive darkness and gloom, the sheer size of everything, pillars, avenues, processions. And at the heart of the whole business a little, short-breathed old man with a trembling salute – his very feebleness seeming to make the prospect even more disturbing.

But there is another way of looking at the events of the past 10 days, viz: another Soviet leader dies in his bed, having been ill for months but without the slightest suggestion that he might step down. The vast nation scarcely stirs. A massive, somnolent stability appears to prevail. Once installed, a Soviet leader these days can, it seems, look forward to uninterrupted enjoyment of the sweets of office with no retiring age. At first sight, there does appear to be something to be said for the one-party state, at least from the point of view of the leader of the one party.

One viewer who may well have taken this view is Mr Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe. For only last week he wrote in these columns: "We believe that the one-party state is the most effective mode of unity to give the necessary conditions for stability and economic development. Inter-party bickering only undermines the ability of the nation to organize the supreme effort."

I hasten to acquit Mr Mugabe of any taste for the rougher side of the Soviet regime. He himself made it clear that a one-party state would be introduced in Zimbabwe only by constitutional means and "after full consultation with the people". He is a strong believer in the protection of minorities and says "my ministers and I yield to no one in our dislike of detention". Well, there are one or two RAF officers who might think that "yield to no one" was coming it a bit strong, but if you had been locked up as long as Mr Mugabe, you might reasonably be credited with some sympathy for the detainee. And when he calls himself a Marxist, it would be unfair to think of him as a full-blown Lubyanka-and-all-stations-to-Siberia Marxist.

But when he rhapsodizes about the beauties of a one-party state, we can, I think, be fairly sure how his mind is running: nice smooth ride, schoolchildren waving flags, no troublemakers, all pull together, five year plan and no answering back.

Something akin to this view is widely shared. Imperialists of the old school are inclined to say things like "parliamentary democracy is a wine that takes centuries to mature", or "you can't expect these people (ie, just down from the trees) to grasp the idea of Her Majesty's loyal opposition". The African soul, we may even be told, revolts against such a fragmentation of communal feeling. While on the left, it is frequently argued that economic planning requires a temporary renunciation of the democratic frills. Influences from the West no less than from the East thus tend to confirm the leader of a newly independent country in his view that tolerance of a legal opposition is a *luxury* – splendid if you can afford it, but in no way making it easier for the nation to make progress or for oneself to sleep soundly at nights.

But is this really true? Experience suggests rather that running a one-party state turns out not merely to involve prolonged brutality and bloodshed but also to be extremely hard work. The present undoubted stability in the Soviet Union was bought at very heavy cost indeed – millions of lives, great cruelty and corruption, and a wretchedly low standard of living.

Perhaps one should send Mr Mugabe, under plain wrapper, a copy of *1984* or of Alexander Zinoviev's *The Reality of Communism*, not with a view to making his flesh creep, but rather to point out the huge *effort* entailed in organizing a thoroughgoing one-party state. It is not simply a question of a few amateurish ideology classes or a couple of loudspeaker vans touring the bush. Every village, every school, every farm has to be saturated with ideology night and day; every public dissenter has to be punished to deter imitation; every critical group has to be smashed and every criticism given an ideologically correct answer.

How sweet and simple, by contrast, are the habits of democracy. There, the enemy is plainly and unashamedly in view: the official opposition will siphon off your most tiresome critics: the threat it poses will rally your own troops.

Where else have we seen such *serenity* in power as was shown by Nehru in India, De Valera in Ireland, Senghor in Senegal or Kenyatta in Kenya? Some of these cunning old buzzards could not be credited with an unspotted record on civil rights: now and then, people were locked up or even executed in somewhat dubious circumstances. But in all these countries, a kind of openness towards the idea of opposition survived as long as they survived, despite the occasional state of emergency or bout of preventive detention. And granted their starting points, economically these countries have been among the most successful.

The usual riposte is that the geographical and cultural situation of a newly independent nation dictates how much democracy it can afford. Even the admirable *World Human Rights Guide* by Charles Humana (recently published by Hutchinson, £9.95) says of one African country, the Ivory Coast, that "the human rights situation, related to its geographical position, is reasonable". Which is as though human rights could grow only in certain soils or climates, like bananas or rhododendrons. In practice, huge differences are visible between the nearest neighbours.

So long as he comes from the dominant tribe or party, the man who leads his nation to independence has every prospect of seeing off the opposition in any democratic contest until he turns up his toes. The hardest lesson to learn is that *economic* progress is more likely to gather momentum in an open and plural society.

The sad thing is that leaders in Africa and Asia have so often been guided by western Europeans who did not or would not understand the causes of western Europe's own prosperity. The worst of our colonial legacy of the Third World is not the Mace or the Speaker's Chair but our own lack of faith in them.

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

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DANGER OF SPILLAGE

The momentary lull in the Gulf war suggested that the situation was not out of control. Both sides seemed capable of self-restraint while waiting for a United Nations mission to look at damage to civilian areas. However, the war has now resumed. It creates a very dangerous and unstable situation in the area, as well as causing a lot of suffering. Iran's bombardment of Basra last week raised tension another notch. Coupled with the build up of Iranian forces in the north and renewed threats of a major Iranian offensive it has given rise to fears that the war could flare up to a point where other states and the super powers would be drawn in.

The most obvious way this could happen would be if Iraq felt so hard pressed on the ground that President Saddam Hussein felt compelled to carry out his threat to "bomb the mullahs into sanity", sending his powerful air force against Iran's oil installations. Iran might then retaliate by trying to close the Straits of Hormuz through which oil from the Gulf reaches the open sea. The Americans would then try to keep the straits open and the scene would be set for a wider conflict. Another possibility is that Iran will succeed in defeating and occupying Iraq, thereby vastly enlarging the territory and the power of Muslim fundamentalism, and destabilizing many other regimes in the area.

Fortunately, this is one conflict in which the Americans and the Russians are not on opposite sides. They share a common fear of Iran and what it represents. Even Syria, with its Moscow links, though it has used the Shiite Muslims in Lebanon, is not confident of its ability to control them. Other states in the area are even more wary. Hence there is a broad basis of common interest, albeit of a rather negative kind, which can be mobilized to prevent an outright Iranian victory. Yet Iraq has few friends either. An Iraqi victory which strengthened the regime of President Saddam Hussein would be seen as only slightly less dangerous than his total defeat. Hence the rather limited help that has been reaching Iraq from France and elsewhere has been designed to avert defeat rather than to assure victory.

All that the Western powers can aim for is to contain the conflict and try to insulate the rest of the area from its effects. The first concern must be to protect freedom of passage through the Straits of Hormuz, if necessary and if feasible by force. The Americans are preparing for this contingency and they deserve as much support as their allies can provide. Fortunately there is no need for anxiety at the level created by the oil crises of the 1970s, as there is now a glut of oil. Consumption has been curbed by recession and conservation and the industrialized nations have built up reserves to last at least ninety days. Other sources of supply have also been developed. The Straits of Hormuz no longer represent the jugular vein of the Western world. Their closure would be survivable, for a while at any rate.

Nevertheless, they need to be kept open. In the first place their closure would have a devastating effect on the economies of the region. Earnings would drop sharply and political stability would become even more fragile than it is already. Iran's earnings would drop, too, which might be a good thing, but the effects would not be easily calculable. Western interests would also suffer in direct and indirect ways. Inevitably the removal of such a substantial source of supply would gradually push up oil prices and undermine industrial confidence. In such troubled waters the Russians would be tempted to do some fishing. A common fear of Iran falls very far short of providing enough glue to hold East and West together in the Middle East.

Prevention is better than cure. While military contingencies must be prepared for, the West should also snatch the opportunity to explore the possibilities for compromise; to make clear Western interests in the Straits; and to demonstrate that it will seek to prevent the defeat of Iraq. At the same time it needs to concern itself with the roots of instability in the rest of the Gulf area. Even if the worst does not happen the war is an urgent reminder that it might.

PLODDING TO POWER

So much attention has been paid to the filling of Mr Andropov's posts as party leader and head of state that the filling of a third vacancy has passed almost unnoticed. The electorate of Moscow's Proletarian District had expected to vote 99.9 per cent in favour of President Andropov as their sole candidate in the March elections to the Supreme Soviet. Now voters must make do with a woman machine-minder from a ball-bearing factory. Of course this could have a distinct advantage: their representative will be able to devote all her time to safeguarding their interests, since her chances of going on to be elected chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet – President of the USSR – are very slim indeed.

The delegates to the Supreme Soviet (there are more than 1,500) invariably include a high proportion of young people, women, workers and peasants, many of whom are not members of the Party. Yet when they gather formally to elect the Presidium and the Council of Ministers, they return with peculiar monotony the same old men who head the "separate" Party structure who, it must be admitted, have indeed accumulated considerably more experience than the average lady ball-bearing maker. However, the example of certain democratic countries suggests that when a new female broom emerges on top some invigorating spring cleaning results, and this could be precisely what the Soviet system needs. Why then do these energetic young female workers never come within reach of the top three posts: General Secretary of the Communist Party, Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Premier), and President?

The road to power in the Kremlin depends not on the one-candidate elections planned for March, but on a long, slow climb up the party structure holding tightly to the coat-tails of a patron rising star. Since Lenin seized power there has been no constitutional method laid down for replacing the leaders – only death, dismissal, or Kremlin coup threaten their tenure of office.

Lenin was 47 in 1917 and Stalin only slightly older when he eventually disposed of his chief rivals and emerged supreme. Khrushchev became head of the party at 61, Brezhnev at 57, Andropov at 68 and then Mr Chernenko, the oldest of them all, at 72. The system promotes time-serving bureaucrats, not revolutionaries or even radical reformers.

As they ascend the party ladder they may be appointed to party or government posts. The government ministers, supposedly elected by the Supreme Soviet, are to be found in the party Central Committee, together with commanders of the armed forces, local party administrators and leading members of other influential groups. The most important government figures, such as the Premier, Minister of Defence, and Foreign Minister, have membership of the party's top body, the Politburo, but carry less clout than members who are in the policy-making Secretariat of the party Central Committee as well.

It is party status which has the greatest significance. Lenin created the party and after the revolution also headed the government, then known as the Council of People's Commissars. Both Stalin and Khrushchev chose to become Premier as well as leader of the party, while Brezhnev and Andropov opted for the presidency, leaving the premiership to Nikolai Tikhonov, now 78. It is convenient to be head of state when meeting foreign leaders, who will certainly not be greatly impressed by the vice-president, 83 year-old Vasily Kuznetsov.

Mr Chernenko may himself become President, or may allow another Politburo septuagenarian that honour, thus depriving a younger rival. But it is his post of party General Secretary that attracts the envy of his more ambitious colleagues, promising the continuation of factional disputes to the detriment of good government in the USSR and stable relations with the West.

ROME SACRED AND PROFANE

Signor Craxi may be excused for making much of the "historical" character of the concordat he signed on Saturday with Cardinal Casaroli, the Vatican secretary of state. It is not just that the new agreement unpicks the concordat which was pursuant to the Lateran Treaty made between the Holy See and Mussolini's Fascist state in 1929. In so far as it signifies Rome's readiness to formalize the separation of church and state in Italy it draws a line under a period of history that began with Constantine's removal of his capital to the east more than sixteen hundred years ago.

The agreement does not affect the juridical status of the Vatican City state which was defined by the Lateran Treaty. It is concerned only with the operation of the church within the Italian State. The church relinquishes most of the functions conferred on it by public law of the kind that would be commonly classified as civil and therefore proper to the agencies of the state; and it loses most of the special privileges and dignities claimed or conferred. Roman Catholicism ceases to be the religion of the state. Rome loses its recognition as a "sacred city" and the notional protection it was therefore afforded by regulations supposed to make it a seemly city also. Relationships of property, finance and taxation have proved less easy to unscramble. A joint commission is to do more work on details. The affairs of the Vatican Bank do not come into this. But the fact that its disputed responsibility in the matter of the Banco Ambrosiano is believed to be nearing a settlement has improved the atmosphere of negotiation.

The new arrangements reflect changes that have come about both in attitudes within the post-conciliar church and in the pace of the secularization of Italian society, recently dramatized by the church's failure to bring off referendums to repeal laws on abortion and divorce. The sort of formal separation now achieved in Italy has already come about in two other most Catholic countries of Europe, Spain and Ireland. Bishops of the latter were on the witness stand the other day proclaiming that "we rejoiced when the ambiguous formula regarding the 'special position' of the Catholic church was struck out of the constitution by the electorate of the Republic". The surprising thing is that the earlier handiwork of Pius XI and Mussolini should have lasted so long, even as a deadish letter.

The feature of that accord which has lasted best and achieved apparent permanence is the settlement of what used to be called the Roman question, the status of the papacy after it was deprived of its remaining temporal sovereignty by the Piedmontese army in 1870. The creation of the miniature Vatican City state encouraged some bourbons of the Curia to hope that the days of papal regnancy were returning. Mussolini's reported reply was that the Lateran agreements merely left the papacy enough ground to bury its corpse. That echoes Thomas Hobbes's premature dismissal: that the papacy is not other than the ghost of the Roman Empire sitting crowned upon the grave thereof. However, it must be said that if all Mussolini meant was that the territorial grant was large enough to permit a decent burial of the papacy's pretensions to temporal power, he was right.

Deprivation or renunciation of temporal rule and now the explicit separation of church and state do not mean that the papacy or the Roman church has lost all appetite to influence secular affairs. It was easier for Pope John Paul II than for his recent predecessors to acquiesce in a less ambitious political role in Italy, for he is not an Italian. But he has made very evident his high view of the political activity of the church in Poland. Nor is he reluctant to give the rulers of this world moral advice as to the conduct of international relations or the application of human rights, which translates without too much forcing into political recommendations.

The ascendancy of the democratic secular state and a new-found respect for other Christian denominations and other faiths have moderated the interest of the Roman Catholic church in theocracy and in arrangements of constitutional privilege. So has the less unquestioning temper of new generations of Roman Catholic clergy and laity. But there are other less direct ways of exerting corporate influence on social and political affairs, and these lie to hand for any community animated by so large and penetrative an understanding as the Christian faith.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Keeping political parties free

From Mr William Rodgers

Sir, The decision of the Government to back down on the trade union levy is monstrous. But why do you say (leading article, February 18) that state funding is "rightly" rejected?

The principle was conceded as long ago as 1937 when the leader of the second largest party in the House of Commons was paid a salary as Leader of her Majesty's Opposition. It was decisively established in 1975 by the decision to extend payments to three other officers of the official Opposition and to make substantial grants for administrative and research purposes (the so-called "Short Money").

This is used for party political purposes which extend beyond the House of Commons. At its least, "Short Money" releases other party funds for use elsewhere. In practice, the facilities are of great assistance to Opposition spokesmen in their campaigning round the country.

No party should expect to survive on state subsidies alone. That would be entirely wrong. It is simply a matter of giving additional help in relation to the income they receive directly from individual members.

As a start, the cost of such funding need not exceed the cost of replacing one of the Royal Navy's Harrier aircraft lost in the Falklands. This would surely be a small price to pay for political parties free from manipulation by their present paymasters.

Yours sincerely,
WILLIAM RODGERS,
48 Patshull Road, NW5.
February 18.

Neighbourhood watch

From Mr Miles Hardie

Sir, Mr Stewart Tendler's report (February 10) about the neighbourhood watch scheme prompts the thought that more use might be made of such neighbourhood networks in promoting health and social welfare as well as in preventing crime. Maybe there are lessons we can learn from big cities in other countries, not least in the developing world, where economic and other pressures have led to greater reliance on community self-help than we have become accustomed to in Britain.

In Mexico City, for example, a neighbourhood or patchwork system has been developed for primary health and social care, based on local patches of up to 500 families/2,500 people in defined geographical areas.

Basic to the system is the preparation, by locally recruited health aides working under professional supervision, of a community map for each patch. This shows all dwelling-places and other buildings, and is accompanied by simple statistical and other information about standards of housing, sanitation, social conditions, etc, and listings of the main causes of death and morbidity for that particular community.

The basic information gathered from each patch is aggregated to form the basis for a community programme of priorities or targets for action to improve standards of health and social welfare, with particular emphasis upon the promotion of health and prevention of illness.

The health aides work with teams of doctors, nurses and social workers based on a network of health posts and health centres linked to referral hospitals.

One of the countries that pioneered the concept is Costa Rica and there the infant mortality rate has declined over the past 10 years to the stage where it is the lowest in continental Latin America and better than in some cities in the USA and Britain.

In the developing world priorities tend to be concerned with communicable diseases and care of the young; in Europe they are more likely to be with diseases of affluence and care of the elderly.

Admirable though it is in so many respects, general practice as at present organised in Britain's big cities does not lend itself to such a system of identification with small defined communities and their particular needs.

The general practitioner's average list of around 2,000 patients may be scattered over a much larger community running into tens of thousands and the general practitioner may or may not have a nurse or social worker attached to his practice who may well be responsible to a different employing authority.

It might be worth while to set up some more experimental joint health and social service patchworking schemes in some of Britain's cities to see if we can benefit from the experience of a system that is certainly producing impressive results elsewhere.

With groups of four to five GPs serving neighbouring patches it would of course still be possible for there to be freedom of choice of GPs, as is the case in our villages and small towns.

Yours faithfully,
MILES HARDIE,
Director General,
International Hospital Federation,
126 Albert Street, NW1.
February 13.

Fighting talk

From Mr Ian Smith

Sir, Perhaps Mr George Shultz "got out of his pram" because he had "lost his bottle"?

Yours faithfully,
IAN SMITH,
7 Russell Court,
44 Earl Russell Street,
Aylestone,
Leicester.
February 17.

Farm output and national interest

From the President of the National Farmers' Union

Sir, David Hart ("Who's afraid of the farmers?" February 15) is misguided enough to believe that the case for maintaining a healthy home food production industry rests on the electoral voting power of farmers. It never has.

The case rests rather on the national interest and the long-term interests of consumers – and 100 per cent of voters are consumers. This is why all governments since the war have not merely passively accepted the case but have taken positive steps to create an economic environment that encourages improved production and productivity in home food production.

He is also sufficiently muddled in his thinking to confuse measures designed to increase the volume of output with those designed to improve the efficiency of production. The latter has a vital bearing on the real cost of food whatever the actual level of production. Both are of great significance to all our people, whether as consumers or taxpayers.

If we produce any less food in the UK, the shortfall must necessarily affect the balance of payments. The value of food produced at home last year was over £11,000m: the balance of payments surplus was just over £2,000m. Imports of food cost foreign exchange which we can ill afford.

Since we came fully under the common agricultural policy in 1978 retail food prices have risen on average by 8.6 per cent a year. The average increase for all retail prices has been 11.2 per cent a year. In general, the price of food in relation to average earnings has gone down as agricultural productivity has increased.

The current vogue for introducing emotive prose about the countryside, based largely on myths and the misuse of statistics, is not a useful contribution to a debate which is essentially about achieving the best deployment of our national resources.

Yours faithfully,
RICHARD BUTLER, President,
The National Farmers' Union,
Agriculture House,
Knightsbridge, SW1.
February 16.

From the Director of the Council for the Protection of Rural England

Sir, The fate of our hedgerows (February 6) is a symptom, rather than the cause, of what is going wrong in our countryside.

All sorts of other well-loved features of England's landscape are disappearing fast – meadows, ancient woodlands, heath and moorland. The trends are alarming.

Many farmers are now trying to promote conservation on the ground, some successfully. This is very welcome. But the brute fact is, those who do are swimming against a powerful economic tide. Overwhelmingly, the financial incentives contrived by both the Ministry of Agriculture and the EEC are pushing farmers hard in the opposite direction – stimulating intensive production regardless of other values. Many farmers themselves deplore this.

However, current EEC negotiations present a golden opportunity to bring about changes to UK and EEC agricultural policies, so that farming and conservation can be made to move together in greater harmony in future.

The opportunity lies in the EEC's proposed revision of the so-called "Agricultural Structures" regulations. In their final form these will dictate how thousands of millions of pounds will be paid to farmers, as grant-aid, over the next decade.

As now drafted, the regulations would exacerbate many of the trends which have caused so much conflict recently between agriculture and conservation.

But this can be changed if the Government seizes the opportunity. Last month CPRE and the Council for National Parks argued before a parliamentary committee that simple amendments to the regulations could build conservation values into all future farm planning in the EEC, including the UK, without detriment to farmers' incomes.

Last Friday we met the Minister of State for Agriculture, Lord Belstead, to seek the Government's support for our amendments. He told us bluntly that the Ministry of Agriculture has no intention of moving willingly towards this obviously desirable outcome. If his ministry's view prevails in the present negotiations, thousands more of our hedgerows – and countless other English landscape features and wildlife habitats – will continue to be lost, at public expense.

There needs now to be massive public and parliamentary resistance to this view. CPRE will be doing all it can to persuade the Government to act more far-sightedly. We should like to hear from all who feel they can help us.

The stakes could hardly be higher.

Yours faithfully,
ROBIN GROVE-WHITE,
Director,
Council for the Protection of Rural England,
4 Hobart Place, SW1.
February 13.

From Mr Christopher Miles

Sir, I Used to play a game with amateur ecologists and ask them to date hedges for me. There is one which was always dated as being between 200 and 400 years old. I had planted it myself.

If Sir David Scott (February 15) wants to see a blackthorn hedge I can show him one. It is marked on a 1761 estate map and I hardly think anyone would actually have planted blackthorn since then, although it makes a good hedge.

When a hedge is laid it is effectively "razed to the ground". To the extent that the laid stem is kept alive it robs the stool of energy to throw up new shoots from the ground and is a compromise to maintain a stockproof barrier while it does so.

Sadly, like many other things which were part of economic life, hedge-laying has now been relegated to the status of a hobby. If hedges are to be preserved they will have to be taken down to ground level from time to time by mechanical means.

Yours faithfully,
CHRISTOPHER MILES,
Court Lodge Farm,
Bletchingley,
Surrey.
February 15.

Charges for visitors

From Mrs May Chorley

Sir, I read John Witherow's piece on St Paul's (February 15) with some interest.

St Paul's is not the first cathedral to make a charge for visitors. Salisbury Cathedral has been charging groups for some time. Winchester Cathedral, which has very limited funds for administrative purposes, realized that they would have to do something realistic about "paying their way" and have for some time had a voluntary donation box as one goes in, with a Friend of the Cathedral to give one a Big Smile as one puts in the Suggested Donation.

Westminster Abbey may not be a cathedral but, faced with similar problems, has for many years made a charge to view the royal chapels. Many cathedrals are fast coming to the same conlusion, even if they have only got to the stage of actually suggesting the amount that should be donated by each visitor.

How shameful that the City of London St Paul's Endowment Trust, which was set up specifically to raise the money needed by the cathedral to keep running on a day-to-day basis for the next 10 years, should not have far exceeded the mere £2m target. The target was not even reached.

The Guild of Guide Lecturers supports St Paul's in its attempt to keep abreast of rising costs. We would be short-sighted not to, since every sightseeing tour of London benefits from St Paul's as a living church and architectural gem.

Yours sincerely,
MAY CHORLEY, Administrator,
Guild of Guide Lecturers,
11 Blackfriars Lane, EC4.
February 15.

Health Service cuts

From Mr John Chawner

Sir, I noted with interest the response of Mr Kenneth Clarke to the junior hospital doctors' concern about health service cuts (report, February 14). Whilst I do not, in any way, wish to comment on the effect of the cuts, I am most surprised at Mr Clarke's remarks about Clatterbridge Radiotherapy Centre.

I note that he states that emergencies can be admitted to the unit without delay. With the present system of ministerial appointment one cannot, I suppose, expect a minister to have any deep understanding of health matters, but nevertheless one is most surprised at the lack of knowledge displayed by the response.

The unit is entirely concerned with the treatment of cancer. Most patients going there know they have the condition and have been told so by the clinician. They often have to wait, with this knowledge, frequently up to six weeks for admission, a situation which is nothing less than deplorable.

My point of issue with Mr Clarke is that all cancer cases are emergencies and it is nonsense to suggest that they can be admitted immediately.

I write to you as I work in an area which is served by the radiotherapy centre and these delays are a matter of record.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN CHAWNER,
Consultant Obstetrician & Gynaecologist,
St David's Hospital,
Bangor, Gwynedd.

Hepatitis vaccine

From Dr Elizabeth Fagan and Dr Roger Williams

Sir, re "Princess gets rare vaccine for Africa visit" (February 7), we would not wish readers to be misled by information given in this note concerning the hepatitis B vaccine and the possible harm in its use.

The hepatitis B vaccine in this country (Hep B vax, Merck, Sharpe & Dohme), and which is developed in the USA, has undergone the most extensive safety testing and trials of any vaccine previously marketed in this country. Its safety and efficacy have been fully endorsed by the World Health Organisation.

In particular, there is no evidence then for transmission of the acquired immuno-deficiency syndrome by the hepatitis vaccines which have been used to date.

Infection with the hepatitis B virus is probably the commonest cause of liver disease worldwide. There are over 200 million persons with chronic hepatitis B infection, of whom many will die from liver damage, including primary liver cancer. But with the advent of the vaccine there is a real hope that this infection and the disease it causes will eventually be eradicated.

Africa is a high-risk area and the medical advisers to HRH the Princess Anne are correct in advising her to take this precaution.

Yours faithfully,
ELIZABETH FAGAN
ROGER WILLIAMS, Director,
Liver Unit,
King's College Hospital,
Denmark Hill, SE5.
February 8.

Royal broadcasts and responsibility

From Lord Blake, FBA

Sir, Your analysis (leading article, February 6) of the Queen's constitutional position as regards her speeches is confusing and inaccurate. It is as well to be clear what the conventions today actually are before arguing for a change. Four propositions can be safely made about the present situation:

1. The Queen's Christmas broadcast and Commonwealth Day message in March are the only occasions when she speaks without ministerial advice and responsibility. This has always been the convention.
2. All other speeches which she makes in the UK are made on the advice and responsibility of UK ministers.
3. All speeches which she makes in a Commonwealth monarchy, for example Canada or Australia, are made on the advice and responsibility of the prime minister of the country concerned.
4. All speeches which she makes when visiting a Commonwealth republic, e.g., recently Kenya, Bangladesh and India, are made on the advice and responsibility of UK ministers. This convention is fully understood by the presidents and governments of those republics.

By arguing, as you do, that British ministers "should accept formal responsibility for her Majesty's deeds and words on these occasions" you are knocking at an open door. British ministers have always accepted the responsibility which you seem to be urging them to accept in future.

Yours faithfully,
BLAKE,
House of Lords.
February 17.

Houses in green belts

From Mr Sydney Chapman, MP for Chipping Barnet (Conservative)

Sir, You published a letter from me (August 15) immediately following the first draft circulars issued by the Department of the Environment on green belts and land for housing. I was critical of the circulars which, at the least, I believed to be vague and open to completely different interpretations by developers, planners and the public. As I sensed at the time, my fears were echoed far and wide.

I applaud the Government for recognising this widespread concern, withdrawing the circulars and now bringing forward revised versions. The Secretary of State, Mr Patrick Jenkin, and his minister with particular responsibility, Neil Macfarlane, deserve credit for responding sympathetically and I am confident the new draft circular on green belts meets all the valid criticisms made.

I felt David Walker's article in your centre page (February 10) was a trifle pessimistic in too readily assuming it was impossible to reconcile the protection of the green belts with the need to provide adequate and suitable land for future housing demands. I believe both policies are not incompatible and can be realised.

More importantly, it is to the tackling of this task which the House of Commons Environment Select Committee has set itself in its first enquiry in this Parliament. As a recently appointed member, I am sure a sensible and acceptable strategy can be devised.

My confidence is reinforced with the knowledge that the select committee includes distinguished former ministers with essential experience, such as Sir Hugh Rossi (chairman), Sir Reginald Eyre and the longest serving housing minister in recent years, Mr Reg Freeson.

Yours faithfully,
SYDNEY CHAPMAN,
House of Commons.
February 11.

Up front

From Mr John Griffiths

Sir, Further to Mr Turner's letter (February 14), certainly it is unprecedented for four front-row captains to play in internationals on the same day. Indeed, only 19 front-row forwards have captained countries in the international championship since the last war: seven Englishmen and four each from Scotland, Ireland and Wales. And the only championship matches featuring opposing front-row captains in this period were the Calcutta Cup matches of 1964, 1973 and 1974.

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GRIFFITHS, Statistician,
Rothmans Rugby Yearbook,
22 Norwich Way,
Croxley Green,
Rickmansworth,
Hertfordshire.
February 15.

Mixed-up kid

From the Reverend Canon M. C. G. Sherwood

Sir, Scientific study "may lead to such incompatibilities being neutralised" (report, February (6).

Then what happens at the last day, when wheat and tares and sheep and goats are to be divided?

Perhaps the plaque in Tetbury Parish Church concerning the Saunders family is as accurate as we can get: "Further particulars the last day will reveal".

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL C. G. SHERWOOD
The Vicarage,
Tetbury,
Gloucestershire.
February 16.

From Mr David Taylor

Sir, A cross between a goat and a sheep: gosh!

Yours faithfully,
DAVID TAYLOR,
Wheel House,
23 Mill Lane,
Saffron Walden,
Essex.
February 16.



COURT AND SOCIAL

COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE
February 19: Mr William Fenwick had the honour of being received by The Queen at Windsor Castle this morning when Her Majesty decorated him with the Royal Victorian Medal (Silver).

Today is the Anniversary of the Birthday of The Prince Andrew.

By command of The Queen, the Lord Lyell (Lord in Waiting) was present at Heathrow Airport, London, this morning upon the departure of The King and Queen of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and bade farewell to Their Majesties on behalf of Her Majesty.

The Duke of Edinburgh, patron, Paediatric Research Unit's Generation Trust, will visit the unit at Guy's Hospital Medical School on March 20.
The Princess of Wales will visit the Burleys Way Factory of T. W. Kempton in Leicester on March 22.
The Princess of Wales will open the new spinal injuries unit at the Stanmore branch of the Royal National Orthopaedic Hospital on March 23.

A memorial service for Sir Keith Holyoake will be held today at noon in Westminster Abbey.

A service of thanksgiving for the life and work of Oswald Terry will be held in Gray's Inn Chapel tomorrow at 5.00 pm.

Forthcoming marriages

Mr J. R. Dale-Harris and Miss A. F. Worlidge
The engagement is announced between Jonathan Roderick, eldest son of the late Mr and Mrs Dale Dale-Harris and stepson of Mrs Jane Winch, of Drayton Gardens, Kensington, and Anna Felicity, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Peter Worlidge, of Nalderswood House, Leigh, Surrey.

Mr S. J. Hirst and Miss N. P. C. Nunan
The engagement is announced between Stephen, younger son of Mrs Anne Hirst, of Farnborough Common, Kent, and the late Mr Henry Hirst, and Nathalie, only daughter of Mr Manus Nunan, of Dublin, and Mrs Anne Monique Bateson, of Mallorca.

Rev C. M. Jones and Miss J. M. Upton
The engagement is announced between Christopher, son of Mr and Mrs D. B. Jones, of Bewdley, Worcestershire, and Jenny, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. J. Upton, of Warlingham, Surrey.

Mr R. Pearce and Miss I. Martin
The engagement is announced between Robert, son of Mr and Mrs Eric Pearce, of Nutfield, Surrey, and Isabel, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Patrick Martin, of Purley, Surrey.

Mr A. M. Proudfoot and Miss P. J. Creamer
The engagement is announced between Andrew, son of the late Professor Malcolm Proudfoot and Mrs Proudfoot, of Oxford, and Philippa, daughter of Dr and Mrs Creamer, of Cobham.

Mr S. A. Scott and Miss J. Starrett
The engagement is announced between Simon, only son of Major John Scott and the late Mrs Scott, of 32 Ann Street, Edinburgh, and Jane, only daughter of Mr and Mrs Norman Starrett, of 48 Upper Mall, London, W6.

Mr C. J. Wells and Miss R. L. Freeman
The engagement is announced between Christopher John Wells, of Fentiman Road, London, SW8, youngest son of Mr and Mrs L. J. Wells, of Farlington, Hampshire, and Rebecca Louise, youngest daughter of Mr and Mrs R. J. G. Freeman, of Ivy Tree Farm, Hadleigh, Suffolk.

Mr J. C. Williams and Miss K. A. Robertson
The engagement is announced between James Christopher, twin son of Mr and Mrs Arthur Williams, of Hildenborough, Kent, and Kate Alexandra, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Duncan Robertson, of London, W8.

Marriages

The Hon J. F. Byng and Mrs P. M. Kent
The Hon Julian Francis Byng and Mrs Prudence Mary Kent were married in Chelsea on February 18.

Mr J. L. V. Lowry-Corry and Miss E. J. Lodge
The marriage took place on Saturday at Chelsea Old Church of Mr James Lowry-Corry, younger son of Mr and the Hon Mrs F. H. Lowry-Corry, of Edwardstone Hall, Boxford, Suffolk, and Miss Judith Lodge, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs F. A. Lodge, of Overtrees, Foxhill, Leeds. The Rev John Gilling officiated, assisted by the Rev C. E. Leighton Thomson.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Petra Mansour and Katharine Kent-Jones. Mr Roderick Lee was best man.

A reception was held at 69, Brook Street.

Mr L. Williams and Miss J. Jarman
The marriage took place on Saturday in the Chapel of St Michael and St George, St Paul's Cathedral, of Mr Lawrence Williams, son of the late Sir Alan Williams and of Lady Williams of 1 Morland Close, Hampstead Way, NW11, and Miss Jane Jarman, daughter of Mr and Mrs Michael Jarman, of Chalgrove, Farleigh Common, Warlingham, Surrey. The Rev P. J. W. Buckler officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, wore a gown of white cotton voile trimmed with lace and cream ribbons and a silk tulle veil trimmed with ribbon and held in place by a headdress of silk flowers, pearls and crystals. She carried a bouquet of roses and orchids. Miss Caroline Jarman and Miss Catherine Donaldson attended her. Mr Roger Rigge was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride and the honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Mr D. J. Bettinson and Miss A. J. Bass
A service of blessing was held on Friday, February 17, after the marriage between Mr David John Bettinson and Miss Amanda Jane Bass.

Mr H. P. Trevor-Jones and Miss C. M. Law
The marriage took place on Saturday, February 18, at St James's Church, Piccadilly, between Mr Hugh Philip Trevor-Jones, elder son of Mr and Mrs Philip Trevor-Jones, Preen Manor, Church Preen, Shropshire, and Miss Carolyn Marie Law, elder daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs John Law, of Felixstowe and Rheindahlen, Germany.

Model of change for Islam

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

The rise of what is inaccurately called "Islamic fundamentalism" is normally perceived in the West as a threat to liberal democratic principles, and human rights.

That is need not necessarily be so is remarkably demonstrated by a new political movement in Islam which emanates from London, headquarters of the Islamic Council, a body slowly but steadily growing in international influence.

It has recently completed the successful launch at an international conference in Pakistan of a model state constitution, entirely Islamic in ethos, and source, which nevertheless includes a charter of individual rights and is designed to operate democratically as an open society.

Its authors claim that without the protection of personal liberty, no state can truthfully be said to be operating in accordance with Islam. Not surprisingly, the Islamic Council has begun to be a little unpopular in certain Arab circles for saying such things. Few if any governments in the Muslim world have much to be proud of in their regard for human rights.

If the fate of that section of mankind which lives under the flag of Islam is not, in the long run, to be despotic oppression, or perpetual civil conflict between rival brands of fanaticism, some solution such as that proposed by the Islamic Council is imperative. Whether it is this version, or some other, is secondary.

The model constitution forthrightly proclaims that the dignity of man, his equality before the law (including equality of the sexes), his right to freedom of speech, conscience, and religious beliefs, are fundamental elements in the Islamic concept of man.

Islam is, of course, far more than a religion of private and personal conviction: it asserts that society itself should be a collective expression of obedience to Allah. Thus, the penal code, the morals of family life, the machinery of government and law, and the economic order, must conform to Islamic law.

The West, having invariably found theocracy oppressive, inevitably regards this expectation with considerable misgivings: justifiably, no doubt, considering the examples available, of which Iran is not the only one.

The view that the Muslim world is inherently incapable of sustaining a high and decent civilization is contradicted by history, for there have been long periods when Islam has put the Christian world to shame for its advancement of learning and culture, and its respect for minorities, such as the Jews.

Western condescension is based on ignorance of the best that Islam achieved in its time, and ignorance of the debt the West itself owes to that source. Islam was the channel through which classical learning, including such essential skills as mathematics, reached Europe. Christianity itself drew abundantly on Islam theology and philosophy in the Middle Ages.

Such greatness passed, however; it is an important question for the future of civilization whether it can return. If all Islam now has to offer is the fanatical enforcement of narrow-minded religious bigotry, sharpened by hostile jealousy of the West, the present political upheavals in the Muslim world are the prelude to a dark age in these parts, and Western man cannot wish them well.

The Islamic Council's proposals would necessarily require that politicians abandon their dictatorial power to share it with the people. The system suggested is presidential, with a parliamentary legislature, all citizens – Muslims and non-Muslims – having full rights of political participation.

As in the American constitution, the executive would be subject not only to the law but to the binding articles of the constitution which could not be set aside (because they come from the Shari-ah, the Islamic Revelation). A president could be impeachable by the Majlis al Shura (parliament); both of them would be liable to periodic reelection.

In the area of minority rights, these proposals go considerably further than modern Muslim states generally allow. An article of the constitution asserts that "there is no compulsion in religion" and that unambiguously applies to Muslims, too.

They should be free, under that article, even to change their religion. Non-Muslims may choose to regulate personal and family matters, according to their own laws, and their freedom of religion is protected by the constitution.

But it is in this area that a small flaw may yet be lurking.

The protection of the rights of minorities does not extend to them seeking change in the fundamental character of the state. If they are numerically small, it is not unreasonable to require them to respect its Islamic ethos. But what if they constituted, say, 45 per cent? Furthermore, in a geographical area with a well-mixed composition, an overall majority of Muslims may exist only because of some historical accident such as the drawing of boundaries in the past by a colonial power.

It is a feature of the Islamic vision of society that it deplores the western emphasis on the concept of the nation-state preferring the trans-national idea of "one Islamic nation". Yet the nation-state is the crucial unit, under this proposal, for the purpose of deciding that a particular geographical area ought to have an Islamic constitution because it has a Muslim majority.

This seems to be a contradiction. Very mixed populations, even where there is an absolute Muslim majority, may actually find more civic peace with a secular constitution that declined to elevate any religion held by a section of the population to an exalted status.

Minorities need to be persuaded, not coerced, by the will of the majority, even if it appears to be democratic to do so. Minorities tend not to behave democratically, nor even rationally.

That suggests, in fact, the consent of rather more than 51 per cent of the population ought to be necessary; and that Islamic political scientists ought also to be attending to constitutional models for a pluralist society, at least as a democratic and pacific context in which the arguments can be debated.

Luncheon

Prime Minister
Princess Alexandra and the Hon Angus Ogilvy were present at a luncheon given by the Prime Minister and Mr Denis Thatcher at Chequers on Saturday in honour of Prince Naruhito. The other guests were:
The Ambassador of Japan and Mrs [illegible], [illegible], the Hon Nicholas Ridley, MP, and Mrs Ridley, the Earl and Countess of Mansfield, Sir Clive Sinclair, [illegible], Miss Karen [illegible], Mr Mark Thatcher and Mr Robin Butler.

Dinner

Old Crosbeian Association
The thirty-third London dinner of the Old Crosbeian Association was held last Friday at Lambeth Palace by courtesy of the Archbishop of Canterbury, himself an Old Crosbeian. Mr C. P. McFie, president, was in the chair and the other speakers were the Rev Roger Gaunt, the Headmaster of Merchant Taylors' School, Crosby, Mr D. R. Johnston Jones, and the Headmaster of Merchant Taylors' School, Northwood, Mr D. J. Skipper.

Service dinner

No 1 Maritime Headquarters Unit Royal Auxiliary Air Force
Wing Commander D. W. Barrell and officers of No 1 Maritime Headquarters Unit Royal Auxiliary Air Force held a guest night on Saturday, at Valency House, Northwood. Squadron Leader P. G. Dale presided. The principal guests were Air Marshal Sir John Fitzpatrick, Air Officer Commanding 18 Group Royal Air Force, Air Vice-Marshal J. Price, Assistant Chief of Air Staff (Operations), and Group Captain P. L. Harris.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy
CAPTAINS: A Ryle, for duty inside MOD, Aug 17; A G Y Thorpe, RNC Greenwich for duty as CNJA, Sept 6.
SURGEON CAPTAIN: M G Williams, DRAKE as PMO, June 15.
COMMANDERS: H J Critchley, for duty inside MOD with DCW, May 28; P Higgins, staff of FOSM as Cdr (WSE), Feb 7; P S Moulding, staff of FONAC(O) as SPO, March 30; J B Powell, staff of FO Plymouth, Feb 14; C W Roddis, NP 1242 as OHM and DSNOFI, Feb 9; J D Young, ASWE for duty with CNWSE/DWSD, March 20.
SURGEON COMMANDER: W R Eason, HMNB Portsmouth as SMO and NMOH to FO Portsmouth, June 8.
CHAPLAINS: W R Brown, for duty inside MOD as Prin Roman Catholic Chaplain, Aug 28; R S Wort, DAEDALUS addl, Feb 2.

Royal Marines
COLONEL: R F Preston, Dept of CGRM, Oct 5.
LIEUTENANT-COLONEL: M P J Hunt, International Military Staff, Brussels, Sept 3.
MAJORS: B E Southby-Tailyour, 539 Asslt Sqn RM as OC, April 2; J D L Holdaway, HQ TRSF RM, Sept 18; G J O Wells-Cole, SHAPE, Sept 17.

Retirements
ROYAL NAVY
REAR ADMIRAL: D C Jenkin, April 4.
COMMANDERS: M Fulford-Dobson, April 6; J P T Torr, April 9.
SURGEON COMMANDER: A W Scott-Brown, April 7.

ROYAL MARINES
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL: Sir Steuart Pringle, to be placed on the Retired List, June 9.
MAJOR: J N A Goldsworthy, to be placed on the Retired List, Dec 27.

Royal Air Force
GROUP CAPTAINS: R J Martin to MOD AFD for staff duties, Feb 20; J Morris to HQ 18 Group for staff duties, Feb 24; D Emmerson to RAF Kinloss as Stn Cdr, Feb 24.

WING COMMANDER (with the acting rank of group captain): D F Reilly to MOD (Central Staffs) for staff duties, Feb 24.

WING COMMANDERS: C E Upton to 11 MU Chilmark as OC, Feb 20; G F Hingston-Jones to OASC Biggin Hill as Ground Board Chairman, Feb 20; G J D Maynard to 7 MU Quedgeley as OC Supply Wing, Feb 20; J Findlater to UK MNM Brussels as SO Arm Cont, Feb 21; R Cloke to HQAAFCE as Ex Plans, Feb 24.

CIVIL CONSULTANT IN AVIATION MEDICINE: Professor P H Fentem.

Rita's rewards: Michael Caine and Julie Walters, who yesterday received British Academy of Film and Television Arts nominations for best actor and best actress awards. Michael Caine was proposed as best actor for both *Educating Rita* and *The Honorary Consul* and Julie Walters was nominated best actress and most outstanding newcomer for *Educating Rita*.
Other nominations included:
Kevin Kline (most outstanding newcomer); Bill Forsyth (best director and best original screenplay for *Local Hero*); Denholm Elliott (best supporting actor for *Trading Places*); Greta Scacchi (most outstanding newcomer to film for *Heat and Dust*); Phyllis Logan (most outstanding newcomer to film for *Another Time, Another Place*); Mark Knopfler (best score for a film, *Local Hero*); Maureen Lipman (best supporting actress for *Educating Rita*); and Ronald Pickup (best TV actor for *Orwell on Jura, Waters of the Moon*).

Memorial service

Professor B. Ryman
A memorial service for Professor Brenda Ryman, Mistress of Girton College, was held on Saturday at the University Church of Great St Mary, Cambridge. The Rev H. R. M. Oakley, officiated and the lessons were read by Dr G. Jondorf, Vice-Mistress of Girton College, and Mrs G. P. K. Beer. Professor Sir Hans Kornberg, Master of Christ's College, gave an address. Among those present were:
Dr P Barkley (daughter), the Vice-Chancellor of Cambridge University with the Proctors and the Esquire Bedells, fellows, junior members and staff of Girton College, Lord Todd, OM, and Lady Todd, the Master of Pembroke College and Lady Adrian, Sir Andrew Huxley, OM (President of the Royal Society), the Master of Trinity College and Lady Hodgkin, the Master of Magdalene College (representing the trustees of the Charles and Julian Henry Fund), the Master of Corpus Christi College, the President of Queen's College and Mrs Oxburgh, the President of Clare Hall, the Principal of Newnham College, the President of Lucy Cavendish College, the President of New Hall and Mr M L Pearl, the Master of Jesus College and Lady Cottrell, the President of Wolfson College and Mrs Williams, the Master of Clare College and Mrs Matthews.

The Master of St John's College and Mrs Hinsley, the Warden of Robinson College, the Principal and Vice Principal of Somerville College, Oxford, the Master of Emmanuel College the Vice Provost of King's College, the Master of St Edmund's House, the Master of Gonville ad Caius College, the Master of St Catharine's College and Mrs Supple, the Vice-Master of Sidney Sussex College, Dr J B Beer (representing Peterhouse).

Dame Mary Cartwright, Lady Jeffreys, Sir James Baddiley, Dame Rosemary Murray, Lady Butterfield, Lady Bowden, Professor Sir Peter and Lady Swinnerton-Dyer, Lady Kornberg, Lady Krebs, Professor Dame Elizabeth Hill, Professor D Hodgkin, OM, Professor H Lehmann (Association of Clinical Biochemistry), Dr W J Whelan (International Union of Biochemistry), Mr G A Cass (Cambridge University Press), Mr B Kirkman (Cambridge University Appointments Board), Mrs C F Jayne (DHSS: Southern Region), Dr M Duckworth (Royal Free Hospital School of Medicine), Mr and Mrs E Miller, Mr W A Camps, Professor and Mrs H Whittington, Professor and Mrs H C Darby, Canon and Mrs P Hawker, Professor and Mrs N Mansergh, Professor and Mrs J A Jolowicz, Professor and Mrs I M Glynn, Mrs Ffowcs Williams, Professor C N L Brooke, Professor D James, Professor R Smith, Professor D Okpako and Professor J B Gurdon.

Birthdays today

Mr Robert Altman, 59; The Right Rev George Appleton, 82; Mr Stafford Bourne, 84; Mr Forbes Burnham, 61; Mr Enzo Ferrari, 86; Mr Peter Ford, 72; Dr Ruth Gipps, 63; Sir Owain Jenkins, 77; Commandant Dame Marion Kettlewell, 70; Mr Cecil King, 83; Mr Mike Leigh, 41; Professor Sir William Mansfield Cooper, 81; Sir Frederick Page, 67; Mr Sidney Poitier, 57; Vice-Admiral Sir Cameron Rusby, 58; Air Marshal Sir Anthony Selway, 75.

Benenden School

Scholarship awards 1984
Seniors' scholarship: Camilla Kenyon (Cranesley).
Major scholarship: Sarah Thornton (Ashdown House).
Exhibition: Melanie Brodie (Kent College Junior School and Benenden).
Trust exhibitions: Catharine Baker (Dulwich College Preparatory School) and Eleanor Storey (Hatchlands and Benenden).
Music award: Emily Frewer (King's College School).
Minor music award: Caroline Baillie (St Andrew's).

Latest appointments

Latest appointments include:
Mr Peter Palumbo to be chairman of the Tate Gallery Board of Trustees, in succession to Lord Hutchinson of Lullington.

Dr P. J. Bunyan to be Head of the Agricultural Science Service, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food from March 27, in succession to Mr W. Dermott.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. G. L. Osborne to be Deputy Commissioner, Crown Estate Commissioners, from February 23, in succession to Mr P. S. Bolshaw.

Mr Wilfrid Grenville-Grey, formerly representative of the International Defence and Aid Fund for Southern Africa at the United Nations, to be Lay Assistant to the Archbishop of Canterbury from March 1, in succession to Mr Michael Kinchin Smith.

OBITUARY

GEN M. A. G. OSMANY

Role in the creation of Bangladesh

General Mohammad Ataul Ghani Osmany, the leader of the Bengali guerrilla campaign against the Pakistan Army which played its part in his country's gaining independence, and the first Chief of Staff of the Bangladesh Army, died in a London hospital on February 16. He was 65. He had been in Britain since November receiving treatment for a form of bone cancer.

Osmany was born in Sylhet in what was then the presidency of Bengal. As a young man, he joined the Indian Army and fought at El Alamein. He was a major by the age of 23, reputedly the youngest in the Indian Army at that time.

After the partition of India, he became a member of the Pakistan armed forces and rose to the rank of Colonel before taking early retirement.

Like many Bengalis in undivided Pakistan, he supported the demand for greater autonomy for the eastern wing of the country, and he became a follower of Shaikh Mujibur Rahman, the founding father of Bangladesh, and a parliamentary candidate for his Awami League which swept the polls in East Pakistan in 1970.

As the election gave way to civil war, and the Pakistan Army attempted unsuccessfully to suppress the Awami League, Osmany took refuge in Calcutta where he was appointed Commander in Chief of the Liberation Forces in the newly created government in exile. In this capacity he was responsible for coordinating the guerrilla campaign against the Pakistan Army, and he emerged as a national hero in the new state of Bangladesh after India's military intervention forced the Pakistanis to surrender.

After the creation of Bangladesh, Osmany served as the first Army Chief of Staff, in which role his most sensitive task was to create a new fighting force from the Bengali Battalions of the Pakistan Army and the guerilla units of the Liberation Army.

It was not long, however, before he determined to return to politics. In 1973, he resigned from the army, rejoined the Awami League, and after successfully contesting the elections of March that year he emerged as Defence Minister in Shaikh Mujib's cabinet. The two men fell out, however, when Shaikh Mujib decided to set up a one party state.

After the assassination of Shaikh Mujib in 1975, Osmany served for some time as Defence Adviser to President Khondakar Mushtaq Ahmad. Subsequently, he set up his own party The National People's Party, and in July 1978 unsuccessfully contested the Presidential elections of that year as the Opposition Party's candidate against General Ziaur Rahman.

After President Zia was assassinated, Osmany also had differences with his successor, the present ruler of Bangladesh, General Ershad, most notably over plans to give the armed forces a permanent political role in the constitution. In 1982, he was once again a presidential candidate in the elections which produced the short lived regime of President Sattar.

Though a soldier by profession, Osmany was one of the stoutest defenders of multi-party democracy in Bangladesh. He was never a successful politician himself, but he was much admired for the fearless way he spoke his mind, and he enjoyed considerable popularity as a father figure of the new state.

PROF HYWEL MURRELL

Professor Hywel Murrell, former Professor of Occupational Psychology in the University of Wales, and head of the Department of Applied Psychology at the University of Wales Institute of Science and Technology, died on January 21 at the age of 75.

Born in Barry, South Glamorgan, Keith Frank Hywel Murrell was the son of a Liberal politician. After graduating in Chemistry at Oxford in 1930, was deflected by the economic climate of the 1930s into a succession of jobs, as printer, time-and-motion engineer, and investigator into new photographic techniques.

But none of this was wasted experience. His knowledge of motion study practices was the background from which, during wartime service as a Major with the Royal Engineers and later the Army Operational Research Group, he carried out numerous experimental trials of human efficiency in both military and naval operating tasks.

As for photography, shortly after helping to found the Wessex Cave Club in 1934, and becoming its first honorary secretary, he was awarded the Fellowship of the Royal Photographic Society for his artistry and technique in cave photography.

Murrell was one of a distinguished group of wartime researchers into "human Factors" – among them were Professor (later Sir Frederick) Bartlett, Dr Norman Mackworth, and Dr O. G. Edholm – whose pioneering work during the 1940s laid the foundations for a new applied science. It was Murrell himself who coined the term "ergonomics" to designate this development of a multi-disciplinary approach from psychology, medicine and anatomy to improve the efficiency and well-being of people at work.

His personal vision and determination lay behind the inauguartion in 1950 of the Ergonomics Research Society, and it is a lasting memorial to Murrell's initiative that the general subject matter is now being taught and researched in technological institutions throughout most of the world, with learned societies of ergonomics in many countries.

Murrell himself directed an experimental psychology research unit at the University of Bristol for nine years. He then took the unit to the Welsh College of Advanced Technology, the precursor of UWIST, on his appointment as Human Aspects of Management in 1963. From this nucleus he built up a Department of Applied Psychology at UWIST; and five years later was appointed to a personal chair as Professor of Occupational Psychology.

He was a man of many parts, with great personal energy and zest for living, and a gifted conversationalist. While directing his research unit at Bristol he resuscitated a dilapidated Miner's Arms at Priddy, in Somerset, and ran it as a distinguished restaurant. In Cardiff he was known for travelling into his department by tractor when other means of transport failed.

After his retirement in 1975 he and his wife, Ruth, developed a breeding stock of pedigree Kerry sheep, reared horses, and enlarged Murell's already existing collection of horse-drawn vehicles and farm implements.

Mr Charles Howard Goulden Millis, DSO, OBE, MC, who died on February 8, was managing director of Baring Brothers & Co 1933-55 and a vice-chairman of the BBC

Mr James Sinclair, former Liberal Cabinet Minister in Canada and father-in-law of Mr Treudeau, the Prime Minister, died on February 7 at the age of 75.

Dr Ivan Lloyd Phillips, CBE, who died on January 14 at the age of 73, served in the Colonial Administrative Service; he was Secretary to the Chief Minister of Malaya 1955-57 and to the Ministry of the Interior 1957-62.

Sir John Grotrian, 2nd Bt. died on February 6 at the age of 79.

Parliament this week

Commons. Today (2.30): Debate on EEC budget for 1984 Occupiers Liability Bill, remaining stages.
Tomorrow (2.30): Proceedings on the Tourism (Overseas Promotion) (Scotland) Bill.
Wednesday (2.30): Debates on Opposition motions on problems of the young unemployed and of the care of the elderly.
Thursday (2.30): Proceedings on the Pensions Commutation Bill.
Friday (9.30): Private Member's motion on the democratic rights and living standards of Londoners.
Select committees. Today: Home affairs subcommittee on race relations and immigration. Subject: Chinese community in Britain. Witnesses: Federation of Chinese Associations; Confederation of Chinese Associations (4.15).
Education, science and arts. Subject: Effect on the arts of the abolition of the GLC and the metropolitan authorities. Witnesses: Metropolitan County Councils Arts Working Group; Greater London Council. Arts Council of Great Britain (4.30).
Environment. Subject: Green belt and land for housing. Witnesses: Dr Alice Coleman; Dr Martin Elson (4.30).
Foreign affairs. Subject: Foreign and Commonwealth Office spring supplementary estimates 1983-84. Witness: Foreign and Commonwealth Office (4.30).
Public accounts. Subject: Pharmaceutical price regulation scheme: chemists' remuneration; disposal of surplus land. Witnesses: Sir Kenneth Stowe, Department of Health and Social Security, Sir Trevor Hughes, Welsh Office; Mr A. L. Rennie, Scottish Home and Health Department (4.45).
Tomorrow: Education, science and arts. Subject: Work of the Department of Education and Science. Witness: Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Education and Science (10.45).
Parliamentary commissioner for administration. Subject: Ambulance service and cooperation between health authorities and social services departments. Witnesses: Yorkshire Regional Health Authority; North Bedfordshire Health Authority; Bedford County Council (Social Services Department) (5).
Wednesday. Defence. Subject: Weapons performance in the Falklands. Witness: Ministry of Defence (Army) (10.30).
Home Affairs. Subject: Remands in custody. Witnesses: Mr Peter Fraser, Solicitor general for Scotland; Miss Julie Vennard, formerly member of Home Office Research and Planning Unit (4.15).
Public Accounts. Subject: Procurement of National Health Service supplies. Witnesses: Sir Kenneth Stowe, Department of Health and Social Security; Sir Trevor Hughes, Welsh Office; Mr A L Rennie, Scottish Home and Health department (4.14).
Transport. Subject: Road safety. Witnesses: Association of Chief Police Officers; Magistrates Association (4.15).
Environment. Subject: Green belt and land for housing. Witnesses: Greater London Council; Barnet and Enfield Borough Councils (4.30).
Foreign Affairs. Subject: Overseas Development Administration's supplementary estimates. Witnesses: Overseas Development Administration officials (4.30).
Welsh Affairs. Subject: The impact of regional industrial policy on Wales. Witnesses: Professor Gerald Manners, Department of Geography, University College, London; Dr Peter Damesick and Mr Phil Cooke (4.30).
Lords. Today (2.30): Telecommunications Bill, committee, fourth day. Town and Country Planning Bill, report. Inshore Fishing (Scotland) Bill, third reading.
Tomorrow (2.30): Telecommunications Bill, committee, fifth day. Education (Amendment) (Scotland) Bill, committee. Northern Ireland regulations.
Wednesday (2.30): Debates on industry; on EEC coal policy; and on state benefits for the blind.
Thursday (3): Agricultural Holdings Bill, third reading. Prevention of Terrorism (Temporary Provisions) Bill, committee. Animal Health and Welfare Bill, report.
Friday (11): Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons (Amendment) (No 2) Bill, committee.
Select committees. Tomorrow. EEC subcommittee G (Environment). Evidence on combating air pollution (10.45).
Wednesday. EEC subcommittee B (External Relations, Trade and Industry). Evidence on agreement to replace the Lomé convention (10.40).
EEC subcommittee C (Education, Employment and Social Affairs). Evidence on vocational training for young people (11).
Science and Technology subcommittee I (Research Agriculture, Environment). Evidence from Ministry of Agriculture and Dept of Environment (3).
Thursday. EEC subcommittee F. Evidence on social regulations for road transport (11).

Progress of legislation

Commons. Feb 13: Tourism (Overseas Promotion) (Scotland) Bill read a first time. Nottinghamshire County Council Bill further considered on report and adjourned. Feb 14: Pensions Commutation Bill read a first time. Feb 15: Local Government Elections (Proportional Representation) Bill read a first time. Feb 16: Matrimonial and Family Proceedings Bill read a second time by 186 votes to 68.
Lords. Feb 13: Telecommunications Bill considered in committee and adjourned. Tourism (Overseas Promotion) (Scotland) Bill read the third time and passed. Inshore Fishing (Scotland) Bill passed the report stage. Aylesbury Vale District Council Bill, Bournemouth Borough Council Bill, Charing Cross and Westminster Medical School Bill, and Derwent Valley Railway Bill all read a second time. Agricultural Holdings Bill completed its report stage. Feb 14, Education (Grants and Awards) Bill passed the committee stage. Straw and Stubble Burning Prohibition Bill read a second time by 27 votes to 21. Metal Society Bill, Norwich City Council Bill, and Oxfordshire Bill all read a second time. Feb 16: Telecommunications Bill, further considered in committee and adjourned.

Science Report

The quick typist baffles researchers

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

For almost a century psychologists have made studies of how typists manage to work so fast. The fascination lies in the fact that typists perform much better than laboratory tests would predict.

An intriguing article by Dr Timothy Salthouse in the current issue of *Scientific American* concludes that definitive answer still eludes the scientists. But he offers a theory which some leading experimentalists regard as the most likely explanation.

Scientists have been puzzled because the speed with which a well-coordinated individual can interpret an instruction and convert it into a reaction, such as pressing a button, should be 250 milliseconds (a quarter of a second).

But Dr Salthouse, of the University of Missouri, says: "The paradox of typing is that a latency of 250 milliseconds yields a typing rate of 48 words a minute, assuming five keystrokes per word. Yet speeds of twice that rate are fairly common".

So what have typists learnt that enables them to overcome what appears to be a fundamental limitation?

Dr Salthouse says everyone had a minimum reaction time, which should set limits on the maximum typing rate. The fact that achievements can go far beyond that have importance in understanding what can be achieved in other skills. It should also have implications in the rehabilitation of people suffering injuries, he states.

Various theories have been offered about speeds of typing and these have been the basis for arguments to change the standard "qwerty" keyboard for improvements in typewriter speeds and accuracy. One of the early ideas which still has great support is known as the "chunking hypothesis".

That suggests that typists develop their skills by moving from a mode of working in which they analyse character by character to one involving absorbing large groups of characters, words and phrases at a time. According to that idea, maximum typing speed requires a "preview" of at least three to seven characters, because absorbing a smaller group limits the ability to respond quickly enough for high typing speeds.

Yet Dr Salthouse has tested typists handling a text in which familiar phrases are included such as "the quick brown fox jumps over the lazy dog". The typists produced it with an average latency of 370 milliseconds in the word brown, 160 milliseconds in fox, 185 milliseconds in over and 130 milliseconds dog.

He supports the current thinking that a typist learns to type well by overlapping mental processes.

The least frequent type of error was transposition, but the most frequent was either intrusion, omission or substitution. The duration of the keystrokes associated with errors also varied. Some typists made extremely fast keystrokes by pressing two fingers almost simultaneously. The first keystroke would come with a normal latency, the second would come perhaps 10 milliseconds later. The error (often an intrusion error) might be either one of the strokes.

Source: *Scientific American*, February 1984.

A SPECIAL REPORT

Good ideas abound in Britain. The key need is for British businesses to take up the successes of scientists, inventors and technologists and not leave them for competitors abroad to exploit

Technology transfer

British scientists have always been *prominent* among the Nobel Prize winners for research. Their intellect, their imagination and their success is envied and admired by many of their contemporaries. Financial constraints now dictate whether a subject can be researched at all these days, so the skill that is currently being developed and must be perfected to the level employed by the Americans and *the Japanese* is how to translate that scientific research into a commercial product.

Such innovation was harnessed a century ago in the industrial revolution of iron, steel and all *the old technologies* Britain now braces itself to repeat the same with the new technologies of today and tomorrow.

The United States has also shown Britain and other parts of Europe that the gap between pure scientific research and its technological application, a process called technology transfer, can easily be bridged provided those scientists are encouraged to make their results available or are even encouraged to create companies with themselves as shareholders or directors. The success of small, high technology companies that have sprung up in the vicinity of the universities on the east coast – Boston, Harvard and Massachusetts *Institute of Technology* – and those in the west – California and Stanford universitis – is the envy of most of Europe.

Not only are these new companies able to transfer scientific discoveries easily between the laboratory and the shop floor, but also in the process the companies have become one of the primary sources of new jobs in the United States.

It is for the latter reason that technology transfer has caught the attention of politicians, who now see these new companies as the only means of stemming the unemployment tide.

Two years ago, the Government designated the year Information Technology Year and embarked on a programme to increase the awareness of British industry to the presence of computers, *telecommunications*, automation, control, video and a host of other technologies that need to be used and further exploited. The year had finished in jamboree style with a *highly published* speech by Mrs Thatcher at a conference on the Barbican, in the City of London.

Last year the Prime Minister staged another event, inviting 250 hand picked delegates to a high-powered seminar on science and technology at Lancaster House in London. There Mrs Thatcher publicly stripped the *British Technology Group* – an amalgam of what once was the National Enterprise Board (NEB) and the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) – of its right to exploit the scientific inventions of British universities. The monopoly, had been a "Government mistake". The BTG rule was viewed as too *restrictive*. The "monopoly" was not flexible enough to ensure that the technology transfer between scientific discovery and application would take place as quickly as possible.

Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for *Information Technology*, was equally as enthusiastic about the change. He said at Lancaster House: "I do not think it right that all the eggs should go into the same basket. *Inventors in universities* will be free, subject to certain safeguards to the public interest, to develop their own inventions by whatever route they wish.

Technology in medicine: a patient undergoes a head scan on a nuclear magnetic resonance imaging scanner which took 10 years of development at Aberdeen University by Professor J. R. Mallard (left) and his team.

In the wake of that seminar last September were create, dozens of consultancies to assist in the exploitation of scientific discovery. Two exhibitions being staged this week are meant to enhance that process. One is staged at the National Exhibition Centre (February 21-25) called Techmart and the other is the seventh European Information Technology and *Office Automation Exhibition* (February 21-24) at the Barbican.

The staging of exhibitions to bring inventor to exploiter appears not to be enough. Partnerships must be formed and commitments made by both sides to pursue the commercial interests of the inventions, is the widely held view in industry.

"If we are so clever, why are we so poor" declared Dr Duncan Davies, former chief engineer and scientist at the *Department of Industry*. He made the statement last spring while speaking at the Technical Change Centre created in 1981 to research the effects of technological change on the national economy.

At the same symposium, Sir Bruce Williams, TCC Director, said: "We would like to make a more detailed study of the way the Japanese organize R&D (research and development), because it seems that some of these problems of communication between R&D, production and marketing which are so obvious *in Britain* are much less of a problem there".

It is important to emulate the East and harness scientific research, since public spending on research and development over the past four years has reached a staggering £12,500m. The US experience is equally relevant.

What is the correct strategy remains a matter for debate. Sir Henry Chilver, vice-chancellor of Cranfield Institute of Technology, and Sir Alec Merrison, vice-chancellor of Bristol University, have claimed, in advice to *government, that the spending* on research must be more selective since we cannot afford to explore every avenue of scientific development.

What to see

Two exhibitions of significance open tomorrow:

- **Barclays Techmart Exhibition at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham (up to Saturday, February 25). This shows is the first designed specifically to provide a vehicle for the transfer of technology.**
- **INFO 84: the 7th European Information Technology and Office Automation Exhibition and Conference at the Barbican, London (up to Friday, February 24).**

The research expenditure in Britain is now running at about £3,500m a year, of which the Government provides £1,650m. Britain spends £18 a year per person on defence research and £47 on civil research. Comparable figures for our European neighbours are £4 and £73 in West Germany; £12 and £47 in France; £27 and £74 in the United States and nothing and £60 in Japan.

Reporting in their capacities as chairmen of the Cabinet Office's Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development (ACARD), they had concluded: "In the past, it was possible to maintain a UK presence in the vast majority of areas of scientific inquiry; basic science was – at least by comparison with many applied science *areas* – a relatively cheap activity".

There are many options on offer to ensure improvement in Britian's use of technology transfer. It has yet to discover a foolproof formula.

Bill Johnstone
Technology Correspondent



Hot Air Pop:
Paul Goodens, an ex-student of the Industrial Design course at the Central School of Art and Design, London, will be showing that design does have a lighter side, when his hot air corn popper, a pop corn machine, is displayed on the colleges' stand at Birmingham.

The academic prize winners

The Government has never disguised *its* disillusionment with the British Technology Group (BTG). As a consequence *it has ordered the group to* divest itself of unnecessary equity stakes, and to be more responsive to the exploitation of scientific discoveries from British universities.

***Despite that feeling, which is* based largely on the Conservative Party's dislike for public investment in companies that could be supported by private finance, the BTG is still one of *the* best examples of how a group can encourage the transference of scientific innovation from laboratory to marketplace.**

The function of the group is to promote the development and commercialization of technology derived from UK public-sector sources, such as universities, polytechnics, research councils, and government, to take responsibility for protecting and licensing inventions from these sources, *to provide funds for* development, seek licensees and negotiate licence agreements with industry. It is now the intention of the Government that the private sector should be *able to exploit such* university research, breaking the BTG "monopoly" in this area.

The BTG, formed in 1981 through a forced marriage between the National Enterprise *Board* (NES) and the National Research Development Corporation (NRDC), has 1,600 UK patents and patent applications, 600 licensees in Britain and abroad, and about 300 inventions that provide the group with revenue. It is also *funding* over 360 programmes at universities and other research establishments.

Here are three typical examples of BTG projects. In *1980* a *manufacturing* company called York Technology was set up to exploit the advances made in fibre optic instrumentation by Professor W. A. Gambling and Dr D. N. Payne of the University *of Southampton*. The first product invented was an instrument to measure the refractive index (measure of opaqueness) along the length of the glass fibre. In the first 18 months of *production* the value of deliveries exceeded £250,000 with 80 per cent of them being exported.

M&D Technology was created to harness the research on nuclear magnetic *resonance* imaging for medical diagnosis conducted at the University of Aberdeen. The research – led by Professor J. R. Mallard and Dr J. M. S. Hutchison – was to result, after 10 years' development, in a machine which produced images of the body with "startling clarity".

First models were delivered last year, and a typical machine will cost in the region of £400,000.

Computer design was exploited at University College, Cardiff, based on work conducted by Professor M. Healey. In 1980, along with two partners, Peter McHugh and David Shear, Future Technology Systems was set up. The result of their efforts was a high-performance computer Series 88 which allowed the user *the full* range of computer applications. These included word processing, data processing, telex preparation and viewdata.

All of these companies were *BTG prizewinners* in its academic enterprise competition of last year.

In the private sector there are many companies as active as The BTG. The ICFC has taken a stake in Sinclair Research, which last year sold 10 per cent of its equity for £12.5m. Sinclair has now sold millions of its home computers to dozens of countries around the world, has launched a pocket-size flat-screen television at about a third of the price of its nearest rival, and has recently launched its new business microcomputer, the QL, for under £400.

PA Technology is another *example of the private sector* technology transfer and research group.

Mettoy, one of Britain's largest toy makers, in partnership with PA Technology, developed the Dragon home computer. It was Prutec which was to provide the necessary financing for the expansion of the computer project.

Comtech (Combined Technologies Corporation) required an information storage and retrieval system on which to hold data like catalogues. A system was developed by PA Technology which holds over 6,000 pages on A4 information in image form, and several thousands of data in digital form, all on a 12-inch plastic disc.

Bill Johnstone

FINANCE SOURCES

The bankers, fighting to back new ideas

It used to be said that Britain always had the brains to lead the world in innovation, but not the money or commercial skills to make those ideas pay. But things are changing.

High Street banks, merchant banks, investment trusts, stock-broking firms and the Government are now competing to finance ideas and reap the financial rewards from the myriad of high technology ideas which are electronically transforming homes and industry.

For some time Barclays Bank with 3,000 branches throughout the country has claimed to be the largest lender to new ideas and it says no one has yet challenged it. That may be because no single person or group in Britain can calculate who lends most by the very nature of investment being ad hoc. The regional structure of the banks and government agencies adds to the immense fragmentation of the loans industry.

Barclays says it lends £1,000m to hundreds of technology customers. However that figure might give a false impression of the number of new ideas clamouring for cash, given that the typical levels of its lending to small companies at an early stage of formation runs at £50,000. Barclays admits that its big figure includes the millions lent every year to the giants of the industry such as Racal, Plessey and GEC.

Whatever the size of the nationwide kitty to lend to small firms, Barclays says there is more than sufficient funds around to meet current market needs. However for the man with the good idea in his head or just coming off the drawing board, making the right choice of ideal lender could be a daunting task.

The first call is likely to be with the local bank. Depending on the stage of development, the inventor will have three choices. He either opts for a straightforward repayment loan, an overdraft or allows the bank to take some stake in the business in return for cash.

Most clearing banks have special subsidiaries which deal exclusively with equity funding. Lloyds has Pegasus Holdings which also funds management buyouts and among a package of financial help the bank offers loans of up to £75,000 for between two and seven years under the government-backed Small Firms Loan Guarantee Scheme.

The 3,200-branch National Westminster offers a range of loan facilities from a £2,000 to £250,000 business development loan over one or 20 years to help small businesses in coal and steel closure areas, to eight-year loans ranging from £5,000 to £250,000.

Barclays runs a start up loan to a maximum of £75,000 with no interest, the borrower agreeing to a formula or royalties attached to the end product as a means of repayment. The formula is calculated on anticipted sales. The bank is now giving loans to about 160 early stage technology companies through the Small Firms Loan Guarantee Scheme. Eighty per cent of the money borrowed is guaranteed by the Government what ever the eventual problems of the Company. For more developed companies with proven ideas but which need more funds to expand, Barclays runs a Venture Capital Fund. This is the long-term high risk end of the business. Shareholders are always last in the queue when a company fails.

Barclays has put cash into about half a dozen. The minimum investment is £250,000 and the results are long term. It has been involved in this type of funding for about three years and says its too early to pick out success stories.

Lending to companies in high technology appears no higher risk area than loaning money to any other type of company in its early stages. The bank points out that a study by accountants Robson Rhodes into the reasons for the first 50 failures under the government loan scheme did not highlight high technology as posing bigger risks than any other.

Inefficient accounting and reporting systems with weak management of cash flow were listed as the main reasons for a company's collapse. It is the need for strong management in the early stages which prompts most equity or loan companies to seek the right to nominate at least one member of a company's board.

Not every scheme for financial aid insists that the originator of an idea has to give up both equity and exclusive management rights merely to gain development capital.

Experts who have examined sources of finance place a company's development under five broad headings: conception, start-up, expansion, buyouts, and realization. Government grants and private backers are more prevalent in offering money for start-up and conception. Clearing banks, merchant banks, investment funds and the stock market are more ready to finance expansion buyouts and realization.

However the Department of Trade and Industry, responsible for grant allocation says it has been given £250m to spend over the next three to five years over 11 main areas of the Support for Innovation Scheme. Of that money, almost £195m has already been earmarked for specific cases.

The Department's top loan is £5m, but the average advance is about £25,000. Most government schemes will lend up to a third of the total development cost but will not grant retrospectively. Applicants may well need to employ a consultant designer if the idea has industrial application to satisfy the Department that it is worthwhile backing.

The Department is also working a Joint Appraisal Scheme with 26 major financial institutions. Those eligible to apply are companies which have already been granted financial support under one other of the Department's grant schemes. Applicants have to nominate one financial company and then authorize the Department's own experts to examine the project and make the findings available to the nominated lender.

The institutions include most of the major English and Scottish clearing banks, development capital offshoots of merchant banks and investment trust companies.

A growing area of private finance for ideas is the Business Expansion Scheme which affords tax relief on the amount private investors put into a venture providing it is not withdrawn within five years.

Since 1981 Business Expansion Schemes have mushroomed and have now established a manageable and practical formula for collecting and investing the money investors want to put up to keep their tax bill down. Electra Investment Trust, owners of the Electra Risk Capital has been in the forefront of such schemes. There are now 26 funds operated by a mixture of stockbrokers, public companies, investment trusts and licenced dealers in securities.

Philip Robinson

Techmart AWARDS 1984

Details of finalists*

Techmart Technology Transfer Trophy (sponsored by the British Technology Group)

***Professor J. H. Benyon,** University College of Swansea, Singleton Park, Swansea, SA2 8PP. Tel: 0792 205678

In 1970 he developed ideas for a new type of mass spectrometer now known as the "reversed geometry arrangement". VG Analytical Ltd, Manchester, made the first production model in 1976. Since then 67 machines have been sold, mostly overseas at an average of £200,000 each.

***Professor M. J. Hampshire,** University of Salford, Department of Electronic & Electrical Engineering, Salford, M5 4WT. Tel: 021 736 5843

Patented a multiplexed electronic wiring system calles Salplex, for Ward and Goldstone plc. Now negotiating with several vehicle manufacturers to achieve world's first production contacts to multiplex a high volume vehicle.

***Professor P. J. Lawrenson & Dr J. M. Stephenson,** Department of Electrical & Electronic Engineering, The University, Leeds, LS2 9JT. Tel: 0532 431751 ext. 352

In conjunction with colleagues at Nottingham University, they have developed a radically new type of electric motor with integrated electronics – the Switched Reluctance Motor.

Techmark Industrial Trophy (sponsored by the Confederation of British Industry)

***Kaldair Ltd,** Astronaut House, Hounslow Rd, Feltham, Middlesex TW14 9AD. Dr A. McKenna, managing director. Tel: 01-751 6191.

The company has developed a range of process flares which have revolutionized gas and liquid hydrocarbon disposal.

***Oxford Magnet Technology Ltd,** Osney Mead, Oxford. N. J. Randall, managing director. Tel: 0865 250128.

Is a member of the Oxford Instruments Group and develops and manufactures magnet systems for NMR whole body scanners.

***Thorn-EMI Datatech Ltd,** Spur Road, Feltham Trading Estate, Feltham, Middlesex. Mr P. E. Seward, divisional manager export. Tel: 01-890 1477.

Development of high density digital recording systems, designed for segments of space and satellite recording plus defence uses.

Techmart Schools Trophy (sponsored by the Industry/Education Unit of the Department of Trade & Industry)

*Billericay School, Essex. Mr A. W. Lingard, head teacher. Tel: 02774 55191

***Caerleon Comprehensive School,** Cold Bath Road, Caerleon, Newport, Gwent. Mr C. W. Lapham, headmaster. Tel: 0633 420106

***Orwell High School,** Maidstone Road, Felixstowe, Suffolk, IP11 9ER Mr John Taylor, science teacher. Tel Felixstowe 282625.

Inventor of the Year (sponsored by the Institute of Parentees & Inventors)

***Kenneth White,** West Bank, 51 Ordsall Park Road, Retford, Notts, DN22 7PQ. Tel: Retford 701134

Developed a process for using straw and other similar fibrous materials to manufacture a good quality base board for use in packaging, construction and materials handling.

***Peter John Scott,** 9 Whitehall Park, London N19 3TS. Tel: 01 263 4021

Has patented a pair of complementary three-dimensional measuring instruments for use in anatomical and medical research and archaelogical, zoological and botanical classification, which makes it possible to measure simply without contacting the object. Now setting up own company to manufacture and market the microscope.

* **Mr D. C. L. Griew,** 34 The Ridings, East Preston, Littlehampton, West Sussex, BN16 2TW. Tel: 09062 5661

Invention is the Microtee self-aligning rule and drawing aid which sets itself squarely across a sheet of paper and produces parallel lines, like a normal tee-square, but fits directly on the edge of the drawing paper.

*** Barclays Special Award for the technologically-based company considered most likely to succeed.**

* **ABCO Technology Ltd,** Warwick University Science Park, University of Warwick, Coventry, CV4 7AL. Contact: Alan Brady. Tel: 0203 410104

* **Warwick Computer Designs,** Warwick University Science Park, University of Warwick, Coventry. Contact: Ian Smith. Tel: 0203 24011 ext 2920.

● **Winners will be announced this week**

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

The big companies move in

INFOTECH

Colin Curwood

Intense concentration: the Scientific Services branch at County Hall, London, one of the DTI pilot schemes, has 42 work stations, an Ethernet network, giving electronic mailing, filing and print service. It also provides conventional facilities and word processing.

It is fitting that the Information Technology and Office Automation Exhibition, Info 84, should be at the Barbican, where Mrs Thatcher opened a conference at the height of the Information Technology Year 18 months ago.

Then, the Prime Minister emphasized the value of information technology for the efficiency of British industry. The marriage of computers and telecommunications has created the science of information technology, which has spawned word processors. – the substitute to most typewriters – the personal microcomputer and "friendly" software (programs) that require the user to have little previous computer experience.

There were 22.500 people at the exhibition last year, an increase of 25 per cent on the previous year. This year, over 130 companies will be on show, including Commodore, Burroughs, IBM and Digital Equipment from the computer world, AES Data (UK), Dictaphone and Wordplex from word processing, British Telecom, Transtel and Ferranti from Communications and Interscan and Siemens from facsimile companies. A series of conferences will run throughout the three days (February 21 to 24) Those attending the seminars will be told – how to manage and audit information; how to oragnize the people to process and exploit the information, and how to ensure that management gets value for the cash.

The importance of these objectives was emphasized by the Cabinet Office Information Technology Advisory Panel (ITAP) in its report last October, and by the Institute of Information Scientists, which wrote: "We wish to underline the need for a strong and effective British information industry, based on our existing resources, which include high-grade professional skills. Success in promoting and developing this industry will improve the numbers (and the quality of) employment; it will generate economic wealth, both directly and indirectly; and it will help Britain to increase its overseas earnings."

The National Computing Centre has in particular acknowledged the value of electronic filing and retrieval by launching a study on the subject. It is investigating and identifying the reasons which have prevented the implementation of these techniques in the UK.

The areas of study will include word-processing packages – the software offered as a "package" ready-made for processing information and editing text. The machines which are at minimum highly sophisticated electronic typewriters can reproduce letters, each one appearing as an original, and enable the user to manipulate text easily by moving words, paragraphs and letters.

Another fundamental advance in the office automation system of tomorrow is the use of electronic mail. Here messages can either be sent from one location to another ever a telephone or high-speed data telecommunication line. Each user would have a terminal with an address or electronic box number. The message could either be sent directly to any terminal or to a central computer, which in turn informs the terminal that a message is waiting in the computer databank.

The terminals, or work stations, could be linked to each other through a ring telecommunication circuit. The entire office to which electronic messages and data would be flowing may be controlled by a computer controller or incorporated into the telecommunications links of the office by having everything "managed" through the office PABX (Private Automatic Branch Exchange), which provides the telephone links.

At the same time as the Barbican exhibition, Techmart, The New Technology Exhibition sponsored by Barclays Band, is being staged at the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham (February 21 to 25).

According to the organizers, Britain – the recognized home of innovation in many fields – needs a showcase for new technology, a major exhibition at which new inventions, new products and new industrial techniques can be shown.

Techmart therefore aims to "provide companies, research institutes and private investors with an opportunity to sell or licence new technology to large companies which have the resources necessary for development, manufacture and distribution".

The reverse may also be the case affording large companies the opportunity to license their technology to small companies. The exhibition is also meant to give inventors an opportunity to raise support for future development and reaseach. The exhibitors are universities, R & D organizations, government and private research insititutes, patent agencies and venture capital organizations.

B.J.

ACADEMIC ENTERPRISE

Who will win the pot of gold?

Two diametrically opposed views are held about how "upstream" academic research or laboratory work is best channelled into commercial development in the marketplace.

The Government is about to embark upstream on financial assistance for what it considers to be the next crucial areas of computer and electronic technology, where it believes that early development will ensure subsequent economic health.

The largest public support will be £250m to design the next so-called fifth generation computer systems by the end of the decade through collaborative research, in which the academic community will play a major role. But in the shadow of such prestige projects, will the less glamorous academic disciplines be forgotten?

As the first new influx of finance for more than a decade becomes available, both the pro and the anti-academic view will be tested in active debate: at stake is the chance to obtain scarce research and development money. The question is, who should decide precisely what, and how is upstream research developed?.

Professor Derek Smith, managing director of QMC Industrial Research Limited – an off/shoot of Londons Queen Mary College – is concerned that academics should retain their independence. As chairman of the University Directors of Industrial Liason (UDIL) he is behind a major practical innovation designed to reveal the mysteries of the academic world to businesmen using a computer database, or R&D index.

What Professor Smith and UDIL are proposing is an electronic "shop-window" that firms will pay a small access charge to use. Reclassified and cross-referenced details of services, consultancies or research work on offer from academics will be held on a large computer.

He says that when UDIL was created in 1970, 'pitifully little technology transfer occurred", and since public support for the iniversities and polytechnics was high, there was little need to look to industry for extra finace.

A couple of years later, when the recession had just begun OMC Industrial Research was born, turning over "the then amazing sum of £47,000" During 1983 this freelance R & D firm contributed £850,000 or nearly 10 per cent to Queen Mary College's annual budget of £10m.

This success was due to a great deal of hard work by QMC Industrial Research in marketing the college, he reckons. But the self-same computer technolgy representing the major income of UDIL's 54 members was not being applied to make that work a little easier.

That was the situation until last September, when Professor Smith came up with the idea of putting all the details of UDIL's capabilities onto a publicly available computer database: "Taking them off the card indexes and out of the filing cabinets."

He is seeking the £500.000 of "priming" funds necessary to begin the database from the Department of Trade and Industry, and hopes that it will be "in orbit" by the end of the year.

Professor Smith believes that the University Technical Index (or UTEX, as it will be called) will become the focal point for all Britain's academic R & D. Also involved in the project are the British Technology Group, the Directors of Research Associations, the Science and Engineering Research Council and the Association of Polytechnics.

Having secured backing for a pilot system, he said that it could fairly quickly load all the revelant information, with the optimum 90 per cent coverage being regularly updated within three years.

On the figures that UDIL prepared for the government departments this would eventually recoup 10 per cent of the higher education budget – £100m annually, half of which might come before 1988. Just £15-20m is currently earned "the hard way", he added. The computer system would pay for itself, thanks to the normal access charge and an academic listings fee.

A small businessman would dial into the UTEX database using a microcomputer over the telephone line, in Professor Smith's vision: sophisticated software would guide him to the relevant information on a department, people, services and skills or research in progress.

What would he find there? As opposed to today's maze, in which an astrophysicist's work really does seem out of this world to most people, he would be informed that the same academic is also engaged "in the use of special sensors, and is working with liquid helium to do it at cryostatic temperatures", according to Professor Smith: "All of which are crucial to certain industries."

Not surprisingly, this view is opposed by John Large, because his firm of consulting engineers now specializes in bringing together the firms which need this kind of high technology research with academics.

"There is really very little innovation in the academic world", said Mr Lare. "When I was involved in full-time academic work no one told us to innovate. It was the furthest thing from our minds: we spent most of our time just trying to keep up with and reclassify somebody else's research; or trying to teach it!"

"We say that the best way for academics to work is to begin with industrial problems and then match them up with the academics", he said. His firm of academics", he said. Large Associates, now has a technology transfer panel of six who offer to do just that.

He has three major criticisms of technology transfer "driven by academics": that there is not much innovation around: that it is poorly managed.

"Look at the British Technology Group, the last to try and market academic ideas, the statistics are awful. They only pick up 4 per cent of the ideas offered to them. The success rate is then something like a half a per cent of that. It's tiny because there just aren't that many good ideas coming from academics.

"If you walk around any department in any college, you'll find the debris of discarded innovations. Academics are interested in ideas not marketing them or making them work.

In the light of such criticism, Professor Smith agrees that reclassifying academic research cannot overcome its basic inability to market or progress research through to ultimate development. But with the quantity of academic work now going on, Mr Large has to admit that the UTEX computer database might actually help firms like his.

Paul Walton

TECHNOLOGY TRANSFER

FLEET STREET

The keys that must be tapped

The traditional processes used by most Fleet Street newspapers are rooted firmly in the industrial revolution. For generations the lines of demarcation have been clear to everyone: journalists write, the composing room sets type and lays out pages, the foundry makes plates and the machine room prints papers.

These accepted practices have bestowed a legacy of resistance to change unequalled in any other. The opportunity for change has been present for the past 20 years. Some attempts have been made to bring it about – each partially successful but falling far short of the objectives.

The reasons for these shortfalls are disputed by management and unions: inadequate planning, inflexibility and insufficient capacity of technical solutions, insufficient training, inability of the workforce to convert to new methods – with more than a little truth in each of the assertions.

The greatest impact of the new systems has been in the pre-press operations – the receipt creation and presentation of editorial and advertising material. Under traditional methods, all of this work is done twice, once by the the originators – reporters and telephone sales girls – and then again by Linotype operators in the composing room. The new systems present two opportunities to improve the methods of originating the material and to bypass substantially the production preparation.

This second element is where the main battle lines are drawn. For managements it is an opportunity to reduce the timescales of preparation, enabling later news and advertisements to be presented to the reader and, of course, it is an opportunity to reduce manning levels and costs.

For the print unions, specifically the NGA, it is a battle for their right to survive in the pre-press operation. They suggest the benefits of this single keystroking are overstated by management, that many other factors contribute to the profitability or otherwise of newpapers – such as cover price, advertising rates editorial policies.

If they are to concede single keystroking then it must be on *quid-pro-quo* basis of safeguards for the individuals and a continuing role for the NGA as a union in those areas affected. News Group of Portsmouth has started training NGA members as sub-editors, an area traditionally staffed by members of the National Union of Journalists. The progress of this particular case will be watched with interest by newspapers all over the country.

Other advantages are to be gained from the unrestricted use of the newer "front-end" systems. In editorial areas a computer terminal used for creating a story can also have access to electronic libraries, making research faster and easier. Stories sent from news agencies can be transmitted via computer memory direct to disc storage.

The systems can maintain a watchful eye on spelling and prevent the unfortuate creativity sometimes found even in our great newspapers.

"Pasting-up" at *The Times* using photocomposition: a compositor sticks articles and pictures to a calibrated sheet which is then photographed forming a negative to produce a page for the paper.

Checking galley proofs from the computer.

In advertising the terminal can be used to prompt and train sales staff – reminding them of any special requirement a regular advertise may have or suggesting additional details that may be beneficial in the wording. Better wording means a better response to advertisements: that means more advertising from satisfied clients, and that means more revenue).

With the ability of computer systems to scan, store and manipulate photographs and artwork as well as text, the next major technical breakthrough is in the creation, assembly and layout of all the elements of a newspaper page in computer memory and then output direct to a printing plate, by-passing many present processes.

Again, this would shorten the production cycle and mean fewer staff.

As yet none of these elements is firmly in place. But even when they are – as they are in the US – the way will still not be clear for our national newspapers. Their printing presses are all letterpress, a relief printing system using heavy lead plates, but the main thrust of computer system development is aimed at the production of offset plates.

Overcoming these difficulties will mean either huge investment unlikely now in the wake of the major programme undertaken by many Fleet Street newspapers in London's dockland or alternative solutions such as printing from photopolymer plates or converting the presses to a hybrid system such as Di-litho. The problems cannot be ignored, but they pose no reasons for avoiding the changes that must be made.

Rod Hunt

Management Services manager, The Times.

OFFICE AUTOMATION

'Guinea pigs' benefit

Despite the impression given by glossy advertisments, automating the general office worker is a much more complex process than merely buying an appropriate machine and plugging it in. To find out about the complexities and their implications, the Department of Trade and Industry's Information Technology Unit has been promoting a series of demonstration trials involving manufacturers and state organizations.

The first programme, which paired the Cabinet office and Xionics, began in spring 1982. The twenty-first involving the National Coal Board and Wang, was announced earlier this month and is expected to run until late in 1985.

The scheme which provides £250,000 towards the cost of equipment was announced by Mr Kenneth Baker, Minister for Information Technology, in June 1981. It is part of the Government's plan to promote office automation in the interests of national efficiency and productivity and to develop a competitive supply industry. Consultants have been used before to procure advanced equipment in the public sector, but not in such an intensive way.

The first problem came in selecting consultants. No consultant had all the management and technical skills needed. Accordingly, one of the first tasks of the DTI's Information Technology Office Automation unit was to put together a consortium of 10 management consultants to work on the project.

The enthusiasm of "guinea pig" users has to some extent compensated for the shortage of skills. The interest and tolerance of users is also a factor of the office automation programme highlighted by officials. Managers welcomed using a keyboard, particularly managers without secretaries. There are even some examples of civil servants attending night school typing courses.

Once the systems were installed, however, tolerance gave way to exasperation over standards of reliability. Manufacturers rapidly found that office workers were much less interested in novelty than in reliability.

A lesson reinforced by the trial installations is that hardware represents only a fraction – probably less than a third – of the investment needed to create a workable office system. Significant adjustments were needed to tailor the computer software programmes to the requirements of lay operators. Part of the extra cost – estimated at £100,000 to £200,000 – of devising new programmes was borne by the suppliers but there are several examples where the users made their own investment. An important factor in the success of the BBC Breakfast TV/Hewlett Packard pilot, for instance, was that the BBC invested more than £200,000 in specially designed software in addition to the standard package.

Another lesson emerging from the pilots is that users need to make provision for added internal costs of between £50,000 to £100,000 per annum. This is spent on teams of up to four people, on training additional to that given by the supplier, and on maintenance.

The costs of the systems are clearly very high. What are the advantages? The first evaluations of the DTI projects are due this year and will, according to a senior official, be "as frank as the laws of libel permit". However, while the assessments are expected to show improved quality of work and the ability to make faster decisions, the value placed on such benefits is likely to remain subjective.

A fact sheet describing the Xionics installation in the Cabinet office involving four senior staff and three secretaries lists nine objectives:

- improved and faster presentation of documents
- quicker gathering and incorporation of local comments and contribution to documents
- more effective use of existing information
- more accurate and readily accessible information
- *Less retyping by secretaries*
- reduced clerical tasks and less mis-filing
- increased job satisfaction for secretaries because senior staff delegates more work
- the reduction of abortive telephone calls, involvment of intermediaries and reduced frequency of interruptions
- an assessment of the benefits obtainable from wider use of managements aid systems within the Cabinet Office

The "catch 22" as the experts see it is that office automation cannot be judged until a system is installed and fully operating. This requires an "act of faith" similar to that of the sponsors of the first generation of main frame computers.

Although the final evaluation of benefits of the pilots may not offer definitive guidance, the lessons being learned during the course of installation are already proving valuable. The lessons are being applied to other parts of public sector by the Central Computer and Telecommunications Agency (CCTA). As for the participants, at the very least the experience gives them better understanding as to what to look for next time.

Patricia Tisdall



THE TIMES

FINANCE AND INDUSTRY

Executive Editor Kenneth Fleet

Does manufacturing matter any more?

Tomorrow Mr Roy Hattersley – on whom falls the task of dragging Labour's economic policy clear of the detritus of last year's election programme – will outline his revised approach. This far *from a general election*, it is themes, not details, that matter; and from Mr Hattersley's words so far, it is his focus on manufacturing that is politically interesting. For the Chancellor of the Exchequer seems to have stirred up both the trade unions and the Confederation of British *Industry recently*, by what they claim is his undue reliance on the newer service industries to boost the British economy.

The politicians' emphases mirror what, at first sight, appear to be a sharp divide in the fortunes of these industries. Manufacturing employment is still falling, on the latest figures, by 20,000 jobs a quarter. Service employment is rising by 25,000 jobs a quarter, even excluding the self-employed. Manufacturing output, though rising, is still 14 per cent below peak 1979 levels: output in the services, though harder to measure, is clearly above its previous peak.

Manufacturing is the old, shrinking territory of mass unionized labour, now *accounting for a quarter or less of either* Britain's output or its employment. The services now are the big employers, but also contain many of the small businesses dear to the entrepreneurial heart of Thatcherism. Manufacturing exports have fallen short of imports, by about £1 billion in th last quarter of *1983* alone; "invisible" trade is in comfortable surplus.

But the division is a dubious one – and *becoming daily more unreal. Over* the past 10 years, the statistical scale of the decline in manufacturing is misleading. It often conceals a simple switch from direct employment to contract – using a firm of accountants, say, rather than employing your own. Agriculture is the most advanced example of an industry that appears to employ scarcely anybody, but on which a thick crust of technical *specialists* – crop sprayers, seed merchants, truck drivers – depends for a living. Manufacturing is moving the same way.

Other services – in banking, say, or tourism – may be logically distinct from manufacturing in theory, but decreasingly so in practice. As more and more jobs of all kinds, from the controlling of industrial robots to printing newspapers to booking air fares, are carried out by people facing computer keyboards and visual display units, the old industrial divisions are breaking down.

One effort to reflect this change has been to reclassify businesses, or parts of them, into a new "information" category alongside the traditional sectors of agriculture, industry and services. Attempts by the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development to do this suggest that perhaps half Britain's workforce now falls into this category – a *startling but not particularly helpful piece* of information in itself. A much more useful distinction is the old economic one between "traded" and "non-traded" sectors – businesses (like car producers) which face international competition and those (like local dry cleaners) which do not.

This line does not run slap between goods and services. The City of London has to compete internationally, just as manufacturing industry does. More and more services are opening up to competition, aided by the instantaneous electronic transfer of information and new pressure against protectionism in services, particularly from the Americans.

So is Mr Lawson right to argue, as other Neddy members crossly allege he did, that Britain's manufactured trade deficit is "not entirely a disaster"? There are blind spots on both sides of the argument. To the prosperity of Great Britain plc, valued-added is what matters, wherever it is earned; the keepers of the manufacturing faith are too prone to treat physical production as virtuous, the managing of money as immoral. On the other hand, as Sir Terence Beckett sharply reminded the Chancellor last week, manufactured goods still *dominate our trade*. Even last year, they were three times as valuable as our oil exports, and 50 per cent *higher than the* credit side of our balance in "invisible" trade.

Nor is it sensible to suppose this can alter very fast. The trend of consumer demand is not all towards services; sometimes it is towards the hardware that makes services redundant. Washing machines instead of laundries; video recorders in place of cinemas; food processors in place of food processing; computers in place of processed information. Demand for consumer durables has increased a staggering 25 per cent since 1979. All the new service industries *in Britain cannot make up for the failure* to meet a proper share of this demand from home production.

Yet even with a manufacturing deficit, Britain was £2 billion in surplus on the whole current account over the full year. So why worry? With oil in the balance, it is argued, Britain cannot expect to run a surplus on every other page of its balance of payments as well. Maybe not. But it is worth *remembering that when* oil first began to reshape the British economy, the proper balancing factor was considered to be an export of capital – not an import of manufacturers – in order to earn the foreign dividends for the years when the oil ran out.

If Mr Lawson needed reminding of one half of this proposition, perhaps Mr Hattersley and the trade unions need reminding of the other. Direct overseas investment is good for Britain (as well as the recipients). As the background paper prepared by the *European Trade Union* Institute for this year's international conference of members rather bravely states: "There need not be a conflict between creating jobs in the Third World and creating jobs in Europe". But many British trade unionists furiously equate the export of capital with the betrayal of Britain.

The CBI's complaints, for their part, are tied up with normal pre-Budget lobbying – they indicate a fear that praise of the service sector is political code for a switch of priorities from cuts in business taxes to lower income tax. Perhaps industry needs a gentle reminder too: that industrial earnings have been rising fast enough to revive official fears that cuts in the national insurance surcharge simply feed through into higher wages. To give industry its due, the rise in earnings has not been fully reflected in unit labour costs. Productivity continues to grow at a quite unBritish pace. Over the four years 1981-84, it is likely to average an annual 5 per cent in manufacturing. Long overdue, perhaps; but a record service industries would be proud to match.

Sarah Hogg
Economics Editor

Hepworth Ceramic's bid for Steetley likely to be blocked

By Jeremy Warner

A nine-month investigation by the Monopolies and Mergers Commission into Hepworth Ceramic's planned takeover of Steetley, the Nottinghamshire-based building materials group, is thought to have concluded that the bid should be blocked.

This verdict would surprise the City where it has been widely anticipated that the bid will be allowed to go ahead.

The Commission's findings are due to be published on Wednesday.

The public interest issues raised by the proposed takeover were far more complex than had been generally appreciated, and the Commission's six-man investigating panel is thought to have been unable to reach a unanimous verdict.

The investigation centred on the dominant market positions of the two companies in refractories – heat resistant bricks used mainly in steel-making. Hepworth argued there should be further concentration of ownership to bring about sensible and necessary rationalization.

This view was backed by the state owned corporation, British Steel, which favoured the merger because it saw in it the chance to offload its own huge overcapacity in the lower technology and of the refractories business.

Hepworth encouraged the Commission into believing that a merger between its own, Steetley's and British Steel's refractories was possible if it were allowed to acquire Steetley, thus offering the authorities the political carrot of furthering the Government's privatization aims.

But Steetley countered by arguing that refractory making was not a single product industry, that it had already grasped the nettle of rationalization in its own refractory interests, bringing about a profitable business which concentrated on areas of the refractory market where there was no overcapacity. Steetley also said that, if rationalization remained to be undertaken, it was at British Steel and Hepworth Ceramic.

It is not certain whether the effect of the Commission's findings will be to preclude other bids for Steetley. One company which is known to have taken a close look at Steetley in recent months is English China Clay. The West Country clays and building materials group, which could probably bid without threat of reference to the Commission.

Steetley has been preparing with ist merchant bank, S G Warburg, what is said to be a powerful defence against the possibility of the Commission giving Hepworth the go-ahead, and *it may choose to release* some details of this in order to halt the fall in its share price which is bound to occur if the prop of a Hepworth bid is removed.

In September, the group announced a big recovery in half-year profits and stockbrokers are forecasting that yet-to-be-announced profits for last year.

ECONOMIC VIEW

Noting the dollar trend

Attention in the foreign exchanges will be focused firmly on the dollar this week with investors and dealers watching keenly for any signs of weakness after the recent sharp drop in the US currency.

Economic statistics indicating a still bouyant economy and suggesting that US interest rates might have to go higher have had little impact and operators in the foreign exchange markets are looking for opportunities to sell the dollar rather than to buy it.

Sterling has benefited from the dollar's weakness, rising to $1.4505 by the end of last week. If the pound remains firm it could encourage speculation of a cut in domestic interest rates after the Budget now that monetary growth appears to be slowing and the Government looks set to meet this year's public borrowing target.

Argentina falls further into arrears

By Peter Wilson-Smith
Banking Correspondent

Argentina is slipping further behind on its debt repayments to international banks and bankers are increasingly gloomy about its failure to try to settle the country's $44 billion (£30 billion) forign debts.

Argentina has asked banks to agree by next Monday to defer last week's $350m missed loan repayment until April 16. The repayment was the third slice of a $1.1 billion emergency bridging loan arranged last year, of which $750m is still outstanding.

The banks are likely to agree because there is no alternative. They may, however, be more reluctant to reactivate a $1.5 billion medium-term loan, of which Argentina has drawn $500m. The proceeds were to help repay the bridging loan. But the draw-down dates have expired and Argentina cannot draw any more of the funds unless bankers agree.

A new agreement between Argentina and the International Monetary Fund, which has had a team in Buenos Aires since early this month, is seen as crucial if Argentina is to get further commercial bank funds.

● Nigeria's Finance Minister, Dr Onalapo Soleye, meets Mr Nigel Lawson, the Chencellor, *this morning, to discuss plans* for nursing his country's debt-ridden economy back to health.

Tax hitch in Wytch Farm sell-off

By David Young Energy Correspondent

The long-running negotiations over the sale of the British Gas Corporation's Wytch Farm oil field in Dorset may still be completed this month, despite the corporation's refusal to go along with a scheme that could save the buyers, and deny the Government, £3m in stamp duty.

The consortium which is buying 50 per cent of the field for £160m wants to follow oil company practice and complete the deal overseas. By doing so it would avoid having to pay 2 per cent of the total involved in stamp duty.

British Gas, as a nationalized industry, is refusing to cooperate. It would gain no benefit from signing the deal abroad.

Both British Gas and the Dorset Group consortium, *made up by* Tricentrol, Carless Capel, Clyde, Premier and Goal, have an agreement not to discuss the deal publicly until signing has been completed.

However, British Gas is understood to be angry that a *team of its senior executives* has had to spend as much as 80 per cent of its time on the sale, which was imposed on it by the then *Secretary of State* for Energy, Mr David Howell.

The corporation is therefore in no mood to help the private sector make more money from a deal which it feels undervalues Britain's largest onshore oil field.

The oil companies, on the other hand, can claim that they are only following normal business practice. The sale of £338m worth of shares in the BP Forties field to other oil companies was completed overseas, saving the purchasers, and denying the Government, almost £7m in stamp duty.

Stamp duty on these deals would have to be paid if the documents involved ever had to be returned to this country to settle legal disputes in the courts.

BP owns the other 50 per cent of Wytch Farm and will take over from British Gas as the *operator of the field which has* reserves of 200 million barrels and the potential to produce almost 60,000 barrels of oil a day.

Production is now running at over 4,000 barrels a day and opponents of the Government decision to order British Gas to sell its oil interests have always maintained that the price has been too low. British Gas has valued its share at £450m while private valuation has been put at £350m. Labour Party poli*ticians have argued that the* terms of the sale could be in contravention of the Gas Act of 1972.

The dispute over the sale has now spanned the reigns of three Energy Secretaries: Mr Howell, Mr Nigel Lawson and Mr Peter Walker.

Ironically, the issue of stamp duty avoidance by companies is one that is being considered by Mr Lawson in his present role as Chancellor of the Exchequer.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Wass joins leading accountants

Former top Treasury man Sir Douglas Wass, aged 59, is joining Coopers and Lybrand, the leading accountants, to set up an economic strategy unit advising companies on the economic climate. The idea is to help companies understand better – and reflect in their business planning – the impl*ications of international econ*omic and industrial changes, both short and long term.

Since retiring as permanent Treasury secretary last March, Sir Douglas has carried out work for the International Monetary Fund and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development and joined the boards to two companies – De La Rue and Equity and Law Insurance.

● **Electrolux**, the big Swedish group, owns about 3 per cent of *TI Group (formerly Tube* Investments) and is keen to strengthen its relations with the British engineering group. TI shares were strong last week on rumours of an overseas build-up, but the group said it had not detected any heavy recent foreign buying.

Engineering outlook, page 19

● **General Motors** hopes to cut *its workforce by up to 80,000* by 1986 and replace annual wage rises with profit sharing, according to a secret company document leaked to the media by the United Auto Workers Union.

● **The Italian** government is pressing for the Vatican bank to set up a separate branch for its Italian business on Italian territory, as a *protection* against a repetition of major disasters such as the collapse of the late Signor Roberto Calvi's Banco Ambrosiano in 1982. Signor Giovanni Goria, the treasury minister, confirmed in a debate in the senate negotiations for a settlement were going on between the Banco Ambrosiano liquidators and creditor banks. He declined to give details.

BOARD MEETINGS

TODAY – *Interims:* English and Scottish Investors. Finals: Micro Focus Group, Scottish Eastern Investment Trust, Standard Telephones and Cables, Temple Bar Investment Trust.

TOMORROW – Interims: Fleming Enterprise Investment Trust, United Real Property Trust. Final: Adams and Gibbon, Aidcom International, Aquis Securites, Child Health Research Investment Trust, Fleming American Investment Trust, Ernest Jones (Jewellers), Ladies Pride, Metal Bulletin.

WEDNESDAY – Interims: TF & JH Braime Holdings, British Assets Trust, Eleco Holdings, Throgmorton Secured Growth Trust. Finals: Alex Corporation, Al Industrial Products, Anglo-International Investment Trust, ASEA AB *(amended)*, Bath and Portland, *Foreign* and Colonial Investment Trust, Investment Trust of Gusmsey, Mar*chwiel, Weber Holdings*.

THURSDAY – Interims: Abingworth, Acorn Computer Group, BPM Holdings, Plessey Co, Ramar *Textiles, Scottish Investment Trust*, Tor Investment Trust. Finals: Aaronite Group, Cater Allen Gilt Edged Fund, Cater Allen US Dollar Income Fund, Guildhall Property Co, ICI, Invicta Gilt Growth Fund, Invicta Gilt Edged and Financial Futures Fund, Jebsens Drilling, Liberty Life Association of Africa, Newbold and Burton Holdings, Renown Inc, Romney Trust, Ward Holdings.

FRIDAY – Interims: Allied Leather Holdings, Compco Holdings, Don Brother, Buist, Charles Sharpe and Co, Stothert and Pitt, Watsham's. Finals: Technology for Business.

ANNUAL MEETINGS

TOMORROW: Nottingham Brick, Bestwood Lodge Hotel, Arnold, Notts (noon); Trident Television, The Dorchester, Park Lane, W1 (11.30).

WEDNESDAY: Cavermoor, Chartered Accountants Hall, Moorgate Place, EC2 (11.00); Nash Industries, *Chamber of Commerce*, Birmingham (12.00).

THURSDAY: English China Clays, Hyde Park Hotel, Knightsbridge, SW1 (12.30); *Rayford Supreme* Holdings, Butcher's Hall, Smithfield, EC1 (noon); Redfearn National Glass, The Royal York Hotel, York (noon); Stakis, Normandy Hotel, Inchinnan Road, Renfrew (3.00).

FRIDAY: Farmer Stedall, The Charing Cross Hotel, The Strand, WC2 (3.0); Thomas French & Sons, Conference Centre, Lancashire County Cricket Club, Old Trafford, Manchester (12.30).

Cold weather hiccup as sales boom continues

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Britain's consumer boom faltered last month, probably because of the big freeze in the North and Scotland, but the recovery *from recession is* expected to have continued its sharp upward trend this month.

This is the broad picture to emerge from the Confederation of British Industry's monthly distributive trade survey published today. The survey, conducted in conjunction with the *Financial Times*, shows that the motor trades in particular were badly hit last month and remain out of step with the rest of retailing, having now experienced five successive months of falling sales volume.

Ministers will take heart, however, from the results of the CBI's general survey of retailers. Seventy-eight per cent of shops and stores say their February *sales will be up compared with* a year ago and 61 per cent expect to increase their orders of goods from suppliers.

The survey's 712 respondents forecast overwhelmingly that sales and orders will rise this *month* or be similar to a year ago.

On the wholesale front, the bad weather in January does not appear to have such an adverse impact as it has had on retailers. The CBI says there is a fairly uniform picture of increased volume.

Details of Jaguar sale imminent

By Michael Prest

The Government is close to announcing the terms on which it proposes to sell control of Jaguar Cars to the private sector. Schroder Wagg, its merchant bank advisers, are unlikely to be told this week to detail the mechanics of the disposal.

The Whitehall view appears to be that Jaguar, which is wholly owned by BL, should be sold by public flotation, but *with enough stock being placed* in friendly hands to block a subsequent outside bid.

Jaguar iself would prefer a sizable portion of the equity to be sold partly paid to the high-performance car manufacturer's management and workers. BL has suggested that it should retain a 25 per cent stake in Jaguar.

Approaches from foreign corporations, notably General Motors, are unlikely to win favour with the Government.

THE GILT-EDGED MARKET

Money trend paves way for a dollar plunge

Gordon Pepper

The most surprising financial development during 1982 and 1983 was the continued strength of the United States dollar. On more than one occasion, this appeared to come to an end – only for the dollar to regain ground. But for reasons I discuss below, Greenwell's analysis now clearly suggests a substantial fall in the dollar during 1984.

The dollar's behaviour will be critical for financial markets during 1984. In my article for *The Times* four weeks ago, I argued *that the impact of* any rise in American interest rates on the gilt-edged market in Britain will depend on sterling's performance against *the dollar*. If the dollar falls, there is little reason why higher US yeilds should affect British markets. But a firm dollar combined *with* higher American interest rates would be bearish for British markets.

Our analysis of the dollar is based on a method successfully applied to sterling in the past. It has three elements: examinations of credit, of money, and of the flow of funds to the banking sector.

The credit element requires a measure of domestic credit expansion (DCE). Theory suggests an inverse relation between DCE and a country's exchange rate; when the rate of DCE declines, for example, the exchange rate should rise. Thus, when there is a credit squeeze companies delay payment for imports, invoice exports quickly, delay remittance to overseas parent companies and bring forward remittances from overseas subsidiaries. Leads and lags swing in favour *of that* currency.

For many years, the concept of DCE has been associated, in particular, with the IMF. Indeed a constraint on it is frequently one of the conditions for an IMF loan. In the period after the British Government's discussions with the IMF in late-1976, the degree of attention given to DCE in monetary analysis and statistics in Britain was considerable.

The monetary elemant focuses *on the domestic* supply of money relative to the domestic demand for money. If the growth of supply exceeds that of *demand, some of the excess will* tend to flow out across the exchanges. This approach was very useful in Britain in the *spring of 1976 when it could* be shown that the domestic supply of money was growing roughly 20 per cent faster than the domestic *demand for money at* an annual rate.

This could be used to forecast the run on sterling and to *explain the fall as it occurred. It* should be noted that this approach concentrates on *flows* of money leading to *changes* in an exchange rate, and is in contrast to those which attempt to forecast the level of an exchange rate from the ratio of the money stock to GDP.

The third element is to analyse the flow of funds of the *banking sector*. If deposits are flowing into a bank faster than loans are flowing out, the bank must invest the surplus somewhere. In the *1960s* investment in public sector debt (e.g. Treasury bills and gilt-edged stock) tended to be the residual.

In the late 1970s and early 1980s, transactions overseas became residual. If the banking sector is being squeezed for funds, banks will tend to borrow from overseas sources and thereby tend to strengthen sterling. Both the extraordinary strength of sterling in the summer of 1980, and the subsequent downward reaction of sterling which began early in 1981, can be substantially explained by these pressures.

Clearly, with three element in play the analysis becomes complicated. Further, it becomes difficult to illustrate the *statistical patterns of the past*. If the authorities are pegging the exchange rate, the net impact of the forces is on balance of payment flows; if the exchange rate is allowed to float, the net impact is on the rate itself.

Applying this framework to the American dollar raises severe problems. First, there is little understanding of the concept of DCE as *applied* to the United States among economists and in the markets there.

Secondly, there is no consensus on how DCE should be measured for the United States.

While the flows of credit within the domestic economy are simple to measure, there are considerable techinical difficulties when Eurodollar positions are taken inot account.

The initial results of our American research appear to contradict the usual findings that financial flows powerfully affect exchange rate developments. Using our best estimate of DCE fo the United States, there seems to be little broad association between DCE and movements in the dollar.

Our interpretation is, that the dollar should not be analysed as the domestic currency of the United States but as the reserve *currency in the world economy*. In other words, the impact of DCE in the United States on the dollar may be masked or even overwhelmed by other international flows.

So we have commenced a worldwide analysis of the dollar, concentrating first on the world's supply of money relative to the world's demand for money *(estimated by national* income in nominal terms). The chart shows an estimae of the *difference between the supply* of, and demand for, money in the "world" which is defined to include the seven largest industrial countries. (The countries concerned.)

Annual excess percentage growth of money supply over money demand in the seven major economies.

The theory underlying the chart is that any excess growth of the money supply over money demand is likely to be invested in the present fashionable store of value. For most of the 1970s, this was perceived to be gold although more recently, the dollar had taken over much of this role.

In addition, one would expect such balances to be invested on the world's stock markets.

Conversely, if the world's demand for money begins to rise faster than the supply, the dollar and world stock markets *will tend* to weaken because there will be no excess supply of funds for investment purposes.

After a period of considerable surplus monetary growth between 1981 and the middle of 1983, the latest fiures for the second half 1983 indicate that a key crossover point has been reached.

Although I would not argue that the monetary forces described above are the dominant influence in financial markets, they can be a crucial underlying *factor – particularly now*, when such a sharp change of trend has occured.

The recent downward correction of the dollar, and in stock markets, are entirely consistent with this development. The chart *suggests the dollar has* much further to fall this year.

Gordon Pepper is joint senior partner of stockbrokers W. Greenwell & Co.

Base Lending Rates

ABN Bank	9%
Barclays	9%
BCCI	9%
Citibank Savings	†10¼%
Consolidated Crds	9%
Continental Trust	9%
C. Hoare & Co	*9%
Lloyds Bank	9%
Midland Bank	9%
Nat Westminster	9%
TSB	9%
Williams & Glyn's	9%

† Mortgage Base Rate.

* [illegible]

WALL STREET
PRICES & COMMENT
THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Feb 13. Dealings End, Feb 24. § Contango Day, Feb 27. Settlement Day, March 5.
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.
(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

PLANTATIONS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
1,600,000	Hongkong	200				
13.8m	McLeod Russel	290	+7	9.5	4.1	..
5,640,000	Do 8.4% Cnv Prf	135	+2	12.0	8.9	..
13.0m	Majedie	84	..	4.7	5.6	..
1,346,000	Moran	335	+5	1.4t	0.4	..
25.3m	Rowe Evans Inv	87	+10	1.1	1.3	..

MISCELLANEOUS

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
1,450,000	Essex Wtr 3.5%	£40½	● −1½	500	12.3	..
144.1m	Gt Nthn Tele	£85	..	150	1.8	38.5
1,591,000	Milford Docks	51	+6	0.1	0.3	..
2,272,000	Nesco Inv	78	−3	10.0	12.8	..
—	Sunderlnd Wtr	£42	..	500	11.9	..

UNLISTED SECURITIES

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
22.3m	Air Call	413	−15	8.0	1.9	20.6
14.1m	Berkeley Exp	143	+20	..e	..	..
50.6m	Cent Ind TV NV	211		..	..	..
17.2m	Cornell Hldgs	300	+10	..e	..	..
4,410,000	Fed Housing	49	−1	3.5	7.1	8.2
14.4m	Gee (Cecil)	133	..	3.0	2.3	25.4
3,081,000	Godwin Warren	86	+4	2.0b	2.3	12.5
10.6m	Merrydown Wine	410	+20	7.1	1.7	17.2
5,168,000	Metal Bulletin	118		8.6	7.3	11.2
65.9m	Micro Focus	630	+40	..b	..	..
7,242,000	Microlease	213	+2	2.9b	1.3	..
4,410,000	Miles 33	310	..	2.9	1.4	22.4
13.9m	New Court Nat	42	..	1.7	4.1	18.3
15.2m	Owners Abroad	29	+1	0.7	2.4	13.0
2,282,000	Parkfield Fndry	43	..	..	..	..
14.1m	Pericom	189	+15	2.4	1.3	29.8
6,877,000	Securiguard	129	−2	2.5	2.0	27.6
20.2m	S.W.Resources	75	+4	2.6	3.5	..

● Ex dividend. a Ex all. b Forecast dividend. e Corrected price. e Interim payment passed. f Price at suspension. g Dividend and yield exclude a special payment. h Bid for company. k Pre-merger figures. n Forecast earnings. p Ex capital distribution. r Ex rights. s Ex scrip or share split. t Tax free. y Price adjusted for late dealings. .. No significant data.

INVESTORS' NOTEBOOK ● USM REVIEW

Morgan freesheets make headlines

In 1977 Mr Paul Morgan, then financial journalist, turned his back on Fleet Street to start up a weekly freesheet and to try to inject some respectability to the still infant industry. Last week he succeeded on both counts when his own company **Morgan Communications** took its bow on the Unlisted Securities Market making Mr Morgan a paper millionaire.

Broker de Zoete & Bevan is placing 1.01m shares in the company at 60p each representing about 14 per cent of the total issued share capital. At this price the group is valued a £4.3m, but Mr Morgan intends to hold on to control retaining over 75 per cent of the shares.

Of the shares on offer 850,000 are being sold by existing shareholders, while the remaining 175,000 will be placed to raise £61,000 for additional working capital.

The Morgan publishing empire boasts eight titles serving areas in South and West London and Sussex. The first paper *The Wimbledon & Morden Guardian* was circulated to more than 40,000 homes. Combined circulation of the eight titles is 625,000.

A ninth is planned for later this year in the Bognor Regis area. Most of the printing is carried out by outside contracter Huthwaite Printing whose Mr Christoper Pole-Carew is on the Morgan board.

Mr Morgan says free newspapers are the fastest-growing advertising medium

This growth is reflected in the group's figures. From 1979 pretax profits have grown from £8,000 to £227,000 last year. For the first six months of the present year the group has made 232,000 and is forecasting £460,000 for the year to March 31. This puts the shares on a prospective PE of 19.

Most of the group's growth has been financed out of retained earnings and no dividend have so far been recommended. Had a dividend been paid the board would have recommended a total payment of 2.64p gross yeilding 4.4 per cent, but instead it intends to recommend a final of 0.3p.

With borrowings totalling a mere £7,000 the group maintains a healthy balance sheet; most of its expenses are met out of cash flow. As a result Morgan is well placed to make any acquisitions. The shares should open with a modest premium in the first dealings later today.

The CPS Computer Group has decided to take a roundabout route to the USM. Firstly, it is reversing into **Olympia (Redacre)**, the corduroy manufacturer, where the shares have a full listing, but have been suspended for the past year.

Olympia will issue 20 million 20p shares to aquire CPS and then broker L. Messel will place 2 million shares in the new company at 67p giving it a market capitalization of £13.4m.

CPS sells IBM computer equipment, distributes add-on equipment for IBM's Personal Computer and provides a number of related services. Its reason for the reverse takeover is to make use of Olympia's £1m cash which will be turned into working capital.

Over five years pretax profits of CPS have grown from £114,000 to £736,000 on turnover up from £3.6m to £18.4m. The group made losses totalling £68,000 during 1980/81 in establishing its Data Systems subsidiary, a micro computer distributor.

Data Systems is expected to account for a large proportion of turnover and profits over the next few years. Last year it accounted for 15.2 per cent of turnover and 41.4 per cent of profits. The biggest earner was the leasing subsidiary, contributing 10.3 per cent of sales and 51.9 per cent of the profits.

The CPS board has not given a forecast for the year, but claims that profits for the last three months of last year reached £450,000. After an actual tax charge the shares come to market on 19.1 times earnings and 37.2 on a national tax charge.

CPS's reliance on one manufacturer would normally be looked upon cautiously by the City. But IBM is regarded as the world's leading manufacturer of computer systems. As Mr Geoffrey Sewell, chairman of CPS said: "No one ever got the sack for buying IBM."

The group is enjoying the personal computers boom where IBM is a market leader. At the other end of the scale major customer include the Bank of England, GEC, Taylor Woodrow and Mars.

The computer industry remains a growth market for the well established companies and CPS appears in a good position to take advantage of it. The directors have already made it clear it is their intention to seek a full listing for the shares as early as next year. Dealings start on March 13.

Brint Investments is also proceeding with plans to join the USM by way of an introduction. Brint is an investment company specializing in a wide spread of investments in companies quoted on the full and unlisted markets especially those companies closely involved in mining and natural resources.

Brint's net asset values as at January 31, stood at £6.5m, or 166p a share. Dealings are due to start on the USM on Thursday.

Broker Grieveson Grant must be pleased with the performance of its last USM issue **French Connection**, the fashion house. Last week the shares closed at 206p – a rise on the week of 38p.

Word is the group may embark on an expansion programme. Mr Stephen Marks, the chairman, is a household name in the fashion world, but is still seeking recognition among the conservative City businessmen.

French Connection joined the USM last October at 123p a share, but after being 12 times oversubscribed the price opened at a discount. Since then its fortunes have changed dramatically and several of the better known tip sheets have predicted a strong surge n the share price.

The group's full-year figures are due out in spring and are expected to show another healthy increase on last year's £803,000.

Michael Clark

ORDINARY SHARES

Paydays for the lean engineers

Ewen Cameron Watt

Over the next few weeks some of the most famous names in British engineering will be announcing their 1983 results. The chairmen of GKN, TI, *Hawker Siddeley and IMI* will be among those reporting significant increases in 1983 profits and looking forward to an even better 1984. Are we now seeing the upturn for which British industry has for so long been "well poised to take advantage"?

Domestic demand for capital goods remains well below prerecession levels, and is only likely to manage a sluggish recovery in 1984. Even if the anticipated 5 per cent increase in mechanical engineering sales does materialize in 1984, output at the year-end will still be 15 per cent below *1980* levels.

With little prospect of a significant increase in oil prices in the near future, export prospects in the Middle East and the Third World – traditionally a leading market for British engineering goods – are not encouraging. Exports to the *United* States, which have taken up some of the slack in demand for British output, seem likely to lessen this year as protectionist barriers are thrown up by the Reagan Administration.

It appears unlikely, therefore, that the pre-1980 levels of activity will return for many years and British companies have recognized the low growth prospects by a combination of domestic retrenchment and overseas investment. Although demand for mechanical engineering products has declined by a third since 1978, a combi*nation of significant cost* savings, plus investment in automation and much improved balance sheets lies behind the dramatic increase in earnings expected in 1983 and 1984 by such as GKN, AE, Glynwed, TI and Birmid Qualcast.

Investment in manufacturing overseas, particularly *in the* United States, has been the main solution to the problems posed by stagnant domestic demand. Although American *acquisitions* have not always been happy ones, such as Johnson Matthey's jewelry business, the signs are that 1984 should bring a real pay-off for British owned companies there. Capital expenditure in the United States should grow by 7-8 per cent in 1984 and with the *protectionist barriers going up*, this should benefit British groups with direct American manufacturing capacity such as Babcock, BTR, Simon, Hawker Siddeley, Baker Perkins, Foseco and IMI.

Of these, IMI seems particularly well placed with its *Cornelius subsidiary, which* manufactures soft drink dispensing machinery. It is benefiting from a combination of rising consumption and the "cola" war, which is leading to heavy investment by fast-food chains.

The picture is less rosy, *however, for companies selling* to the power generation industry and for engineering contractors. These companies experienced strong growth in the late 1970s as rising commodity prices in general and oil in particular led to substantial combination of stagnant com*modity prices and the* international debt crisis has resulted in a severe decline in demand for companies such as Davy, Capper-Neill, Dobson Park, John Brown, NEI and Babcock, although the last two have the cushion of useful work in Hongkong, South Africa and on the UK AGR programme to tide them over in the next few years.

Weaker oil prices, however, *mean* better times for civil *aerospace manufacturers*, and British Aerospace, Dowty and Smiths Industries should experience a noticeable upturn in activity over the next two to *three years. British Aerospace's* current dilemma over its involvement with the A320 Airbus, if the Government does not grant its full aid for request of £437m, overhangs the share price at present. If the company cannot afford to finance this project in addition to its other *commitments, then correct* but painful decision will be to withdraw from the Airbus consortium and accept significant write-offs. The Government commitment to aiding the aerospace industry is, however, strong. Recent aid granted to Westland and Rolls-Royce plus *the continuing commitment* to a 3 per cent increase in defence expenditure until 1985/86 augurs well for profitability of aerospace companies over the next two to three years, and Dowty, with its fast growing electronics activities, looks good value at present.

After a buoyant sales performance in 1983 the UK motor industry is somewhat more cautious about prospects for this year. Significant overcapacity exists in car production, and manufacturers are still engaged in reducing costs, *including component prices.* Although it is possible to invest in BL, most investors' connexion with the motor industry is via the shares of component manufacturers such as AE, GKN, Lucas and Automotive Products.

These companies face a difficult time over the next few years. All will survive, but not, perhaps with all their current range of activities, (particularly those of Lucas). At present *GKN looks attractive; its 1984* results should be significantly better than 1983 and a successful conclusion to the bid for AE would noticeably improve its earnings.

Currency movements are important, as over half the 1983 sales of UK engineering com*panies were made outside this* country. Many of the structural problems of British industry were magnified by the significant revaluation of sterling against European currencies which followed the establishment of oil self sufficiency in 1978. By the late 1980s the revenue *from* the North Sea will start to decline and, as the exchange rate falls, the competitive position of exporters should improve.

The overall conclusion therefore, is that the recovery in demand expected in 1984 is muted but sustainable. Retionalization is likely to continue; for investors rather than employees the picture is bright as cost reduction plus demand recovery should equal profits growth of around 25 per cent in 1984. Dividends will increase across the board for the first time since 1979. Add the touch of bid speculation surrounding AE, TI Chubb and Powell Duffryn, and the recent recovery in share prices seems well founded. Companies such as IMI, Baker Perkins, Simon and Bridon with substantial US exposure are still attractive. Glynwed, GKN and Vickers remain good recovery counters.

Among the smaller companies, well managed businesses such as Wagon Industrial, Newman Tonks and Rotork look good value. In some stocks the recovery seems fairly reflected at present – Lucas being a principal example.

Ewen Cameron Watt is partner in charge of engineering specialization at E B Savory Milln & Co.

Recovery signs end spell of gloom

AMERICAN NOTEBOOK

The state of economic news published last week seriously wounded the forecasts that the slowdown in money growth in the last half of 1983 would abort the US recovery in the first half of this year.

Last week, we had reports of a rise of 2.2 per cent in January retail sales, a record rise of 6.6 billion in December consumer credit outstanding, a rise of 1.1 per cent in Janary personal income, a rise of 15.5 per cent in January housing starts, and to *cap it all*, a *43,000* or *12* per cent drop in the number of initial claims for unemployment insurance in the week of February 4.

The first of the new money figures to be reported under the system of contemporaneous reserve accounting adopted by the Federal Reserve were announced on *Thursday*. These figures were also a severe shock as they revealed that the money growth in the last couple of months *had been simply* enormous.

During December and January, under the old Fed money *figures, there had been* a rise in money, to be sure. The average for December M1 was $521.7 billion. This compared with an average of $523.5 billion in January. Hence, between January and December, M1 was rising at an annual rate of about 5 per cent.

This folowed a rise between November and December at an annual rate of about 10 per cent.

Between November and February, M1 rose at an annual rate of about 7 to 8 per cent, a far different picture from what had been the case between June and November.

Against this background the publication of the new money figures on Thursday night came as a bombshell.

In the week February 6, M1 reached a seasonally adjusted average of $532.9 billion, *compared with $520.4 billion in* the week ending January 30. This meant that between the week of January 25 and the week of February 6, M1 rose $11.1 Billion, approximately equal to the entire rise in M1 in the six months to January 25.

At the same time, Mr Donald Regan, Secretary of the Treasury, announced that the Administration was satisfied that the Federal reserve was allowing enough money into the economy to keep the expansion alive without rekindling inflation.

Maxwell Newton

FIXED-INTEREST STOCKS

Stock	Per Cent		Buying Price	Yields Flat	GRY
DEBENTURE STOCKS					
Allied-Ly	11¾	09	104	11.47	11.46
Bass	8½	87/92	87½	9.78	11.12
BICC	7¾	90/95	79¾	9.84	11.00
Blue Circle	9	92/97	88¾	10.09	10.55
Courtaulds	7	82/87	88¾	7.87	11.36
Delta Gp	10¾	95/99	95	11.32	11.45
Euston Cen	10.40	92/97	91½	11.22	11.48
Inv Ind	7¾	89/92	81	9.05	10.80
Land Secs	9	96/01	86½	10.84	11.23
MEPC	10¾	24	24¾	11.29	11.30
Watney	12¼	08	104¼	11.48	11.44
UNSECURED LOANS					
Allied Ly	7¾	93/98	75*	10.20	11.10
BOC Group	12¾	12/17	105½	12.18	12.15
Barcl Bank	16	02-07	132	12.43	12.19
Burmah Oil	8½	91/96	77½*	10.98	11.97
Imp Brew	10¾	90/95	94½	11.21	11.52
Distillers	7¾	88/93	79⅝	9.38	11.30
Distillers	10½	93/98	88¾*	11.12	11.29
Guard Roy	7	88/91	80	8.88	11.13
Imp Chem	7¾	86/91	84¼*	8.78	10.73
Imp Chem	10¾	91/96	96	11.24	11.43
Imp Group	10¼	90/95	96¼	11.28	11.59
Midl Bank	14	02/07	115¾	12.32	12.13
Nat West	12¾	04	105¾	12.03	11.96
Reed Inter	7½	98/01	72½*	10.22	10.98
Std Chart	12½	02/07	110¾	12.34	12.16
Unilever	7¾	91/06	73¾	10.80	11.11
Whitbread	7¾	95/99	73	10.38	11.40
BULLDOGS					
World Bank	11¾	03	32⅝	11.37	11.35
Denmark	13	05	107½	12.28	12.21
Elect de F	12½	08	103*	12.05	12.03
Australia	11¾	15	100¾	11.48	11.48
Nova Scot	16¾	11	137¾	12.62	12.51
TransCan	16½	07	129*	12.88	12.52
Cred Fonc	14¾	07	125	12.32	12.17

EUROBOND PRICES

	Price	YTM
STRAIGHT DEBT		
Continental Illinois 14¾% 1984 (EW)	102.60	9.26
G.M.A.C. 15⅞% 1985	104.63	10.54
Elf Acquitaine 8⅞% 1985	97.38	10.71
J. C. Penny 13⅝% 1985	102.00	11.30
A R D B World Trade 15% 1986	103.50	11.00
Citicorp 10% 1986	98.38	10.75
Southern California Edison 16¾% 1986	106.00	13.88
R.C.A 15½% 1987	103.50	13.92
Japan Development Bank 15⅝% 1987	110.60	11.99
Occidental 16⅞% 1987	108.50	13.16
Nordic Inv Bank 11⅝% 1987	98.75	11.64
Amoco U.K. 13⅝% 1988	102.88	12.26
Mitsubishi 11⅝% 1988	100.13	11.68
Montana Power 15⅝% 1988	107.00	12.90
Trans Canada Pipeline 16% 1990	108.00	13.86
Coca Cola 11⅝% 1989	103.38	10.88
Walt Disney 12⅝% 1989	103.25	11.60
Electricite de France 11⅜% 1990	96.75	11.99
Citicorp 10⅞% 1990	92.00	12.26
World Bank 10⅞% 1990	96.25	11.98
Ontario Hydro 13⅝% 1991	106.88	11.98
E I B 16% 1991	95.63	11.94
BMW 10⅞% 1991	96.00	11.45
Barclays Bank 9⅝% 1992	83.38	11.64
Amax 16⅞% 1992	111.60	13.78
E.E.C 14⅝% 1993	109.13	12.56
Richard Vicks 11⅝% 1993	[illegible]	[illegible]
Prudential 10⅞% 1993	95.76	11.38
Gulf Oil 10⅝% 1994	92.13	11.66
CNA 15⅝% 1996	111.75	13.23
CONVERTIBLE BONDS	Price	Prem
General Electric 4¼% 1987	134.00	1.36
Beatrice Foods 4⅝% 1992	115.00	-1.68
Eastman Kodak 4½% 1988	89.50	26.35
Ford 5% 1988	106.00	1.87
Lear Petroleum 9% 1989	108.50	8.67
Morgan J.P. 4¼% 1987	139.50	-1.30
Revlon 4⅝% 1987	90.60	16.61
Sperry Rand 4¼% 1988	94.50	36.69
Warner Lambert 4⅜% 1987	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Telecom 7% 1988	125.00	4.01
DEUTSCHMARK ISSUES	Price	Ytm
World Bank 8% 1990	101.30	7.72
World Bank 9% 1992	104.88	8.17
Caisse Nat Tele 7¾% 1993	98.50	7.99
E.E.C 8% 1994	100.20	7.96

Source: Kidder Peabody Securities Limited.

Offshore and International Funds

Prev W'end Offer	Ch'ge on Week	Trust	Bid	Current Offer	Yield
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Unlisted Securities

Capitalization £	Company	Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Gross div pence	Div yld %	P/E
9,008,000	A & M Hire	20½	-½	0.3	1.4	26.6
7,402,000	Aaronite	141	-2	3.6	2.5	25.7
162.8m	Acorn Comp	145	+11	..	..	34.5
1,404,000	Acsis Jewel	26	-1	..	..	..
11.2m	Grainger Tst	260	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,450,000	Greenwich Cable	58	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,875,000	Grosvenor Sq P	98	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1,092,000	Guernsey At Sec	153	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
5,000,000	HB Electronics	125	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Law Report February 20 1984

No tax relief for plant installed by lessee

Stokes (Inspector of Taxes) v Costain Property Investments Ltd

Before Lord Justice Waller, Lord Justice Fox and Lord Justice Robert Goff

[Judgment delivered February 17]

Expenditure incurred by a company on items of plant and installed in premises held by them on 99-year leases did not qualify for capital allowances. Once installed those items became landlord's fixtures and they could not properly be said to "belong" to the company *within the meaning of section 41 of* the Finance Act 1971 so as to qualify for the relief.

The Court of Appeal so held in dismissing an appeal by Costain *Propery Investments Ltd from the* decision of Mr Justice Harman (*The Times* March 6, 1983; [1983] 1 WLR 907) that had reversed a determination of Brixton General Commissioners in respect of corporation tax assessments made on the company for accounting periods ending in December, 1975 and 1976.

An applicaton by Costains for leave to appeal to the House of Lords was refused.

Between 1973 and 1976 Costains developed two sites at Maidenhead and Kennington. They had been granted 99-year leases of both sites. They incured expenditure totalling some £500,000 on the installation of lifts and central heating equipment in those two developments. It was common ground that that equipment was "plant" for capital allowance purposes.

They appealed against two assessments to corporation tax contending that by virtue of section 41(1) of the Finance Act 1971, they were entitled to first year and writing down allowances in respect of the expenditure. The commissioners allowed the appeals and reduced the assessments to nil. An appeal by the Crown from their determination was upheld by Mr Justice Harman.

Mr D. C. Potter, QC and Mr Andrew Thornhill for Costains; Mr Robert Carnwath for the Crown.

LORD JUSTICE FOX said that section 41 (1) provided that where "(a) a person carrying on a trade incurs capital expenditure on the provision of machinery or plant for the purposes of the trade, and (b) in consequences of his incurring the *expenditure, the machinery or plant* belongs to him at some time during the chargeable period" there shall be made to him for that period an allowance.

The requirement of "belonging" first appeared in the legislation in section 12 of the Customs and Inland Revenue Act 1878. In that section it was difficult to suppose that the word "belonging" could have been intended to mean anything other than absolute ownership. It could not there have been contemplated that a lessees came within that provision.

Returning to section 41(1) of the 1971 Act, could it be said that the items of plant "belonged" to Costains at some time during the relevant chargeable period?

The only ground for saying that it did was that Costains held a lease, of 99 years or thereabouts, of the property of which the plant formed part during the relevant period. It was contended before Mr Justice Harman that the requirement of "belonging" was satisfied by the right to possession of the property in question but that argument was not advanced before their Lordships.

"Belong" and "belonging" were not terms of art. They were ordinary English words. In ordinary usage they would not be satisfied by limited interests. For example one would not say *that a chattel* "belonged to X" if he merely had the right to use it for five years.

Nor was it an apt use of language to say that landlord's fixtures "belonged" to the leaseholder. He could not remove them from the building. He could not dispose of them except as part of the hereditament and subject to the provisions of the lease and for the term of the lease.

In *Union Cold Storage Co Ltd v Simpson* ([1939] 2KB440) the Court of Appeal thought it was obvious that plant did not belong to a taxpayer who held a 21-year lease of premises which included the plant.

In so far as one was left in doubt about the matter, it was resolved and the point was concluded by the provisions of section 46(2) of the Act. That provision was to the effect that a lessee was to be "treated" as a person to whom plant belonged but only if he was required to provide the plant under the terms of the lease. It was common ground that Costains were not within the provision.

The importance of the provision was that it was inconsistent with the view that machinery or plant comprised in a term "belonged" to the lessee. Thus, if Costains' contention was right, section 46(2) was otiose. The plant would on Costains' construction belong to the lessee as a matter of fact and there would be no need to "treat" it as belonging to him.

It was said for Costains that section 46(2) was dealing with a lease of chattels only and was not concerned with a lease of land. That could not be accepted. The subsection was drawn in comprehensive terms and there was no justification for restricting it to a lease of chattels.

In the circumstances the only conclusion was that the machinery and plant comprised in a lease as landlord's fixtures did not "belong" to the lessee and that accordingly the appeal should be dismissed.

However, the state of the law could not be regarded as satisfactory. The purpose of the statutory provisions had to be to encourage investment in machinery and plant. In this case very large sums were expended on such investment but, under the enactment as it stood nobody would receive the tax allowance in respect of it. The freeholder would not because the freeholder did not incur the expenditure and was not carrying on the trade. And Costains would not because the items did not belong to them.

The Crown were unable to *suggest any policy reason why a* person in the position of Costains should be refused relief. It was to be hoped that the ambit of the legislation would be reconsidered.

Lord Justice Robert Goff delivered a concurring judgment and Lord Justice Waller agreed.

Solicitors: Mr Roger M. Freeman; Solicitor of Inland Revenue.

Claimant excluded from allowance

Jones (Receiver) (on behalf of H.W.Wilde) v Department of Health and Social Security

Before Sir John Donaldson, Master of the Rolls, Lord Justice Dunn and Lord Justice Brown-Wilkinson

[Judgment delivered February 15]

Where a local authority had statutory power to subsidise a disabled social security claimant's accommodation, section 35(6) of the Social Security Act 1975 precluded the claimant from entitlement to an attendance allowance. The section applied even though no public funds were in fact used to defray the cost of the claimant's accommodation.

The Court of Appeal so stated in dismissing an appeal by Mr D. G. Jones, the receiver appointed by the Court of Protection on behalf of the *claimant, Mr Harold Wilfred Wilde*, from a decision of the social security commissioner, Mr E R Brown, who had adjudged that the claimant was not entitled to the payment of an attendance allowance.

Section 35 of the Social Security Act 1975 provides: "(6) Regulations may provide that an attendance allowance shall not be payable in respect of a person for any period when he is a person for whom accommodation is provided .... (b) in circumstances in which the cost is, or may be, borne wholly or partly out of public or local funds, ..."

Regulation 4 of the Social Security (Attendance Allowance) (No 2) Regulations (S I 1975 No 598) provides: ". . . attendance allowance shall not be payable in respect of a person who has attained the age of 16 for any period during which he is a person living in accommodation provided for him in pursuance of, or provided for him in circumstances in which the cost of the accommodation is or may be borne wholly or partly out of public or local funds in pursuance of any of the enactments mentioned in the Schedule of these regulations . . .".

Mr Malcolm Pill, QC and Mr Nicholas Cooke for the claimant, Mr Simon D Brown for the department.

LORD JUSTICE BROWNE-WILKINSON said that until November 1974 the claimant was in a home for the mentally ill conducted by the local authority. Since then he had been residing in a privately owned residential home where he had been placed by the receiver.

The whole cost of the accommodation was now being discharged out of the claimant's own resources but until November 1980 the local authority had made a supplementation payment of £4 a week to the proprietor of the home pursuant to its statutory power under the National Health Service Act 1977.

Section 35(1) of the Social Security Act 1975 entitled a claimant to attendance allowance if he was so severely disabled physically or mentally that he needed assistance from a third party. Section 35(6) provided for the enactment of regulations which might remove an entitlement to the attendance allowance.

There were three possible views of the proper construction of section 35(6).

First, in order for a claimant to be disentitled to the attendance allowance the claimant had to be in accommodation which had to be physically supplied by the local authority and not merely subsidised by it. That was the view for which the claimant contended.

The second view which was that formerly adopted by the DHSS was that for the words "or may be" in section 35(6) to apply to any case there had to be a real possibility in a particular case of a subsidy from local funds. That construction would involve reading into section 35(6) a large number of words and in fact the department no longer adhered to that view as a possible construction.

The third view which was that adopted by the social security commissioner was that where a local authority had power under a scheduled enactment to subsidise a claimant's accommodation section 35(6) applied and accordingly the claimant was not entitled to an attendance allowance even though in fact no public or local funds were used to pay for the cost of his accommodation.

If the commissioner's view was right the consequences would be serious. The power given to local authorities in cases of severely disabled persons under paragraph 2 of Schedule 8 to the National Health Service Act 1977 was very wide and it was difficult to think of any case in which such a power was not *potentially exercised in favour of a* claimant who would otherwise qualify for an attendance allowance.

Therefore, the view which the commissioner formed and which *was supported by the department* was one which limited the ambit of the attendance allowance entitlement very closely. It was that circumstance, namely, the improbable effect of the construction adopted by the commissioner which was at the root of the claimant's case.

If the claimant's construction of section 35(6) was right then the regulations could not have any wider effect and must be in part *ultra vires*. To his Lordship's mind the meaning of section 35(6) was quite clear. If the claimant was being provided by someone with accommodation and if such cost was being or could be wholly or in part met out of public funds then the requirements of section 35(6) were fulfilled.

Plainly, in the present case the cost of the claimant's accommodation could have been met out of local authority funds under paragraph 2, schedule 8 and in fact was met partly out of local authority funds until November 1980.

The crucial question was whether the words "accommodation provided" were to be construed as limited to a case where the accommodation was provided by the local authority or whether it applied to accommodation provided by anyone.

His Lordship could not see how the words "for whom accommodation is provided" could be read so as to limit the section to cases where physical accommodation was provided by the local authority. Section 35(6) (b) looked to a state of affairs where accommodation had been provided within the limits of the section but the whole cost had not been defrayed by the local authority.

On the plain meaning of the words *there* was *no limit* to the persons by whom the accommodation was to be provided and the section contemplated that accommodation might be physically provided by a third party.

His Lordship reached that conclusion with considerable regret since it had been accepted by the *department that the result of* construing section 35(6) in the way his Lordship had would defeat the intentions of the draftsman of the regulations and ran contrary to the *way in which the regulations had in* the past been administered.

Therefore, his Lordship concluded that the commissioner was right in his decision. The claimant was living in accommodation provided by a private nursing home in circumstances in which the cost could but was not in fact met by the local authority.

Lord Justice Dunn and the Master of the Rolls agreed.

Solicitors: Sharpe Pritchard & Co for Mr E. R. L. Davies, Mold; Solicitor, DHSS.

Wife entitled to vary order on home

***Harman* v Glencross and Glencross**

Before Mr Justice Ewbank

[Judgment delivered February 16]

A wife in occupation of the matrimonial home was an interested party within the meaning of the Charging Orders Act 1979 and was entitled to apply for an order *discharging or varying the charging* order.

Mr Justice Ewbank so held when dismissing the plaintiff's appeal from the decision of Mr Register *Angel who had varied the order of* Master Elton who had charged the husband's interest in the matrimonial home to the sum of £9,351.

Section 1 of the Charging Orders *Act 1979* provides "(5) *In deciding* whether to make a charging order the court shall consider all the circumstances of the case and, in particular, any evidence before it as *to (a) the personal circumstances of* the debtors and (*b*) whether any other creditor of the debtor would be likely to be unduly prejudiced by the making of the order".

Mr Walter Aylen, QC and Mr David Martineau for the plaintiff; Mr Barry Green, QC and Mr J. F. R. Harwood-Stevenson for the wife; Mr Peter M. Wright for the husband.

MR JUSTICE EWBANK said that the matrimonial home had been bought with the aid of a *mortgage and conveyed into joint* names. The parties had married in 1970. The house had also been charged to a bank to secure an overdraft.

In May 1979 the husband had gone into partnership with the plaintiff. By 1981 the partnership was in difficulties and the wife had filed a petition for dissolution of the *marriage. In May 1981 the wife filed* a notice of severance of the joint interests in the matrimonial home and on May 20, 1981 the decree nisi was pronounced.

On May 22 the creditor issued his *action in the Queen's Bench* Division. The writ was for £9,250 which was money owed by the husband to his partner. The husband did not defend the suit and judgment was entered for £9,250 plus costs.

A charging order nisi on the husband's interest in the matrimonial home was made on August 17, 1981 and on *September* 7 the charging order absolute was granted. The wife had not had notice of the creditor's applications. The wife then sought to vary the charging order.

On the wife undertaking to transfer her application for ancillary relief to the High Court, the action and the wife's application for variation were transferred to the Family Division.

The matter came before Mr Registrar Angel who had varied the *charging order by adding after* "stand charged" the words "subject to any order made by the court in the application" (of the wife in divorce proceedings). The registrar ordered the husband's interest to be transferred to the wife and dismissed her other claims.

Note 1-9/15 to Order 50 of the Rules of the Supreme Court stated that *section 1(5) of the 1979 Act* conferred a wide discretion on the court and that the discretion had to be exercised both at the stage of making the charging order nisi and *then making the charging order* absolute.

At the *ex parte* application the creditor had a duty to make full and frank disclosure of all the relevant circumstances of which he knew and to state if there were any other interested persons. The court had power to direct service of copies of the order and of the affidavit on any other interested person.

The creditor knew his partner was married and knew in January 1981 that there were to be divorce proceedings. No notice of the charging order was served on the *wife. The wife was an interested* party and should have been given notice.

Until the Charging Orders Act 1979 it was not possible for a *creditor to obtain a charging order* against a jointly owned home. Section 2 of the 1979 Act extended the law by providing that a charge might be imposed on, *inter alia*, any *interest held by the debtor* beneficially or under any trust.

The wife as an interested person was entitled to apply for an order discharging or varying the charging *order under section* 3(5).

The court had the difficult task of balancing the competing interests of a wife who had the care of children with those of the husband's creditor. *The creditor was owed money and* should be entitled to enforce his judgment against an asset of the husband.

The court had been referred to *First National Securities Ltd v Hegerty (The Times* November 2, 1982; [1984] 1 All ER 139).

In that case the husband had forged the wife's signature on a loan application and on the legal charge and she had been unaware of the transaction. Mr Justice Bingham had there held that the judgment creditor was entitled to have his charging order.

It appeared that Mr Justice Bingham had been swayed by the fact that the wife's occupation of the house could not be disturbed until there had been an *application under* section 30 of the Law of Property Act 1925 and had said that that was the stage for determining which of the competing equities was entitled to prevail.

In his Lordship's opinion to wait until there had been an application under the Law of Property Act was too late to decide the fundamental question as to the prevailing rights.

How were those rights to be balanced? The answer was in the statute. The court had to consider all the circumstances.

The refusal of a charging order absolute did not discharge the debts. There were other ways in which the creditor could enforce his judgment. The creditor could have taken a charge on the house at the time the *money* was lent.

Of course if the partnership had prospered the wife would have received a benefit and it was submitted she must now bear the loss.

On the other hand the debt was that of the husband and not that of the wife.

The husband had deceived the wife by telling her that the overdraft at the bank would not amount to more than £2,000 while he had borrowed more than £4,000.

The house was worth about £31,000 and stood charged with the mortgage and with two bank charges. There was an equity of £22,400. Each half interest was worth about £11,200. The creditor's debt would exhaust the husband's equity.

The court, considering all the circumstances, held that the registrar had made the correct order and the appeal from his order would be dismissed.

Solicitors: Cecil Altman & Co; E. W. Parkes & Wilshire, Barnet; *Pollards, Boreham Wood.*

Court can review race notice before hearing

Regina v Commission for Racial Equality, Ex parte Westminster City Council

Before Mr Justice Woolf

[Judgment delivered February 17]

The High Court could grant judicial review of a non-discrimination notice served by the Commission for Racial Equality *if it* were satisfied that as a matter of law the notice should never have been served and there was no dispute on the facts, even though the applicant *had* not yet appealed *against* the notice to an industrial tribunal or his appeal had not yet been heard.

Mr Justice Woolf so stated in a reserved judgment in the Queen's Bench Division, dismissing an application by the Westminster City Council for judicial review of a non-discrimination notice issued by the commission on March 2, 1983, which stated that the commission was satisfied that, by its assistant director of cleansing, Mr A. G. *Rolfe, the council had discriminated* against Mr Charles Edward on racial grounds by withdrawing from him an appointment as a temporary refuse collector.

Mr Alexander Irvine, QC, and Miss Elizabeth Slade for the council; Mr John Laws for the commission.

MR JUSTICE WOOLF said that there was *nothing in the material* which had been available to the commission which indicated that Mr Rolfe was other than a person who strongly disapproved of discrimination and had attempted to bring it to an end when he found it being practised by those who worked under him.

He had offered Mr Edward the job in breach of the staffing selection procedure agreed with the local branch of the National Union *of Public Employees. Branch* officials of the union had protested against the appointment, implying that industrial action might result if the appointment was not revoked. *Mr Rolfe did not wish to jeopardize* the whole agreement for the sake of Mr Edward and had reluctantly acceded to the officials' demand.

There could be no doubt on the *evidence before the commission* that the officials would not have objected if Mr Edward had not been black.

It was possible for a person to discriminate on racial grounds without having any desire or intention so to discriminate. Unlawful discrimination could not be justified on the basis that the alternative would be industrial unrest; if that were so it would always be possible to frustrate the *purposes of the Race Relations Act* 1976 by threatening industrial action.

Mr Rolfe had known that the objections were really being made on *the ground of colour*, and there was material before the commission which entitled it to take the view that in yielding to the objections he was in effect making them his own. *Its decision had* not been perverse and could not therefore be quashed.

His Lordship had a reservation as to whether it had been necessary as a matter of discretion in those circumstances to name Mr Rolfe in the notice.

Solicitors: Mr Terence Neville; Bindman & Partners.

WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES

The Yugoslavs deserve a gold medal

From David Miller, Sarajevo



After the most spontaneous display of Olympic hospitality, from a host nation materially less than prosperous, we leave Yugoslavia knowing that Baron de Coubertin's offspring is moving inexorably away from an ideal and towards becoming an open event. Sarajevo, sadly, may have given us the last drop of the wine.

The XIVth Winter Games may be over, yet the British Olympic Association (BOA) are battling for the most important of all principles: the right to manage their own affairs, to decide how much they can and will spend on the Olympic Games and where they will get it from.

They are one of a handful of national Olympic committees, possible the only one, resisting an International Olympic Committee (IOC) move to take over all major commercial marketing through ISL, a Swiss-based company acting on behalf of such successful Olympic "competitors" as Adidas, IMG (run by Mark McCormack) and Dentsu of Japan.

The intention is to corner the market world-wide for the commercialisation of the Olympic logo, rings and so on in 30 major advertising categories, such as petrol, clothing, cameras, tobacco, motor cars, food and drink. That would leave the BOA, if they are lucky, seeking independent sponsors among garden sheds and hot water bottles.

The IOC's aim is to share the proceeds reaped by the ISL cartel between the 150 national Olympic committees, primarily on the basis of television audience potential in three areas: USA/Canada, Asia/Japan, Europe/rest of the world. They are, of course, talking of billions, and the IOC would keep a substantial slice, and ISL a rich commission.

In strategic talks on Saturday, Charles Palmer, chairman of the BOA, unnerved Horst Dasler, of Adidas, by pointing out that the British Olympic Appeal Fund expects to gain £500,000 from just two companies who will be making promotional drives before Los Angeles – National Biscuits and American Express – out of the gross expectation from the fund of £3m.

ISL could not expect to match such figures, yet it cannot proceed with the plan without all the national Olympic associations approving. It is believed that Belgium and the United States may also be holding out.

I stress this particular deal because it has never been more obvious during these Games that commercial power now overrides almost every other consideration. ABC Television, the American network who have paid over two-thirds of the total budget for Sarajevo, have dominated the arrangement of events, schedules even more than they have dominated the restaurants and buses, to the point where some of their producers actually thought they owned the people taking part – and even the spectators, as Princess Anne discovered.

When the United States lost their opening ice hockey match, the mood here was as if there had been a major economic disaster in the States. When Johnson, Hamilton and, yesterday, the Mahre twins ultimately delivered the goods, it truly was as if God had smiled on the mighty rather than the meek. The American idea of a good Games is America winning, so we can guess now what the mood may be like in Los Angeles if Carl Lewis and the rest fail.

The IOC has obviously also given up any real intention of resisting the professional advance. When Juan Samaranch, the president, was asked at the final press conference to explain not merely the political difference between sporting systems, but the obvious moral difference – that is between Lewis, Ovett and Coe, freely advertising under the control of their national federations, and Stenmark, of Sweden, being excluded from Alpine skiing because of a similar arrangemet – Samaranch passed the question over to Marc Holder, president of the Ski Federation, for explanation. Holder could not provide it.

Samaranch, the arch politician, adroitly refuses to be drawn into the amateur-professional fray. Even upon the vexed question of tennis, a "demonstration" sport in Los Angeles, where Mats Wilander, the Swedish tennis millionaire, is an acceptble performer because he will be under 22 years of age. All Samaranch will admit is that there are problems in ice hockey and football "which we shall solve".

By placing the definition of Rule 26 – which governs the eligibility of athletes – within the responsibility of each international federation, the heat is off the IOC. Willi Daume, chairman of the eligibility commission, has shown himself to be elderly and losing control. He will be replaced, it is predicted, by Franco Carraro, of Italy. When one considers the state of Italian football, it is difficult to be optimistic that an open Olympics can ultimately be resisted.

The greatest irony of Sarajevo is that the Yugoslavs have embodied the Olympic spirit more than any people I have encountered. They have, undoubtedly, by their individual and collective generosity, their patience, humour and courtesy, made the Games a pleasure for competitors and press, not to say spectators, even allowing for the limited facilities in catering and accommodation which are part of the non-capitalist environment. From the organising committee down to the humblest cloakroom attendant taking coats (and working 16 hours a day for little or no pay), they have been working in the belief of an ideology which has all but disintegrated.

Of course, Sarajevo will be chiefly remembered by Britons for the rapture surrounding Torvill and Dean. But let us not overlook Barber and Slater, sixth in the same event, Lloyd's and de la Hunty's efforts on the bob run, and Martin Bell's promising downhill.

The British, in their quiet, underfinanced way, have been instrumental in giving the Games some of the genuine flavour. We all glory in a Daly Thompson or a Christopher Dean. But someone has to come twentieth, and he or she should still be able to be happy about it.

The Mahre twins make it a double for United States

From John Hennessy, Sarajevo

Phil Mahre beat his brother by four minutes at White Pass, Washington, May 10, 1957, the day of their birth. He beat his identical twin, as it was to turn out, by 21 hundredths of a second for the Olympic gold medal for slalom at Mount Bjelasnica yesterday.

So far as records here can show, it is the first occasion of such a family gold-and-silver triumph, in Summer Games or Winter, the nearest parallel is the double success of the French Goitschel sisters at Innsbruck in 1964. Christine, the elder, then won the slalom and Marielle the giant slalom, with the other sister second in both cases.

The Mahres have suffered such a miserable season that they have been aching for it to end. They had lost interest in the sport: this was just another place, just another race. All that was forgotten yesterday when Steve won the first leg and was overtaken only by his brother on the second. Didier Bouvet, of France, won the bronze medal from a background of never having finished higher than eighth in any internationl race.

It was a day when skiers fell like autumn leaves in unaccustomed sunshine on a tightly designed first course at Mount Bjelasnica, so that with the two leading slalom skiers of the season absent – Ingemar Stenmark declared a professional and Marc Girardelli torn between his Austrian citizenship and his Luxembourg flag of convenience – the winner might have come from almost anywhere.

Fraternal cooperation played its part, for Steve called back to his brother after finishing the first run with advice born of experience and Phil repaid the compliment on the second.

Jonas Nilsson, of Sweden, stood between the Mahres after the first run yesterday, with Phil, the overall winner of the world cup for the last three years, seven tenths of a second behind his brother.

Bouvet, running first on a second course allowing more fluency and rhythm, survived a harrowing loss of balance threequarters of the way down to finish in 43.27sec and a total time of 1min 40.20sec. Alex Giorgi, of Italy, missed an early gate and Phil Mahre stood in the starting gate knowing that he could put all the ills of the season behind him in one short minute. He showed his character with a run devoid or error in 47.86 seconds (total time 1min 39.41sec) and thus gave his brothers not only immediate breathless guidance over the walkie-talkie but also the springboard of a probable family victory whatever he did.

Steve could safely afford to attack the second run, and, though on three occasions it seemed that he must fall or miss a gate, he soldiered on and also confortably overhauled Bouvet. "Eat your heart out, Torvill and Dean", one delighted American commentator quipped.

Wassberg wins his third gold medal

Sarajevo, (Agencies) – Thomas Wassberg, of Sweden, proved himself the most gifted cross country skier of his generation by winning his third Olympic gold medal after a thrilling race against time in the gruelling 50 kilometre event here yesterday.

Wassberg, who won a gold medal in the 15 kilometres at Lake Placid in 1980 and shared victory with the Swedish team in the four by 10 kilometres relay here on Thursday, beat Gunde Svan, his relay team-mate, by a mere 4.9 seconds after more than two hours of hard skiing to win in 2hr 15min 8sec.

On the Vilikd Polje slopes, the 27-year-old Wassberg was 3.2 seconds up on Svan at half-way, but then Svan accelerated and was seven seconds faster at 32 kilometres. He was still a second in front six kilometres from the finish. But with a magnificent late burst, Wassberg took the goal.

Svan, who won gold in the 15 kilometres and bronze in the 30 kilometres timed 2:16:00.7 for the silver, his third medal at the games.

Arki Karvonen, of Finland, the silver medalist, won the bronze in 2:17:04.7.

Marja-Liisa Haemaelainen, who nearly quit cross country ski racing after poor results two years ago, collected her third gold medal when she beat Raisa Smetanina, of the USSR, her great rival, into second place to add the 20 kilometres title to her 5 kilometres and 10 kilometres gold medals and a bronze in the 4 x 5 kilometres relay. Anne Jahren, of Norway, won the bronze.

Mobbed by team mates and reporters after crossing the line in one hour one minute and 45 seconds, the country girl from a small dairy farm in eastern Finland said one of her golds should go to her ski waxer. "I have had marvellous skis", she said.

● Igor Malkov, aged 19, of the Soviet Union, snatched victory from the Swedish world record-holder, Tomas Gustafson, with a perfectly judged recovery to win the 10,000 metres speed skating gold medal.

● Matti Nykaenen, of Finland yeserday beat his great rival in the 90-metre ski jump, Jens Weissflog, of East Germany to take the gold medal, in front of 60,000 spectators.

Doped skier banned

Sarajevo (AP) – Purezal Batsukh, a member of the Mongolian cross-country ski team, was disqualified from the 50 kilometre race after traces of anobilic steroids were found in his bloodstream, officials said yesterday. It was the first case of doping discovered at the Games, according to the Olympic Committee.

Final medals table

	G	S	B	Tot
East Germany	9	9	6	24
Soviet Union	6	10	9	25
United States	4	4	–	8
Finland	4	3	6	13
Sweden	4	2	2	8
Norway	3	2	4	9
Switzerland	2	2	1	5
Canada	2	1	1	4
West Germany	2	1	1	4
Italy	2	–	–	2
Great Britain	1	–	–	1
Czechoslovakia	–	2	4	6
France	–	1	2	3
Japan	–	1	–	1
Yugoslavia	–	1	–	1
Liechtenstein	–	–	2	2
Austria	–	–	1	1

Victory hug: Tretyak (left) is congratulated by team colleague Khomoutov after the Soviet Union beat Czechoslovakia for the ice hockey gold

Soviets show more punch

From David Miller

The Czechoslavaks' determination was demonstrated in the first period when they twice had a man penalized and off the rink, yet managed to withstand the full-strength Soviet line-up. But when Drozdetskiy was penalized, Ruzsitchka missed a relatively easy chance from Richter which would have put the Czechoslovaks level. Seconds from the end of the first period, Tretyak made the first of several outstanding saves from Kadlec.

Again, the Soviets scored early in the second period, Kroutov breaking away to hit a straight drive; but the Czechoslovaks rallied and Tretyak came under pressure, saving from Caldr and Kybos. The Czechoslovaks were really laying about them and with Chalupa penalized a second time, it seemed as if their four men would be overrun in a Soviet rampage. But somehow they held out, with Schindel performing some strictly unorthodox tackles on any Soviet forward who got near him.

The tally of shots on goal by the two sides in the three periods 25-9, 19-11, 16-13 –showed how the Czechoslovaks persisted right to the end. But those early goals had undermined them and it could not be denied that the better team won. Earlier Sweden had taken the bronze against Canada.

The Olympic ice hockey "dispute" for the gold medal was not unlike the last World Cup football final in Madrid. Expediency ws the name of the game.

With the Soviet Union – super-hot favourites and anxious to erase memories of Lake Placid – already leading 1-0 in the first 20-minute period, there was a Czechoslovak break-away following prolonged pressure at their end. As their forward Paschek, raced towards Tretyak in goal, he was cynically brought down from behind by Drozdetskiy, who duly spent two minutes in the sin bin. "Interference", said the official results chief.

In a match between neighbours, one of whose interference with the other is not restricted to ice hockey, there was plenty of it; plus slashing, holding tripping, and a good deal of punching, which seemed not to concern the Swedish referee. Punching, apparently, is not interference. The USSR scored the relatively early goal they needed to undermine passionate and determined opponents who were cheered every inch of the way by a large band of supporters. After 6min 38sec, Kozhevnikov hit a straight shot from 10 yards which was above the bar, but Schindel, in goal fumbled when he carried the ball and it slithered off his arm and behind him into the net.

Miss Witt proves her worth in the crisis

From John Hennessy

East Germany again got the better of the United States in the women's Olympic skating championship at the Zetra stadium here. In 1980 it was Annet Poetzsch who ruined the hopes of the Americans at Lake Placid.

This time the title passed to anther of Jutta Mueller's Kar Marx Stady Pupils, Katarina Witt, who narrowly outpointed Rosalynn Sumners by five judges to four.

The result, in the round, made nonsense of last year's world championship, where Miss Witt was fourth, Miss Sumners first, Claudia Leistner, of West Germany, second (now eight) and Elena Vodorezova, of the Soviet Union, third (now eleventh).

The first two elements of the competition had left only Miss Witt and Miss Sumners with a hope of the gold medal. We know not what aids the German brought to bear, but the American carried a big entourage, including a psychoalnalyst.

Miss Witt, however was the stonger in the crisis. Going first of the two, she skated as well one has seen her for some time, buoiyed up apparently by a convincing short programme earlier. The world champion, on the ther hand, for all her superiority in the musica interpretation, could not pull out the more difficult technical achievements. The prospects of a glittering career hung on four short minutes here and perhaps the burdem was too heavy.

The triple loop, under control in the warm-up betrayed her in the programme and, still worse, the triple salchow glaringly opened out into a single and a single axel towards the end betokened a frayed nerve. Her combination of double toe loop to double toe loop fell woefully short of Miss Witt's double lutz to triple toe loop, a superb combination of power

She could not make the triple salchow at the firs attempt, but covered her tracks with a double and slipped the triple smoothly into her programme later. There was rarely more than a tenth of a point between them either way and, if there was clearly an arguable case for Miss Sumners, the 6.0 she received from the Italian was surely extravagant.

A second American, the delightful Tiffany Chin, was third in the free and fourth overall. Only a weakness in the figures prevented her from securing a medal of some hue. At 16, she seems to have the world at her feet under the wise guidance of John Nicks, a former world pairs champion for Britain providing she can come untroubled through the adolescent years.

Susan Jackson, the British champion, skated more impressively than forsome time. She Completed her programme, including two triple toe loops, without a semblance of error and provided the one evidence for much of the evening of a skater in control. There is hope here, if Arnold Gerschwiler, to whom she now turns for instruction at Richmond, can lick her compulsory figures into sme sort of shape.



Katarina Witt: like a sprite in a fairy tale

WEEKEND RESULTS

ALPINE SKIING

MEN'S SLALOM: 1, P Mahre (US), 1min 39.41sec; 2, S Mahre (US), 1:39.62; 3, D Bouvet (Fr), 1:40.20; 4, J Nilsson (Swe), 1:40.25; 5, O Toetsch (It), 1:40.48; 6, P Popangelov (Bul), 1:40.68; 7, B Krizaj (Yugo), 1:41.51; 8, L-G Halvarsson (Swe), 1:41.70; 9, S Strand (Swe), 1:41.95; 10, T Buergler (Switz), 1:42.03. British positions: 16, N Wilson, 1:52.08.

SPEED SKATING

MEN'S 10,000 METRES: 1, I Malkov (USSR), 14min 39.90sec; 2, T Gustafson (Swe), 14:39.95; 3, R Schöfisch (EG), 14:46.91; 4, G Karlstad (Nor), 14:52.40; 5, M Hadschieff (Austria), 14:55.65; 6, D Bochkarev (USSR), 14:55.65; 7, M Woods (US), 14:57.30; 8, H Nilsen (Nor), 14:57.81; 9, Y Kramer (Neth), 14:59.89; 10, H Van der Duim (Neth), 15:01.24.

BOBSLEIGH

FOUR-MAN: 1, East Germany I, (W Hoppe, R Wetzig, D Schauerhammer, A Kirchner), 3min 20.22sec; 2, East Germany II, (B Lehmann, B Musiol, I Voge, E Wiese), 3:20.78; 3, Switzerland I, (S Giobellina, H Stettler, U Salzmann, R Freiermuth), 3:21.39; 4, Switzerland II, 3:22.90; 5, United States I, 3:23.33; 6, Soviet Union I, 3:23.51; 7, Romania I, 3:23.76; 8, Italy II, 3:23.77; 9, West Germany I, 3:24.15; 10, Austria I, 3:24.21. British positions: 15, Britain II, (M Lloyd, H Smith, A McKenzie, P Brugnani), 3:25.30; 20, Britain I (M Pugh, A Wallington, P Brown, M Tout), 3:26.93.

FIGURE SKATING

WOMEN: 1, K Witt (EG), 3.2pts; 2, R Sumners (US), 4.2; 3, K Ivanova (USSR), 9.2; 4, T Chin (US), 11.0; 5, A Kondrachev (USSR), 11.8; 6, E Zayak (US), 14.2; 7, M Ruben (WG), 15.0; 8, E Vodorezova (USSR), 15.4; 9, C Leistner (WG), 17.4; 10, S Dubravcic (Yugo), 17.4. British position: 17, S Jackson, 33.2.

NORDIC SKIING

WOMEN'S 20KM CROSS-COUNTRY: 1, M-L Haemaelainen (Fin), 1hr 1min 45.0sec; 2, R Smetanina (USSR), 1:02:26.7; 3, A Jahren (Nor), 1:03:13.6; 4, B Paulu (Cz), 1:03:16.9; 5, M Risby (Swe), 1:03:31.8; 6, B Pettersen (Nor), 1:03:49.0; 7, L Lyadova (USSR), 1:03:53.3; 8, E Kratzer (Switz), 1:03:56.4; 9, P Maata (Fin), 1:04:37.6; 10, G Dal Sasso (It), 1:04:44.1. British positions: 38, R Coates, 1:11:24.1; 39, N Lavary, 1:16:24.

MEN'S 50KM CROSS-COUNTRY: 1, T Wassberg (Swe), 2hr 15min 55.8sec; 2, G Svan (Swe), 2:16:00.7; 3, A Karvonen (Fin), 2:17:04.7; 4, H Kirvesniemi (Fin), 2:18:34.1; 5, J Lindvall (Nor), 2:19:27.1; 6, A Gruenenfelder (Swit), 2:19:46.2; 7, A Zavyalov (USSR), 2:20:27.6; 8, V Sakhnov (USSR), 2:20:53.7; 9, K Hallenbarter (Switz), 2:21:11.6; 10, J Mieto (Fin), 2:21:53.1. British positions: 44, M Moore, 2:36:32.8; 45, J Spotswood, 2:38:03.2.

SKI JUMPING

90-METRE HILL: 1, M Nykaenen (Fin), 231.2 pts; 2, J Weissflog (EG), 213.7; 3, P Ploc (Cz), 202.9; 4, J Hastings (US), 201.2; 5, J Pulkkonen (Fin), 196.6; 6, A Kogler (Austria), 195.6; 7, A Bauer (WG), 194.6; 8, V Podzimek (Cz), 194.5; 9, S Stannarius (EG), 188.6; 10, Horst Bulau (Can), 188.3.

ICE HOCKEY

MEDAL POOL: Czechoslovakia 2, Sweden 0; Sweden 2, Canada 0; Soviet Union 2, Czechoslovakia 0.

Final positions

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Soviet Union	3	3	0	0	16	1	6
Czechoslovakia	3	2	0	1	6	2	4
Sweden	3	2	0	2	3	12	2
Canada	3	1	0	3	0	10	0

Other positions: 5, West Germany; 6, Finland; 7, United States; 8, Poland.

CRICKET

England wake up to find the vultures have flown

From Derek Hodgson
Christchurch

England's cricketers after an overseas victory are a rare sight these days and worth recording: Randall, the hero, pumping every proferred hand with customary friendly enthusiasm; Gatting, who engraves every defeat on his heart, saying, tight-lipped: "It was about time"; Gower, pestered all week as to his mysteriously vanished batting form, but who took two catches, one of which was in the wonderful class, remarking: "It wasn't that difficult. Probably looked more spectacular from the stands". And finally the captain, still glazed with the adrenalin level running high, listening to his team singing in the showers: "Team spirit pulled us through".

An hour earlier, in the approaching drizzle over Lancaster Park, an army of 27,500 New Zealanders had quietly folded their banners ("English cricket has gone to the dogs") and stolen away. To the traditionalist, England's victory by 54 runs, with six overs to spare, in the first one-day international can never compensate for an innings defeat in a Test match on the same ground.

To the populist in New Zealand, who keeps in touch with Test matches by occasional references to radio and TV, this was a disaster, a sudden questioning of his fundamental faith in the superiority of his cricket team in limited-over matches at home. For almost the first time on this tour England woke up today to find that the vultures had flown away and were now perched in New Zealand's trees.

The key question is, what would have happened if Howarth, having won the toss as expected, had elected to bat instead of giving England first use of a strip of which both sides were suspicious. He knew rain was expected and reasoned that the side batting second always has the opportunity to adjust its scoring rate to the required target in matches of scaled down overs.

Randall: man of match

Whether or not God is an Englishman is a theological argument but Howarth should surely know that low-pressure areas are decidely Anglophile, caring as they do for Swansea and Manchester. Canterbury's visitor yesterday spent four hours watching from the hills, waited until England had virtually won, gave Willis a big wink, and then precipitated upon the thoroughly chastened crowd as they tramped and drove sadly home.

When England were 109 for five with 15 overs left, the weather seemed inconsequential and the pitch's behaviour, quirky rather than malicious, irrelevant. But Hadlee, who had just taken three wickets, all dart, dash and improvisation, at last found a partner in Marks who, while willing to play the subordinate role, was also carving out a business for himself. In the next 14 overs they added 68 runs, and England had passed 175 a true contest was in prospect.

New Zealand needed 189 to win and had slipped in the odds from favourites to even money on either team. For once England bowled and fielded as though Mr May had posted a firing squad to await them behind the pavilion. The applied pressue with every ball bowled, achieved the running out of Martin Crowe and Howarh, leaped at or upon every catch offered.

So it was England, looking more than a little foolish in their pale blue pyjamas, who took the £2,500 prize and Randall (who, characteristically, had found not blue pads but a pair that must be described as virulent turquoise) who was named man of the match. "He improves with age", was his captain's comment. Indeed he does, as do our esteem and affection for him.

ENGLAND: First innings

D I Gower c J Crowe b Hadlee	3
C L Smith run out	17
A J Lamb c Robertson b Hadlee	43
D W Randall c Cairns b Hadlee	70
I T Botham c Smith b Hadlee	1
M W Gatting b Hadlee	0
V J Marks lbw b Cairns	23
†R W Taylor run out	2
N A Foster c Wright b Cairns	0
N G Cowans not out	4
Extras (nb 3, l-b 8, w 4)	20
Total (For nine wkts, 50 overs)	188

*R G D Willis did not bat.

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-9, 2-59, 3-107, 4-108, 5-109, 6-177, 7-184, 8-184, 9-188.

BOWLING: Hadlee 10-2-32-5, Chatfield 10-4-20-0, Cairns 10-2-41-1, Coney 10-1-30-0, Robertson 10-0-45-0.

NEW ZEALAND: First innings

J G Wright c Taylor b Willis	4
B A Edgar c Taylor b Botham	10
*G P Howarth run out	18
M D Crowe run out	0
J J Crowe b Botham	0
J V Coney c Botham b Foster	19
B L Cairns lbw b Marks	22
R J Hadlee c Gower b Marks	23
†I D Smith c Gower b Foster	7
G K Robertson lbw b Willis	10
E J Chatfield not out	0
Extras (n-b 5, l-b 9, w 6)	20
Total (all out, 42.1 overs)	134

FALL OF WICKETS: 1-7, 2-38, 3-38, 4-38, 5-44, 6-76, 7-112, 8-120, 9-124, 10-134.

BOWLING: Willis 6.1-1-18-2, Cowans 10-2-37-1, Botham 6-3-7-2, Foster 10-4-19-2, Marks 10-1-33-2.

Alderman's dramatic return

Basseterre, St Kitts, (Reuter) – Terry Alderman, the Australian fast bowler whose career was in jeopardy after an injury in a crowd incident during a Test in Perth 15 months ago, took a wicket with his first ball of the tour here yesterday.

Alderman struck his early blow on the second morning of the four-day match against the Leeward Islands after the Australians declared at their overnight 429 for seven.

The fast-medium bowler sent back Lawrence without scoring, while his new ball partner Rackemann dismissed Richardson cheaply, but the Islands recovered to 74 for two at lunch.

Alderman broke through when Lawrence edged a widish outswinger and was caught low down at second slip, while Rackemann struck when Test prospect Richardson, getting restless at having too little of the strike, whipped him off his legs and was well caught at square leg by Phillips.

Julien, the Grenada-born batsman who has had a poor first season with the Islands, came to their rescue with an unbeaten 44. Although the unorthodox Julien never looked completely settled, he played several daring shots and has so far hit seven fours in his 92-minute innings.

Wessels, the South Africa-born opener, led the onslaught for Australia the day before, scoring 126 before retiring hurt with a bruised heel. His captain Hughes added 61, Border made 74 and Hookes 66 as Australia took advantage of a weak bowling attack on the docile pitch.

Phillips, who scored 27, and Ritchie, out for 14, were the only leading batsmen not to make full use of Hughes' good fortune in winning the toss.

Baptiste, of Kent, the Leewards attack, which was without the injured fast bowlers Roverts and Ferris, and stuck to his task admirably, finishing with four for 95 off 25 overs.

Wessels survived a chance at 12 to hit his twentyninth first-class century in 202 minutes with 12 fours, most of his runs coming from square-cuts.

AUSTRALIA: First innings

W B Phillips b Baptiste	27
K C Wessels retired hurt	126
G M Ritchie c Williams b Guishard	14
K J Hughes c Julien b Baptiste	61
A R Border st Williams b Guishard	74
D W Hookes b Baptiste	66
R D Woolley not out	27
T G Hogan c Williams b Baptiste	2
J N Maguire run out	8
C G Rackemann not out	7
Extras (b 5, lb 6, nb 10, w 1)	22
Total (7 wickets dec)	429

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–61, 2–99, 3–224, 4–384, 5–390, 6–395, 7–400.

Did not bat: T M Alderman.

BOWLING: Merrick 12-4-41-0; Harris 12-2-71-0; Baptiste 25-4-95-4; Thompson 19-3-86-0; Guishard 18-1-91-2; Eddy 10-0-42-0; Otto 1-0-12-0.

LEEWARD ISLANDS: First innings

R B Richardson c Phillips b Rackemann	7
L Lawrence c Border b Alderman	0
S W Julien not out	44
R M Otto not out	12
Extras (b4, lb1, nb4, w2)	11
Total (2wkts)	74 (lunch)

FALL OF WICKETS: 1–1, 2–33.

BOWLING: Rackemann 8–0–26–1, Alderman 7–2–23–1, Maguire 4–0–13–0, Hogan 4–1–7–0.

IN BRIEF

RUGBY UNION: The fire of the Scottish pack proved a decisive factor when Scotland's B team beat France B 13-10 in Albi yesterday. Scotland led 7-0 at half-time and were comfortable winners through Jeffrey's try, two penalties from Stevens and a drop goal by Wyllie. All the French points came from Lescure, who scored a try and two penalties.

CYCLING: The Italian Francesco Moser and his Dutch partner Rene Pijnen won the Milan six-day race. The pair had no serious opposition after the Italian, Giuseppe Saronni pulled out on Thursday night with a stomach complaint. Pijnen has now won 62 six-day races in his professional career.

BOXING: Teofilio Stevenson, the three-time Olympic champion, scored a narrow decision over the super heavyweight Tyrell Biggs as the Cuban team dominated the upper weight to gain an 8-4 victory over the United States in Reno, Nevada. Stevenson dropped Biggs in the third round with a left hook before earning his second win over the American. The victory was the eleventh in a row for Cuba in meetings against the US.

MOTOR RALLYING: The world champion, Hannu Mikkola, swept to an easy victory in the National Breakdown Rally in Yorkshire yesterday. Mikkola's success was his third in the Yorkshire event and a third consecutive victory for the four-wheel-drive Audi Quattro car. The Finn led from start to finish.

FOR THE RECORD

RACKETS

QUEEN'S CLUB: Amateur doubles championship: Semi-final round: W R Boone and R S Crawley bt R M K Gracey and M G M Smith 15-8, 15-0, 15-9, 15-7; J A N Prenn and C J Hue Williams bt R G P Ellis and J C Spurling 15-3, 15-1, 9-15, 15-16, 15-6. Final: Boone and Crawley bt Prenn and Hue Williams 10-15, 15-0, 18-13, 15-11, 7-15, 13-18, 15-7.

TENNIS

SYDNEY: Akai gold challenge series, final: J McEnroe (US) bt G Vilas (Arg) 6-3, 6-3, 6-3. Third place match: I Lendl (Cz) bt M Wilander (Swe) 3-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-2.

AUCKLAND: Exhibition match: I Lendl (Cz) bt J McEnroe (US) 2-6, 6-4, 6-2, 7-6.

LA QUINTA (California): Men's tournament, semi-final round: J Connors bt J Higueras (Sp) 6-7, 6-0, 7-6; Y Noah (Fr) bt J Arias 6-4, 4-6, 6-4.

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION: New York Knicks 112, New Jersey Nets 102; Indiana Pacers 118, Cleveland Cavaliers 93; Kansas City Kings 111, Atlanta Hawks 109; Detroit Pistons 120, Dallas Mavericks 115; Phoenix Suns 126, Houston Rockets 102; Los Angeles Lakers 120, San Diego Clippers 119; Golden State Warriors 113, Washington Bullets 107.

BOXING

COPENHAGEN: Heavyweight bout (10 rounds): Steffen Tangstad (Nor) bt Joe Bugner (GB), pts.

RENO: Cuba bt US 8-4.

DARTS

CARDIFF: Arrow Chemicals international: Men Wales bt Scotland 9-6; Women: Wales bt Scotland 3-2.

DIVING

AUSTIN (Texas): American Cup: Men's 3-metre springboard final: 1, G Louganis, 707.67pts; 8, C Snode (GB), 582.30; 28, G Evans (GB); 32, R Morgan (GB). Women's 3-metre springboard final: 1, C Seufert, 512.22; 33, C Roscoe (GB).

THE HAGUE: International 3-metre competition: 1, E Jongejans (Neth), 385.74pts; 6, G Morris (GB), 302.49. Women: 1, D Jongejans (Neth), 307.23; 3, A Childs (GB), 267.00; 4, S Yeates (GB), 258.11.

MOTOR RALLYING

YORK: National Breakdown Rally: 1, H Mikkola (Audi Quattro), 3hr 29min 59sec; 2, J McRae (Opel Manta), 3:34:39; 3, R Brookes (Opel Manta), 3:37:21.

NORDIC SKIING

Mouthe (France): Sixth trans-Jura cross-country race (75.7 km): 1, B Hassis (Swit) 3hr 19min 03sec; 2, D Sandoz (Swit) 3:22.33; 3, N Andreassen (Nor) 3:25.38.

ROWING

HENLEY: Head of the river fours: 1, Leander (elite coxless winners), 11min 20sec; 2 equal, Leander B, London 11min 27sec; 4, Walton, 11min 30sec (elite coxed winners). Other winners: Senior A coxless: Imperial College, 11min 33sec. Senior B Coxless: Imperial College, 11min 52sec. Senior C coxed: Sir William Borlase's School, 12min 23sec. Women: London University, 13min 18sec. Women's senior B, Oxford University, 13min 37sec.

RUGBY UNION

ALBI: B international: France 10, Scotland 13.

SWIMMING

MOSCOW: Soviet open championships: Men's 100m backstroke: D Richter (EG), 55.94sec (European record). Men's 100m breaststroke: D Volkov (USSR), 1min 2.81sec (European record).

FOOTBALL

GUAYAQUIL (Ecuador): Olympic qualifying match: Brazil 2, Paraguay 0.

GOLF

MANILA: Philippines open championship: Leading final scores (Philippines unless stated): 272: R Lavares, 70, 68, 68, 66; 289: M Siodina, 69, 74, 75, 71; P Braza, 66, 72, 74, 75; 290: J Rates, 73, 72, 69, 76; 291: F Minoza, 75, 75, 70, 71; E Bagtas, 74, 73, 74, 70; J Lewis (US), 75, 74, 73, 69.

ATHLETICS

SAN DIEGO: Indoor meeting: Men: 60yd: 1, R Brown, 6.11sec; 2, C Lewis, 6.18; 3, C Smith, 6.28. 50m: 1, R Brown, 5.69; 2, C Lewis, 5.72; 3, C Smith, 5.28. 500yd: 1, W McCoy, 56.4. Mile: 1, T Byers, 3min 55.7sec. 2 miles: 1, D Padilla, 8min 26.6sec. 60yd hurdles: 1, S Turner, 7.07. High jump: 1, D Stones, 2.27m. Triple jump: 1, W Banks, 17.07m. Pole vault: 1, G Woepse, 5.50m. Women: 60yd hurdles, 1, D Smith, 7.49. Mile: 1, M Joyce (Ire), 4min 34.9sec.

COSFORD: AAA and WAAA under-20 championships: Men: shot: W Cole (Thurrock), 17m. Women: 60m intermediate: G Oladapo (Hounslow), 7.50sec. Junior 60m hurdles: J Levermore (Sparkhill), 9sec. 60m: Levermore, 7.78sec. Senior 60m hurdles: L Skeete (Mitfield), 8.45sec. High jump: D Marti (Redhill and Reigate), 1.83m.

TOKYO: Men's 30km road race: 1, S Murakoshi (Japan), 1hr 33min; 11, D Cannon (GB), 1hr 35min 35sec. Women's 30km road race: 1, R Joyce (Ire), 1hr 45min 58sec.

CRESTA RUN

ST MORITZ: Cartier Challenge Trophy: Final placings (3 courses junction, 3 courses top): 1, J Sunley (GB), 239.54; 2, M Melcher (Switz), 292.62; 3, U Mueller (Switz), 293.19. Other British placing: 6, W Shipton, 297.77.

CRICKET

LAUNCESTON: Sheffield Shield: Tasmania 297 (M Ray 94, D Boon 51); Western Australia 221–4 (S Clements 135 not out).

MELBOURNE: Sheffield Shield: Queensland 318 (G Trimble 99, A Courtice 53); Victoria 324–4 (P Hibbert 163, G Richardson 126 not out).

ADELAIDE: Sheffield Shield: New South Wales 459–7 dec (J Dyson 241, D Wellham 51; G Winter 8–113); South Australia 203–3 (A Hilditch 110 not out, D O'Connor 53).

CROSS-COUNTRY

ALMERIA (Spain): 6.82 miles race: 1, J Garcia (Sp), 33min 56sec; 2, J Richards (Eng), 34.08; 3, K Harrison (Eng), 35.00; 4, P Tootell (Eng), 35.10. Team: 1, England, 9pts; 2, Spain, 19; 3, Portugal, 31.

SWANSEA: Welsh men's championships (12km): 1, S Jones, 39min 10sec; 2, C Buckley, 40:04; 3, N Adams, 40:12. Team positions: 1, Newport, 31pts; 2, Swansea, 47; 3 Cardiff, 192.

CYCLING

MILAN: Six-day race: Final positions: 1, F Moser (It), R Pijnen (Neth), 357pts; 1 lap behind: 2, G Bontempi (It), D Thurau (WG), 181; 2 laps: 3, R Hermann (Liech), H Schuetz (WG), 217; 4, A Doyle (GB), G Wiggins (Aus), 155.

CYCLO-CROSS

Oss (Netherlands): World amateur championship, 24km race: 1, R Simunek (Cz), 1hr 5min 24sec (retained title); 2, M Kvasnicka (Cz), 3sec behind; 3, F van Bakel (Neth), at 20sec. British placings: 20, S Douce, 2min 33sec behind; 30, C Young, 4.08; 35, S Barnes, 5.14; 40, D Baker, 5.50.

ICE HOCKEY

NATIONAL LEAGUE: New York Islanders 4, New York Rangers 3; Philadelphia Flyers 4, New Jersey Devils 3; Detroit Red Wings 6, Chicago Black Hawks 0; Calgary Flames 5, Boston Bruins 5; Hartford Whalers 8, Toronto Maple Leafs 2; Quebec Nordiques 7, Minnesota North Stars 2; Washington Capitals 4, St Louis Blues 2; Los Angeles Kings 5, Montreal Canadiens 3.

LACROSSE

SOUTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: London University 8, Hampstead 9; Kenton 1, Purley 0; Chipstead 17, Lee 8.

NORTH OF ENGLAND LEAGUE: First division: Cheadle 13, Stockport 7; Mellor 17, Sale 7; Sheffield University 8, Ashton 6; South Manchester & Wythenshawe 11, Old Hulmeians 6; Urmston 11, Old Stopfordians 12.

HIGH WYCOMBE: Women's territorial championship: Midlands 13, East 8; Combined Universities 7, North 15; West 9, South 5; Midlands 9, Combined Universities 7; West 8, Midlands 5; East 18, Combined Universities 6; North 3, South 6. Final placings: 1, South; 2, West; 3, Midlands; 4, North; 5, East; 6, Combined Universities.

RIFLE SHOOTING

UNIVERSITY SMALLBORE MATCHES: Heslop Cup (teams of 8): Cambridge 1,542 (N. Brazier 196), Oxford, 1,533 (P. Farben 195). Women's match (teams of 3): Oxford 581 (A. Cassels 195), Cambridge 574 (C. Pearce 192).

HOCKEY

CLUB CHAMPIONSHIP: First round: Bedford 2, Welton 1 (aet); Bournemouth & West Hants 1, St. Albans 3; Cambridge City 2, Pickwick 3; Cheltenham 4, Royal Navy (Scotland) 0; Chesterfield 1, Bedfordshire Eagles 0; Ravant 2, Reading 3; Jersey 1, Blueharts 2; Olton & West Warwickshire 1, Southgate 2 (aet); Preston 2, Old Tauntonians 1; Slough 2, East Grinstead 3; South Nottingham 4, Whitehaven 0; Swalwell 0, Blackheath 2; Vikings (IoM) 3, RAF Strike Command 4 (aet); Bognor 2, Hounslow 6; Hampstead 0, Grove Court 0 (aet, Grove Court won on penalty strokes); Leicester Westleigh 1, Fareham 1 (aet, Fareham won on penalty strokes).

LONDON LEAGUE: Premier division: Blackheath 0, Southgate 1; Richmond 2, Slough 1; Teddington 3, Hounslow 3. League: Beckenham 3, Maidenhead 0; Cheam 0, Old Kingstonians 0; Hampstead 1, Guildford 1; Mid-Surrey 0, Bromley 3; Reading 2, Dulwich 1; Spencer 0, St. Albans 2; Wimbledon 0, Surbiton 1.

EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Bishops Stortford 2, Westcliff 1; Chelmsford 0, Long Sutton 0; Fords 1, Bedford 1; Harleston Magpies 1, Cambridge City 2; Norwich Grasshoppers 1, Broxbourne 0; Old Loughtonians 0, Ipswich 1; St. Neots 0, Pelicans 1.

SOUTH LEAGUE: Premier division: Anchorians 4, Folkestone 2; Bognor 4, Indian Gymkhana 4; Camberley 3, Amersham 1; Canterbury 1, Fareham 2; Lyons 2, East Grinstead 1; Oxford Hawks 1, Chichester 1; Trojans 5, Eastcote 1; Walton 2, Metropolitan Police 0. Middlesex, Berks, Bucks & Oxon: Bracknell 0, Marlow 0; Polytechnic 1, Hendon 5; Reading University 1, Hayes 2; Staines 2, City of Oxford 1; Sunbury 3, High Wycombe 1; Tilehurst 0, Richings Park 0.

CORNWALL CUP: Quarter final round: Camborne S.O.M. 2, Truro 1.

REPRESENTATIVE MATCHES: Hawks 0, Army 1; Hawks U21 2, Army U21 1; London University 1, Royal Navy 2.

WOMEN: Huntingdonshire 2, Derbyshire 3. Junior territorial tournament: Midland 0, East 2; North 1, West 0; East 0, South 1; Midlands 0, West 1; South 0, North 0.

SNOW REPORTS

SCOTLAND: Cairngorm: Upper runs: complete, wide. Middle runs: snow cover. Lower slpes, surface icy. Vertical runs: 1,800ft. Snow level: 1,500ft. Glenshee: Upper runs: complete, hard packed snow, icy patches. Lower slopes: ample nursery areas, hard packed snow, icy patches. Vertical runs: 1,000ft. Snow level: 2,000ft. Glencoe: Upper runs: complete wide snow. Lower slopes: cover, surface icy. Vertical runs: 2,000ft. Snow level: 2,000ft. Lecht: Upper runs: complete, wide cover of hard. Middle runs: packed snow, icy patches. Lower slopes: ample ursery areas, hard packed snow, icy patches. Vertical runs: 700ft. Snow level: 2,000ft.

Wheeler's men avoid the wooden spoon at Twickenham, Watkins's men discover a new promise at Cardiff

England are improving but must do better to avoid a French lesson

By David Hands
Rugby Correspondent

England..........12
Ireland..........9

The relief rising from the English camp was almost tangible. Not only did they break their duck for this season's international championship by beating Ireland at Twickenham on Saturday by three penalty goals and a dropped goal to three penalties, they doubled last season's total of championship points and may now reasonably hope to hand over the wooden spoon to one of their Celtic cousins.

That, in itself, will be an achievement. Richard Greenwood, their coach, made no bones at the start of the season about the uphill task facing English rugby; you seldom go from wooden spoonists to championship contenders just like that. But there was more to Saturday's game than the unromantic scoreline suggests, more running rugby – from both sides – than I have seen in four previous internationals this season.

Some of it was injudicious, the finishing was poor, but the will and quite frequently the skill were there to play the game in the open spaces. Both sides would have scored at least one try but for a combination of energetic defence, indifferent passing and failure to retain the ball in the tackle.

Because England are only halfway through their programme, they have more time to build on Saturday's showing. Even though they go to Paris for their next game, they will be in the pleasurable position of underdogs – and who knows whether grand slam hopes may not inhibit the French? The Irish, who hope to select their team to play Scotland early this week, may contemplate the restoration of Ciaran Fitzgerald, their captain, and a possible change at full back where MacNeill's place looks at risk.

MacNeill is one of rugby's cavaliers and must have felt at home at the carefree approach with which England opened and to which Ireland responded. Later on, it became a grim roundhead of a game as England, for all their territorial advantage, the scrums and lineouts they established on Ireland's line, failed to drve the knife home and Ward kept his side in hailing distance by kicking the only penalty chances he received.

England's scrummaging was much improved – two of Hare's three penalties came in the first half when the Irish collapsed the scrum – though midway through the second half White

International table

	P	W	L	F	A	Pts
France	2	2	0	46	28	4
Scotland	2	2	0	33	15	4
England	2	1	1	18	27	2
Wales	3	1	2	43	45	2
Ireland	3	0	3	30	55	0

had to leave the field with strained lateral ligaments to his left knee. Blakeway switched to the loosehead side as Redfern came on to win his first cap and to give Leicester their seventh player in the game.

The line out, however, was Lenihan's domain. The Irish lock gave a magnificent display of controlled catching which significantly contributed to his side's ability to stay in the game. That game, however, should have been put beyond them during the first half hour when England were winning set piece and loose ball regularly: Cusworth took on Ireland's back row and won, Carleton made telling runs in midfield and Underwood should have celebrated his first cap with a try. Having beaten two men, he chose to pass when all he needed to do was canter in at the posts.

He will learn, as will Hall, who is still adjusting to the pace of an international and faded after an excellent first half. He is one of those flankers who in current terminology, will "sell himself" on the ground – many such players come out of the West Country – and I will be surprized if he does not enjoy a long international career.

Ireland would have posed a greater threat had Ward kicked his way more often into England's half. Irish attacks were launched with quixotic appeal from very deep – few tries are scored from 70 metres out – and England, though their defence is far from watertight, were able to smother. Both sides tended to concede penalties once they did get into the opposing 22, and here Hare's kicking out of hand was superlative, driving Ireland back 50 and 60 metres at a time.

England were 9-6 up at the interval. Hare had kicked two penalties and missed a sitter from 15 metres while Cusworth dropped a goal after a battering run by Carleton. Ward kicked two penalties and a third – in response to Hare's third – when Ireland's late rally caused English fringernails to be bitten to the quick. At one stage, Ireland managed a 3-1 overlap and didnot score; I suspect the French wil put their passes toghether better.

SCORERS: England: Penalties, Hare (three); dropped goal, Cusworth. Ireland: Penalties, Ward (three).
ENGLAND: W H Hare (Leicester), J Carleton (Orrell), B Barley (Wakefield), C R Woodward (Leicester), R Underwood (Leicester); L Cusworth (Leicester), N G Youngs (Leicester); C White (Gosforth), (rep S Redfern, Leicester), P J Wheeler (Leicester, captain), P J Blakeway (Gloucester), J P Hall (Bath), M J Colclough (Wasps), S Bainbridge (Gosforth), D H Cooke (Harlequins), J P Scott (Cardiff).
IRELAND: H P MacNeill (Oxford University); T M Ringland (Ballymena), M J Kiernan (Lansdowne), M C Finn (Cork Constitution), K D Crossan (Instonians), A J P Ward (St Mary's College), J A P Doyle (Greystones); P A Orr (Old Wesley), H T Harbison (Bective Rangers), D C Firzgerald (Landsowne), W R Duncan (Malone), M I Keane (Lansdowne), D G Lenihan (Cork Constitution) J B O'Driscoll (London Irish), W P Duggan (Blackrock College, captain).
Referee: R Hourquet (France).


A gripping encounter as O'Driscoll and Cooke meet in an old drama (Photograph: Ian Stewart)

Lescarboura's boot gives Rives special reason to celebrate

By Gerald Davies

Wales..........16
France..........21

For Jean-Pierre Rives, joy was unconfined. Until Saturday, he had been on winning French sides at every major ground except Cardiff. When the final whistle blew he could not resist running across the field with arms uplifted in triumph. France had won by one goal, four penalties and a dropped goal to a goal, a try and two penalties to record their first victory at the Arms Park since 1968. Not since 1963 have Wales lost their two home championship matches.

It was a match that unfolded gradually and built to a thrilling climax. No one would argue with the result but, with neither side achieving dominance, no one would have quibbled had the result gone the other way. In the end, Lescarboura's kicking was decisive.

The French forwards lacked authority, apart from their marauding back row trio who invariably made their tackles count, particularly on the scrum half Douglas, who had a torrid time. They will need to tighten up for the match against Scotland at Murrayfield, if they are to win the championship. Rarely can Wales have lost a game and yet won the tries count. The boot, you might say, was on the other foot.

The one point of argument in the match was that at the point of breakdfown Rives consistently seemed to infringe when falling on the wrong side and was allowed to get away with it. By playing to what is acceptable to the referee in this instance, the players frequently take the law into their own hands. Later, both Rives and Moriarty were warned by the referee after intervention of the touch judges.

In answer to Lescarboura's kicks, Wales counter-attacked from deep within their own half. Twice Titley, who is growing in stature on the right wing, executed a scissors with Davies, the full back, to initiate movements which eventually stretched for 70 metres or so. With nothing left for them in the championship, Wales can only take comfort that their attitude for attack has been established and must be built on for the future.

Denied a large share of possessions, France gave only hints of their intricate attack. Blanco, of course, always threatened, and on two occasions that he came into the line he created space for Lagisquet and Esteve.

It was left largely to Lescarboura to determine France's style of play. He collected 17 points in all. Untypically, he missed his first attempt on goal before Davies put Wales into the lead with an angled 50-metre penalty. But the French stand off improved his accuracy and took France into the lead with two penalties for lineout infringements.

Had Davies succeeded with two possible he was given before half time, Wales could have gone into he interval leading. Instead they went further adrift. On the stroke of half time Dintrans charged around the lineout, took Dacey out, and from the ruck Lescarboura broke into space. Blanco continued the movement for Sella to score a superb try which Lesarboura converted from the touchline. After half time Davies kicked another penalty before Dacey, for the first time in the match, put a high ball to Blanco. He failed to take it cleanly and Wales drove in to the ruck. Dacey broke briliantly on the narrow side and Titley took France's conver defence with him on the outside befoer returning an inside pass to Butler, who scored. The revival was brief as Lescarboura kicked another penalty goal and extended the lead with a dropped goal.

The excitement as Codorniou got away with a clear field ahead of him before being overhauled by Titley. Then Dacey executed a double scissors with his centres and split open the French defence. Titley carried on and again supplied an inside pass, although this one looked a shade forward, and Davies dived over for the try which he also converted.

In a brave attempt to pull the game out of the fire, Davies failed with a penalty from the half way line before Lescarboura, to Rives' obvious jubilation, set the seal on the match with an immaculately struck kick of his own.

SCORERS: Wales: Tries: Butler, Davies. Conv Davies. Pens: Davies 2. France: Try: Sella Conv: Lescarboura. Pens: Lescarboura 3. Drop goals: Lescarboura 2.

WALES: H Davies; M H Titley, R A Ackerman, B Bowen, A M Hadley, M Dacey, M H J Douglas, I Stephens, M J Watkins (capt), I H Eidman, R D Moriarty, S J Perkins, R L Norster, D F Pickering, E T Butler.

FRANCE: S Blanco; P Legisquet, P Sella, D Codorniou, P Estève, P Lescarboura, J Gallion, M Cremaschi, P Dintrans, D Dubroca, J-P Rives (capt), A Lorieux, J Condom, D Erbani, J-L Joinel.

Referee: R G Byres (Australia).

CLUB RUGBY UNION

Leicester pay price of national demands

By Bryan Stiles and Michael Stevenson

The international confrontations at Twickenham and Cardiff, together with the build-up to next week's John Player Cup clashes, had a marked effect on the club scene on Saturday. With some players on international duty and others enjoying their rugby from viewing positions in armchairs, several club results were a little strange.

In Leicester's case they had the dubious joy of having seven players battling for England's cause, and it was no surprise when they went down by 21-8 to **Orrell**, the north's most successful club.

Waterloo, with half an eye on their cup encounter with Richmond next Saturday, were slow getting into their stride against **Harrogate**. Even with the advantage of a following wind they were just 7-3 ahead at the interval. Then, their prowerful pack paved the way for a 23-3 victory. Connor won a lot of ball at the tail of the line and was in superb form, with his back row colleagues, Gallagher and Leach impressive.

Sadly, Waterloo's back play was unimpressive. It was left to struggling Harrogate, spearheaded by the ageless Squires, than whom there is surely no more loyal club man in the land, to dare to hint that rugby can be running and a handling game. Fawcett concended as wholeheartedly as ever in the Harrogate back row and Ware and Rowe, their wings, looked penetrative, swift and able.

Gosforth also fielded a weakened side: they scraped home against **Roundhay** (13-11) and Gray missed the conversion of a late try by Mason that would have earned a draw. Their final score was a penalty by Johnson, the stand off half, which took his season's tally to 250 and nudged Gosforth into third place in the Northern merit table.

Preston Grasshoppers, at home to **West Hartlepool**, won convincingly by 35-9. There was no more than pride at stake at Edge Hall Road, but Preston's victory represented another crucial stride towards entry, alongside Morley's probable reentry, into the Northern merit table; the other side in strong contention near the head of the qualifying table, is Broughton Park.

Richmond's hopes of upsetting Waterloo in the cup next Saturday were raised by a rousing display against the mighty **Bristol**. They were just robbed of what would have been a commendable draw in the dying minutes when Polledri collected a match-winning try to make it 21-25. The Londoners are happy to have sounded a clear warning bell for their northern cup rivals, who cannot be happy at the news that they may be without Syddall, their England lock, through injury.

Richmond had rattled up a 13-0 lead before Bristol were able to break the shackles and attack. Morley, the west country team's record try-scoring winger, did not get in on the act this time and Bristol were content just to save face.

Cheltenham were trailing 6-0 before they found their way in a scrappy game against **Rugby**. The sole highlight was a delightful try by Boyle, their centre, who ran through half the Rugby side to score a try which marked Cheltenham's revival and brought them a 21-12 win.

Champions surprised

By Iain Mackenzie

Ten days ago Hawick struggled to overcome a fiery Jed-Forest and succeeded only because they kicked two penalty goals. That it was not just an isolated high day in history for Jed-Forest was proved on Saturday when Gala were made to look less than ordinary.

Gala won three tries and a penalty goal to a try to stay near Hawick at the head of the table, but had the score been reversed there would have been no complaint from Netherdale. It must be a long time since Gala, with almost a full strength side, were so outplayed.

Two miles away Melrose were running up their biggest score in the first division for several seasons. Their 36-6 defeat of Haddington almost certainly consigns the East Lothian club to a swift return to the second division. Haddington are still without a win and have lost 344 points while scoring only 36. Yet it is no credit to the Scottish system that they had to play most of the game with 14 men and the second half with 13 following injuries.

Stewart's-Melville SP reemphasized their position as the country's most prolific points scoring machine with an easy 25-8 win over their old rivals **Watsonians** and Ayr seem destined to join Haddington back in the second division after losing 26-6 at home to **Kelso**. **Kilmarnock** are also in trouble however; they lost 23-6 against **West of Scotland** in Glasgow.

WEEKEND RUGBY UNION RESULTS

INTERNATIONAL MATCHES

England	12	Ireland	9
Wales	16	France	21

CLUB MATCHES

Birmingham	21	Lydney	25
Broughton Pk	29	Birkenhead Pk	6
Cambridge	19	Trinity Col, Dublin	23
Cheltenham	21	Rugby	12
Durham Univ	14	Morley	17
Gosforth	13	Roundhay	11
Harrogate	3	Waterloo	23
Huddersfield	5	Halifax	31
Hull & ER	20	Bradford & Bing	18
Launceston	10	Plymouth Albion	17
Liverpool	15	Sheffield	4
Orrell	21	Leicester	8
Otley	22	Blaydon	0
Oxford	13	Nuneaton	61
Oxford Univ	19	OMT's	3
Preston/G Hoppers	35	West Hartlepool	9
Richmond	21	Bristol	25
Sale	26	Hawick	3
Selkirk	11	Heriot's FP	18
Wakefield	24	New Brighton	0

SCOTTISH FIRST DIVISION: Ayr 6, Kelso 26; Gala 15, Jed-Forest 4; Melrose 36, Haddington 6, Watsonians 8, Stewart's/Mel F.P. 35; West of Scotland 23, Kilmarnock 6.
NORTH: Caldy3, Stoke 44; Eccles 3, Aldwinians 21; Furness 33, Moresby 7; Heaton Moor 6, Wharfdale 30; Leigh 13, Rochdale 14, Old Bedians 4, Bowdon 6; Ripon 40, Ilkeley 0; Roundhegians 40, Leeds University 3; St Helens 0, Winnington Park 31; Sefton 18, Kersal 6; Southport 15, West Park 39; Stockton 8 Keighley 15; Tynesdale 7, Hartlepool Rovers 13, Vale of Lune 16, Northern 6; Wallasey 17, Old Salians 6, Warrington 13, Castleford 13; Widnes 24, Oldham 6.
SOUTH-WEST: St Austell 7, Crediton 11; Camborne 17, Devon and Cornwall Police 22; Devonport Services 29, Penzance-Newlyn 8; Bridgewater 7, Walsall 17, Weston-Super-Mare 12, Avon and Somerset Police 6; Honiton 31, Avonvale 15.
SOUTH-WEST MERIT TABLE: Launceston 10, Plymouth 17
BASS MERIT TABLE: Falmouth 0, Penryn 10; Taunton 12, Clifton 13.
DEVON MERIT TABLE: Brixham 12, Bideford 3; Cullompton 14, South Molton 10.
CORNWALL MERIT TABLE: St Ives 33, Hayle 9.
SOUTHERN MERIT TABLE: Salisbury 7, Guildford and Godalming 7.
HANTS MERIT TABLE: Havant 10, Eastleigh 23.
HERTS MERIT TABLE: Hertford 18, Old Albanians 23, IoW 11, Winchester 12.
SUSSEX MERIT TABLE: Burgess Hill 28, Chichester 6; Haywards Heath 0, Hastings and Bexhill 19.
KENT MERIT TABLE: Old Beccehamians 64, Sevenoaks 0; Old Brockleeans 20, Gillingham Anchorians 6.
SCHOOLS MATCHES: Campion 13, Judd 7; Cardinal Allen GS 9, West Park GS 13; John Cleveland (Hinckley) 8, Dartford GS 14; Lancaster RGS 60, King Edward VII (Lytham) 0; John Fisher 28, Hampton 7; Lichfield Friary 13, Abbot Bayne 9; St Ignatius 4, William Ellis 22.

Yesterday

CLUB MATCHES: Blackheath 33, Exeter 14, Harlequins 33, Headingley 21; London Irish 21, Clontary 16; Ebbw Vale 13, South Wales Police 9; Pontypridd 7, London Welsh 14; Saracens 9, Rosslyn Park 8.

CYCLO-CROSS

Dane chases favourite home

From John Wilcockson, Oss, The Netherlands

Robert Dane, from Worksop, was within 16 seconds yesterday of causing the biggest upset for years in the world cyclo-cross championships. Dane, aged 17, became the first Briton to win a medal since these championships were instituted in 1950. He finished second to the Czechoslovakian favourite, Ondrej Glajza in the junior title race.

Dane avoided two pile-ups in the opening loop and quickly took the lead from Glajza, while their immediate rivals found the pace too fast on an acrobatic circuit where skill was as important as speed.

Towards the end of the third lap, Dane tumbled. "My front wheel slipped", he said, "and my bike fell down a bank. I had to stick my hand through the ropes to get it."

John Morris, the British team manager, estimated that Dane lost 30 seconds, but he fought back brilliantly to join Glajza as they began the last of the six laps, 17 sec clear of another Czechoslovakian, Richard Koberna.

It was on the penultimate climb that Glajza made his winning effort, with Dane unable to follow. The British rider had made his major effort during his chase two lapse earlier.

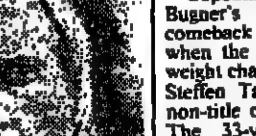
After the excitement of the junior race, the 28 kilometres professional championships was expected to be something of an anti-climax, with Roland Liboton, of Belgium, installed as the hottest favourite for years. But at the finish two former world champions, Hennie Stamsnijder of The Netherlands and Albert Zweifel of Switzerland, were still with the Belgian, and it took all of Liboton's sprinting ability for him to win his fourth professional world title.

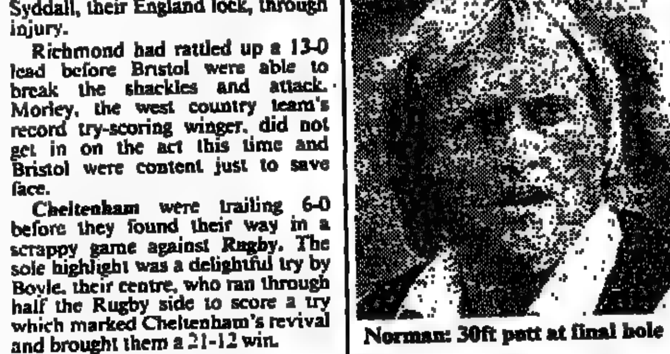
On Saturday, the superbly trained young riders from Czechoslovakia confirmed their superiority in the 25 kilometres amateur championship. All five of their men finished in the first 15, with Radomir Simunek, aged 22, getting the better of his team mate, Miloslav Kvasnicka, aged 21, to retain the title

Steve Douce, from Caterham, was by far the strongest of the four British riders and would have finished higher than 20th had he not snapped a brake lever on the fourth of the eight laps. The British champion, Chris Young, fell twice, doing well to recover from 45th place after two laps to 30th

PROFESSIONALS: 1, R Liboton (Bel) 1hr 8mins 18sec; 2, H Stamsnijder (Neth); 3, A Zweifel (Switz) both same time; 4, R Vermeire (Bel) 1 8 37; 5, J Ghyllebert (Bel) 1 9 11; 6, r Groenendaal (Neth) 1 9 27. Other Placings: 23, s Burney (GB) at one lap.
AMATEURS: 1, R Simunek (Chech) 1 5 24; 2, M Kvasnicka (Chech) 1 5 27; 3, F Van Bakel (Neth) 1 5 44; 4, I Messelis (Bel) 1 5 47; 5, R Fort (Chech) 1 5 50; 6, G J Oszewski (Pol) 1 6 8; British: 20, S Douce 1 7 57; 30, c Young 1 9 33; 35, S Barnes 1 10 38; 40, D Baker 1 11 14.
JUNIORS: (19 km) 1, O Glajza (Chech) 48:05; 2, R Dane (GB) 48:21; 3, R Koberna (CHech) 48:46; 4, J Jiricka (Chech) 48:58; 5, J Ruemer (Neth) 48:58; 8, H Hietbrink (Neth) 49:16.

GOLF




Norman: 30ft putt at final hole

Norman's nerve holds firm

Melbourne (Reuter) – Greg Norman, of Australia, about to take on the arduous United States tour full-time, captured his third Australian Masters title in four years and his second tournament in a row here yesterday. Norman had a 70 in the final round to finish three strokes ahead of Bernhard Langer, of West Germany and the former US Open and US PGA champion David Graham. Nick Faldo, of Britain, was third, seven strokes behind Norman.

The A$27,000 (US$25,000) first prize boosted Norman's earnings over the past two weeks to US$35,000 after he won the Victorian Open last Sunday. Norman won the Masters, one of Australia's richest tournaments, in 1981 and last year. He secured victory yesterday with a 30ft birdie putt at the final hole to finish seven under on 285.

Graham and Langer were both four under on 288, four strokes ahead of Faldo, who had a final-round 74. Langer had a marvellous last round of 66 to equal he course record. He had earlier gone round in 74, 73, and 75.

FINAL SCORES (Australian unless stated): 285: G Norman 74,71,70,70. 288: B Langer (WG) 74,73,75,66; D Graham 69,73,74,72. 292: N Faldo (GB) 73,74,71,74. 293: R Shearer 72,73,77,71. 296: M Ferguson 69,80,74,72; R Shaw 73,80,70,72; Gale 69,78,74,74. 298: B Devlin 73,75,74,74; R Charles (NZ) 75,76,73,72; S Benn 77,76,68,74.

● LOS ANGELES (Reuter) – Jay Haas had a two over par at the final hole and was joined by Fred Couples and an improving Jack Renner for the third-round lead in the Los Angeles Open.

THIRD ROUND SCORES (US unless stated): 213: F Couples 71, 71, 71; J Haas 72, 69, 72; J Renner 71, 75, 67; 214: J Nicklaus 73, 71, 70; T C Chen (Tai) 72, 73, 69; M McCumber 71, 72, 71; 215: J Miller 71, 72, 72; D Edwards 70, 73, 72; J Colbert 71, 75, 69; B Jaeckel 72, 74, 68; G Kock 73, 70, 72.

BOXING

Verdict upsets Bugner

Copenhagen (Reuter) – Joe Bugner's hopes of staging a comeback suffered a severe blow when the former European heavyweight champion was outpointed by Steffen Tangstad of Norway in a non-title contest here on Saturday. The 33-year-old Hungarian-born Briton, who twice took on Muhammad Ali in the 1970s, lost over 10 rounds on a split decision.

Bugner, who had boasted beforehand that he was a class above Tangstad, aged 24, immediately complained that the result was unfair. "I'm deeply disappinted. I just didn't understand the decision", he said. "I think I lost the seventh and tenth rounds but felt I won the rest. This is the last time I box in Denmark if this is what I can expect."

He would not comment on whether the defeat spelled the end of his latest return to boxing, which started last month with a narrow win over the Swede Anders Eklund.

Spurred on by the former world champion Ingemar Johansson, who was at the ringside, the unbeaten Norwegian did most of the attacking, working deep to the body and trying to avoid Bugner's dangerous left hand.

Bugner's defeat in his seventieth professional appearance is the second time in less than a year that his attempt at a comeback has been thwarted. He was heavily outpointed by the American Marvis Frazier in Atlantic City last June.

Leonard plans to box again

Baltimore (Reuter) – Sugar Ray Leonard, the former undisputed welterweight champion, dismissing the consequences of two eye operations and the pleas of supporters and experts alike to stay retired, still plans to fight again.

"I've been declared fit and I'm fine", Leonard said. Asked if he would still fight Kevin Howard in April or May, Leonard said: "Yes, I will. There's been a lot of hysteria. No one really knew what happened to my right eye. Fortunately, everything turned out for the better."

TENNIS

Bates trying to follow the Hutchins line

By Lewine Mair

After Jeremy Bates had defeated Peter Lundgren, of Sweden, 6-4, 6-4 at Peterborough on Saturday to win his second LTA satelite event in three starts, he went so far as to say that he was "not disapointed" with his game.

Though hardly smacking of confidence, such a statement still suggests that Bates, as he goes into this week's Davis Cup at Telford, is at least trying to follow the advice given by Paul Hutchins a week or so ago. The national team manager told him tha the time had come when he had to be more positive

It was Lundgren who needed the pep talk. Though he opened with two aces and went on 3-1, he was soon chattering away to himself, patently rattled.

Bates took four games in a row on his way to clinching the first set. In te second, he broke Lundgren's service in the seventh game.

The points situation going into the fourth week of this five week satelite circuit is that Bates, with his two wins and one final, has 57 to Lundgren's 46.

DOUBLES: Final: R Akel (US) and R Bathman (Swe) bt R Lewis (GB) and R Reininger (Australia), 7-6, 6-2.

IN BRIEF

Crawley and Boone keep winning habit

William Boone and Randall Brawley retained the Celestion Amateur Doubles championship at Queen's Club yesterday, defeating John Prenn and Charles Hue Williams by 10-15, 15-0, 18-13, 15-11, 7-15, 13-18, 15-7 in the final (William Stephens writes). They have held this title since 1980.

Prenn controlled the first game, but Boone served through the second in one hand, and also had a crucial run from 6-6 to 12-6 in the fourth, to gain a 3-1 lead. Prenn and Hue Williams mounted a counter-offensive but they faltered at three games all, and 7-7.

YACHTING: The British sailing squad start their preparation for Los Angeles in earnest today at Cannes in the first proper regatta of the season. Fifteen German Flying Dutchmen crews are here to select their Olympic representative, but all eyes are on Jo Richards and Peter Allan, the British pair who dominated the pre-Olympics at Longbeach last year, and John Loveday, who has been absent from international competition for a year.

LACROSSE: South won the women's territorial championship for the third year running at High Wycombe yesterday.

ATHLETICS

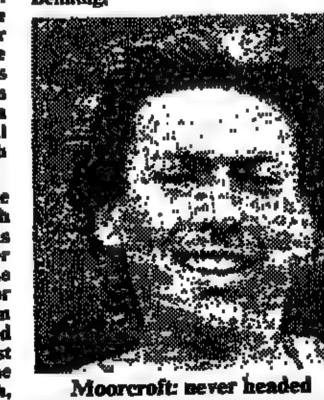
Stars in ascendant for English pair

By Pat Butcher

Stars were shooting in all directions over the weekend. David Moorcroft's rose again yesterday under the Southern Cross, when he won his 10 kilometre road race, defeating all the New Zealand team bound for next month's world cross country championship; Jane Furniss's star increased in magnitude withh her victory in the British national cross country championship on Saturday; and Angela Tooby's plumpetted to premature extinction when she literally fell to earth only 250 metres in the same race. Moorecroft took the lead after three kilometres of the race in Aukland, and was never headed. On a hilly course, and in high humidity, he won in 28min 57sec, beating John Bowder by almost half a minute. This win will help convince the 5,000 metres world record holder that his attempts to correct the dietary deficiency that affected his performance last month are well in hand. He now says he has "half a mind to run a 5,000 metres in a local league, But I won't attach too much importance to it."

After half a minute of the women's "national" at Knebworth Park, Jane Furniss's victory was as inevitable as 4-3-2-1, which is her order of descent in positions over the last four years in the race. For Angela Tooby, the only woman likely to test Miss Furniss, stopped and dropped to the ground. "I just frooze, the pressure got to me," she said. Heated words from her coach, Ann Hill and her twin, Susan, and after tears thawed her out, and she has the opportunity to make amends with a win in the Welsh championships next week.

Miss Furniss's victory was an wmphatic justification of her decision to give up her career as a dental nurse in order to train for the Olympics. Her 8:45.69 for 7th place in the world championships 3000 metres in Helsinki last year was largely overlooked in deference to Wendy Sly's superior performance. She now rejoins Mrs Sly, who was pre-selected for the world championships in New York next month. With them go Carol Haigh – after another great performance – Ruth Smeeth, Carol Bradford, and Chris Benning.


Moorcroft: never headed

RUGBY LEAGUE

Warrington take charge

By Keith Macklin

After Friday night's turgid international, faith in the game was restored by a thrilling club match between **Warrington** and **Hull** yesterday. These two sides, both in line for a championship and cup double, put on a stirring display of hard running and bone-jarring tackling, with Warrington staying the pace better after Hull had opened with a brilliant try. Warrington won 18-6.

Hull, minus several key players through injury, began well, with Norton and Rose, returning after long absences, combining for Rose to get the touchdown. Evans kicked the goal, but Warrington came back to take charge. With Hesford using the wind superbly with long-range touch kicks, the home side drove into Hull territory and before half-time Gregory ended a fine passing movement with a try.

Hesford's three goals made it 10-6 at half-time, and in the second half two tries by Hesford and Ford completed a worthy victory for Warrington.

The **Castleford** v **Bradford Northern** game ended in a brawl during which Beardmore (Castleford) and Rathbone (Bradford) were sent off. Before that, Castleford had played superb rugby to win 29-6.

Hull Kingston Rovers emphasized their leadership of the table with a 47-8 win over **Leigh**, and **Widnes** kept in contention with an equally clear 42-14 beating of **Wakefield Trinity**.

Whitehaven's first win of the season was an unexpected hammering of **Oldham**. **Fulham** beat **Wigan** 22-10, but their attempts to escape from relegation were not helped by **Featherstone's** 10-6 success at **Salford**. **Kent Invicta** moved into fourth promotion place by beating **Batley** 30-8, O'Shea and Ellia scoring three tries each.

FIRST DIVISION: Castleford 29, Bradford Northern 6; Fulham 22, Wigan 10; Hull KR 47, Leigh 8; Leeds 18, St Helens 7, Salford 6, Featherstone Rovers 10; Warrington 18, Hull 6; Whitehaven 42, Oldham 8; Widnes 42, Wakefield Trinity 14.
SECOND DIVISION: Barrow 36, Cardiff City 7; Bramley 12, York 18, Huddersfield 10, Carlisle 14; Hunslet 21, Halifax 12; Keighley 11, Blackpool Borough 16; Kent Invicta 30, Batley 8, Swinton 42, Doncaster 0. Postponed: Drewbury v Huyton; Rochdale Hornets v Workington Town.

No saving on thrills

By John Clemison

Oxford University..........18
Cambridge University..........14

It is sad, but inevitable, that the bank that "likes to say yes to students" should, after three years' support, withdraw its sponsorship from the annual university match. The TSB has clearly had its fill

Cambridge's third try, by Glossop, coming just too late to catch Oxford.

Throughout, the packs tackled and ran like first dividion sides, but Cambridge bargained without the Oxford half backs, Evans and Drysdale, who ultimately won the game for the dark blues. Evans finished with a try and three goals, two of them from the touchline.

OXFORD UNIVERSITY: M Barnwell (Halifax GS, Mansfield); C Marsh (Merchant Taylors, Crosby, LMH), T Ward (King's School, Macclesfield, Oriel), J Bramhall (Reigate GS, St Anne's), J Sherman (Kettering, Oriel); D Drysdale (Sutton HS, St Helens, Balliol (captain), G Evans (Davenant GS, St Edmund Hall; S Brown (Widnes Sixth Form College, Merton, rep: J Bristow, Radley, Mansfield), (P Sharples (St John, Rigby, St Edmund Hall), D Pratt (Bicester, St Edmund Hall, rep: P Knight, Huddersfield NC, St Edmund Hall), P Vines (Halifax GS, Mansfield), J Sharples (St John, Rigby, St Edmund Hall), A Hart (Leeds GS, Keble).
CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY: S Hewitt (Bradford GS, Peterhouse); D Hunter (Glenalmond, Peterhouse), G Tomlinson (Whitehaven GS, Wolfson), M Glossop (Oundle, Christ's), I Guthrie (Glenalmond, Pembroke); S Mitchell (Hymers College Hull, Magdalene), R Gommo (Aylesbury, Peterhouse (captain); B Robinson (Bradford GS, Peterhouse), I Smart (Harrow, Peterhouse), R Lancaster (QEGS Wakefield, Selwyn, rep: T Swadling, Univ. of of East Anglia, Hughes Hall), R Duncan (Strathallan, Magdalene), G Davies (Loughborough Univ, Hughes Hall, rep: S Lehane, LSE, Hughes Hall), S Gibbs (King's School, Macclesfield, Fitzwilliam).

HOCKEY

Slough go out in first round

By Sydney Friskin

Slough..........2
East Grinstead..........3

Slough, who have been in the Club Championship final for the last seven years – having won it four times – were eliminated from the first round yesterday by East Grinstead, who won a close and exciting tussle. This was Slough's first home defeat after five years.

Ian Taylor, who, as goalkeeper, had shared in so many of Slough's triumphs in the past, was on the opposite side yesterday. He dramatically denied his former club an equalizing goal by saving a penalty stroke three minutes before the end. He was injured twice in the first ten minutes and having been beaten by Laly from an earlier penalty stroke, successfully read his intentions on the second occasion.

Slough scored first, in the sixteenth minute, Dhak following up after Taylor had saved from Laly. But James Leman, catching up with a through pass from his brother, Richard, equalized five minutes later. James Leman then put East Grinstead ahead in the twentysixth minute from a penalty stroke, but their advantage was neutralised in the third minute of the second half when Laly scored for Slough from a penalty stroke.

In the eleventh minute of this period East Grinstead went ahead again, van Asselt scoring off Westwood's centre from the left, and successfully held off Slough's determined efforts to save the match.

SLOUGH: P Loudon; P J Barber, (captain), S Partington, M Flora, K Davatwal, J Allen, K Partingdon, T Horn, B Flora, R Laly, K Dhak.
EAST GRINSTEAD: I C B Taylor; M Leman (captain), S Cole, G Lee, H Bentley, (sub, M Thompson), N Longstreet, R Leman, J Leman, P Head, B van Asselt, I Westwood (sub, T Bass).
Umpires: M Marting & L Allan (Southern Counties).

Unbeaten South new champions

By Joyce Whitehead

The South are the new women's junior territorial champions. They were unbeaten in the three-day tournament which ended yesterday at Queen Mary's School, Lytham St Annes. A compact team, always looking lively, they won two matches and drew two, scoring only two goals with none against.

North, the holders, registered only one win and three drawn games. Only six goals were scored in the 10 matches of the tournament.

RESULTS: Saturday: West 2, Midlands 0; North 1, West 0; South 1, East 0; West 1, Midlands 0; South 0, North 0. Yesterday: West 1, Midlands 0; South 0, North 0.

TODAY'S FIXTURES

7.30 unless stated.

FOOTBALL

Associate Members Cup
First round
Southend United v Reading
Tranmere Rovers v Halifax Town
Welsh Cup
Fifth round replay
Shrewsbury Town v Kidderminster
ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAUGUE: Nuneaton v Yeovil, Worcester v Maidstone.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Nottingham Forest v Aston Villa (7.0)
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Crystal Palace v Bristol Rovers (2.0)
LONDON SENIOR CUP: Croydon v Dulwich Hamlet
MIDWEEK LEAGUE CUP: Peterborough v Northampton (2.0)

BASKETBALL

NATIONAL LEAGUE: First division: Leicester v Warrington (7.15).

SQUASH RACKETS

DEBENHAMS INTERNATIONAL CHALLENGER VASE: Qualifying Rounds (at West Midlands LT and SC, Telford and East Anglia Club, Norwich, 7)
BRITISH DOUBLES FINALS (South Marston SRC, Swindom, Men s 7.30, Women's 6.30).

RACING

Two reasons to follow first lady of Fontwell

By Michael Phillips, Racing Correspondent

In recent years no one has had a better record or a greater following at Fontwell Park than Mrs Nadine Smith. Perhaps one explanation for Mrs Smith's fine success rate at Fontwell is the close proximity of her stables at Eastergate. That helps to eliminate the wear and tear of long journeys and it is common knowledge that travelling can take more out of a horse than the race.

It will be surprising if Mrs Smith's runner, Cut A Dash fails to keep the faithful happy there today by winning the valuable National Spirit Challenge Trophy, albeit at rather unrewarding odds. A victory over today's course in December and an excellent effort against Sula Bula at Sandown Park earlier this month all point to him having a first rate chance of becoming the 995th winner of John Francome's remarkable career.

Stray Shot, Avondale Princess, Stand Easy and the Schweppes Gold Trophy fourth, Jade and Diamond, all have some quite good performances to their name, but none to match Cut A Dash. Shiny Copper, Cut A Dash's stable companion, can win the Holstein Pils Novice's Chase at more rewarding odds if he runs and jumps as well as he did when he won the Peter Duncanson Memorial Challenge trophy from Linawn over today's course and distance in January.

Old Approaching, the winner of the Hennessy Cognac Gold Cup at Newbury way back in 1978, carries his years extremely well and should be hard to beat in the John Rogerson Handicap Steeplechase even with 11st 10lb on his back. In contrast Doddington Park has been rather disappointing this season and in this instance I am more afraid of one of the bottom weights, Storm Prince, a winner over today's course and distance last season and in quite good form, judged on his three races so far this season.

At Wolverhampton, Gaye Brief, the reigning champion hurdler, will have his final race before attempting to retain his title at Cheltenham next month in the Champion Hurdle trial. With Dawn Run paying him a compliment by winning at Leopardstown on Saturday this should be a mere formality, especially as he will be accompanied throughout by Migrator, his regular pacemaker.

Spartan Rambler, my selection to win the Chillington Hunter Chase has already won similar races at Stratford and Ludlow this season.

Winter and Walwyn find top gear for Cheltenham

Fred Winter, who has sent out more winners than anyone so far this season, landed a 59-1 treble at Chepstow on Saturday with Brown Trix, Carved Opal and Venture To Cognac, his only three runners at the meeting. Carved Opal, well backed from 5-2 to 15-8 favourite, never put a foot wrong and led virtually all the way in the Aynsley China Cup Chase, holding off Greenwood Lad by three lengths.

Midnight Court and Brown Chamberlin, Winter's previous winners of this race, went on to triumphs at Cheltenham, but Carved Opal will not be there this year. "There isn't a suitable race for him", explained Winter.

Brown Trix, on whom Francome carefully picked out the best grond all the way, again confirmed his stamina when leading over the last three flights to beat Contester by a length and a half in the Persian War Novice Hurdle. Brown Tix is now a probable for the Sun Alliance Novices Hurdle at Cheltenham.

● Fulke Walwyn the royal trainer, won four races on Saturday. Apart from Desert Hero's surprise victory in the City Trial at Nottingham, Walwyn carried off three Windsor prizes with Lucyfar, Sun Rising and Everett, whose Cheltenham Gold Cup odds were reduced from 40-1 to 33-1 after his victory in the Fairlawne Chase. Grittar, the Grand National favourite, finished eight and a half lengths behind Everett in third place. Grittar's owner-trainer, Frank Gilman, said: That was super the preparation for Aintree is going better than last year. He will have one or two more runs before the National, and could go to Market Rasen on March 3 or Warwick three days later.

Toby Balding, trainer of the 1969 Grand National winner Highland Wedding, looks to have a good chance of repeating the feat this year with Lucky Vane, who gained a courageous victory over Righthand Man in Sharp Electronics sponsored Eider Handicap chase at Newcastle on Saturday.



Seeing eye to eye: John Francome and Brown Trix in perfect harmony on their way to victory in Saturday's Persian War Hurdle at Chepstow (Photograph: George Selwyn)

Champion show by Dawn Run

From Our Irish Racing Correspondent, Dublin

Next month's Waterford Crystal Sponsored Champion Hurdle at Cheltenham looks more than ever a match between the reigning champion, Gaye Brief, and the Irish challenger, Dawn Run. At Leopardstown on Saturday Dawn Run, making her first appearance this year, won the Wessel Cable Champion Hurdle in effortless fashion.

Once the field had reached the straight it was patent that John O'Neill's mount had taken the measure of all possible challengers. Up to that point the Schweppes Gold Trophy winner, Ra Nova, had figured prominently, but he may have been feeling the effects of his race a week earlier and he capitulated when tackled by Dawn Run. At the second last flight, Gav's Delight had been moving with flattering ease, but he too compounded when asked to make a genuine challenge, and on the run-in lost second place to Boreen Prince.

For me, the disappointment of the race was Boreen Prince, who did not run anywhere near his true form. When he met Gav's Delight in the Sweepes Hurdle over this course and distance in January, he gave 2st away, and finished in front. Now at level weights, he was hard pushed to finish a mere four lengths ahead.

Boreen Prince's trainer, Andrew McNamara, blamed this lacklustre effort on the good ground, and said that it would be pointless to go for the Champion Hurdle unless the going at Cheltenham was soft. Accordingly, last year's Champion Hurdle runner-up will now have an alternative engagement in the Waterford Crystal Stayers Hurdle.

However, no matter what excuses one makes for the losers, it is impossible to take away anything from the winner, who jumped superbly throughout the race. She was getting a little tired on the flat, but Paddy Mullins explained that she was not fully wound up and pointed out that at Cheltenham she will be getting a most valuable 5lb sex allowance from Gaye Brief.

Bookmaker reaction to this performance was expressed in a general curtailment of her Cheltenham odds. She is now offered at only 5-2 by William Hill. If you were looking for a superlative display of steeplechasing by a Cheltenham bound novice, it would be hard to surpass the brilliance of Bobsline, who extended his unbeaten steeplechasing record to four wins in the Arkle Cup. Over four fences Daring Run attempted to jump with Bobsline, only to lose several lengths in the air.

After the second last fence, Bobsline was six lengths clear, and cantered home a dozen lengths in front of Larry's Latest, with Daring Run still further back in third place. Bobsline has the Cheltenham Arkle Trophy as his next target, and he has only to stay well in the meantime to be one of the Irish bankers at the Festival.

Likewise, the fact that Larry's Latest was staying on at the end of this two and a quarter mile event was a pointer to his being a factor in the National Hunt Chase over four miles. You can be certain that nothing opposing Larry's Latest there will have a fraction of the pace of Bobsline.

Hold The Head, beaten a total of 14 lengths into fourth place behind Dawn Run, did not win any fresh friends for his Daily Express Triumph Hurdle challenge, but his trainer, Jim Bolger, revealed fresh ammunition when Clarin Bridge upset his better-backed rivals, Manpower and Northern Game, in the Stillorgan Hurdle.

Bolger summed up the Triumph Hurdle situation by saying: "If the ground is soft, Hold The Head will be my first choice, but on a good to fast surface Clarin Bridge would be much more effective."

Leopardstown result

Going: good

2.40 WESSEL CABLE CHAMPION HURDLE (£21,754: 2m)

DAWN RUN b m by Deep Run – Twilight Slave (Mrs C D Hill) 6-11-9 ... J J O'Neill (4-5 fav) 1
Boreen Prince ... N Madden (100-30) 2
Gav's Delight ... Mr C P Magnier (20-1) 3

TOTE: Win: 19p. Places: 12p, 16, 30p. CSF: £4.40. P Mullins. 5l, 4l. Hold The Head (8-1) 4th. 8 ran.

Fontwell Park

GOING: good

2.0 WITTERING SELLING HANDICAP CHASE (£955: 2m 2f 110yd) (15 runners)

1 0/2114- CORBY WOOD (B Babbage) D Wintle 10-12-3 ... Mr N Babbage 4
3 40f-pf0 COOLERIN BOY (A Gregory) D Wintle 8-11-0 ... A Carroll
4 fp-1230 SIR TACKS (Dr G John) R Hodges 12-10-10 ... Peter Hobbs 4
5 f04p3p BOWSHOT (C,D) (J Davey) R Perkins 10-10-9 ... M Williams
6 00-0312 HOPEFUL ANSWER (B Murray) G Balding 11-10-7 ... B Reilly
8 030f20 POMPOUS PRINCE (BF) (M Bryant) S Woodman 11-10-5 ... Mr R Dunwoody 7
10 33p043 RUNWICK PROSPECT (B Edgeley) Miss L Bower 8-10-0 ... M Kinane
11 0-00300 UISNEACH HILL (D Baxter) J Davies 7-10-0 ... G Newman
12 /p0p-0p ROI DE FRONTIERE (G Hough) M Madgwick 12-10-0 ... A Madgwick 4
15 20403f POOR SON (B Chamberlain) R Voorspuy 8-10-0 ... R Rowell
16 p03fpp IRISH PAGEANT (J Bridger) J Bridger 10-10-0 ... R Rowell
19 0-0p0p0 BRAVE INTENTION (Mrs C Howard) J Ffitch-Heyes 7-10-0 ... D Smith
21 p40p/00 LIKELY BOY (B) (B Howard) J Clark 11-10-0 ... R Goldstein
22 pp00p/0 HUMMERBECK (K Wingrove) K Wingrove 9-10-0 ... B Powell 7
23 3/4000- MONEY MAD (Miss E Wright) P Hayward 12-10-0 ... R Arnott 7

1983: Abandoned – frost

9-4 Hopeful Answer, 9-2 Pompous Prince, 6 Sir Tacks, 10 Corby Wood, 12 Runwick Prospect, Bowshot, Coolerin Boy, 16 others.

2.30 NATIONAL SPIRIT CHALLENGE TROPHY HURDLE (£3,694: 2m 2f) (8)

1 1130-12 CUT A DASH (C,D) (D Larke) Mrs N Smith 5-11-7 ... J J Francome
2 011030- KASLAND (C,D) (Mrs J Petty) Miss L Bower 7-11-3 ... M Kinane
3 3-12110 STRAY SHOT (G Hubbard) J Gifford 6-11-3 ... R Rowe
6 310114 JADE AND DIAMOND (C,D) (R Lavelle) G Balding 6-10-12 ... R Chapman
7 00-0010 LINTON (C,D) (Mrs S Threlfall) B Stevens 10-10-12 ... R Chapman
8 3-12110 STAND EASY (W O'Dwyer) I Wardle 7-10-12 ... R Muggeridge
9 020/p-p HOLEMOOR STAR (Mrs P Blackburn) Miss S Morris 7-10-8 ... M Williams
11 1-00420 AVONDALE PRINCESS (Mrs B Taylor) M McCourt 6-10-7 ... G McCourt

4-5 Cut A Dash, 3 Jade And Diamond, 6 Avondale Princess, 10 Stand Easy, 14 Stray Shot, 25 Kasland, 33 others.

3.0 HOLSTEN PILS NOVICE CHASE (£1,878: 2m 4f) (16)

3 122220 CROWNING MOMENT (B) (H Spearing) I Wardle 9-11-5 ... M Williams
4 400-01f SHINY COPPER (C,D) (D Tyler) Mrs N Smith 6-11-5 ... C Brown
9 0000p4 CHARJIM (B) (D Murrell) A Moore 6-11-0 ... G Moore
10 420-p4f CHUMMY'S BEST (R Shaw) R Shaw 6-11-0 ... A Webber
11 340222- COBBLERS CASTLE (Mrs D Wigan) J Gifford 8-11-0 ... P Nicholls
15 0-f0210 KILTON JIM (Mrs R Dimond) R Dimond 8-11-0 ... Mr A Sharpe
16 00p-0u0 LOFTY LAD (S Smith) H Willis 8-11-0 ... J H Davies 4
17 03-f000 MIGHTY GENERAL (Mrs H Pelham) J Gifford 6-11-0 ... R Rowe
18 p/fp0-p PRINCE PIRATE (O Henley) O Henley 9-11-0 ... W Worthington 7
19 00-00pf RHYTHM STICK (M Rawlings) M Rawlings 7-11-0 ... D Hyde 4
20 f0/02-0 SPARCON (K Little) Miss P O'Connor 10-11-0 ... –
21 404/0-0 WADI ALI (K Higson) A Moore 7-11-0 ... J Suthern
24 /00-p00 CLASSIC ROCK (P Tory) P Tory 7-10-9 ... Mr E Whettam
25 0-00320 FURRETTE (T Duke) Miss L Bower 6-10-9 ... M Bastard
27 000p HYDRODGEN (R Moody) Miss L Bower 7-10-9 ... M Kinane
30 021030- RAMO'S LADY (T Ramsden) A Bailey 5-10-0 ... A Carroll

11-10 Shiny Copper, 7 Cobblers Castle, 10 Crowning Moment, Furrette, Charjim, 12 Sparcon, 14 Chummy's Best, Ramo's Lady, 20 others.

3.30 MIDHURST NOVICE HURDLE (Div I: £548: 2m 2f) (20)

3 CREST WINDOWS (Crest Ltd) A Turnell 5-11-6 ... Steve Knight
4 DEV (C Weedon) C Spares 5-11-6 ... M Perrett
6 pd GAWAINE (A Allright) R Atkins 5-11-6 ... R Atkins
9 32 HENRY BELL (K Bailey) K Bailey 6-11-6 ... A Webb
10 0 MY FRIEND (F Winter) F Winter 5-11-6 ... J Francome
11 0-pp QUIEN SABE (Mrs J Powell) C Read 6-11-6 ... J Hughes 4
12 0f RAPID SHOOTER (Mrs S Embiricos) J Gifford 6-11-6 ... R Rowe
13 f/ ROUNDSTONE (Mrs J Gifford) J Gifford 6-11-6 ... E Murphy 7
15 00 SPECTO SOLIS (M Bryant) S Woodman 5-11-6 ... W Smith
16 0-00 VERNHAM STREET (A Portman) A Portman 6-11-6 ... B Reilly
17 03ff WINART (S Shafras) J Clark 6-11-6 ... B Powell 7
18 000/ GREY VIXEN (G Wills) W G M Turner 6-11-1 ... Mr A Jones 7
20 MISS FRERE (P Hewitt) J Jenkins 6-11-1 ... M Williams
21 003b AYAD (BF) (J Evans) Mrs J Pitman 4-10-10 ... –
22 HOMEWARD (D Larke) Mrs N Smith 4-10-10 ... C Brown
25 0003 RARE DANCER (Mrs P Blackburn) Miss S Morris 4-10-10 ... M O'Halloran
26 8 SOBER SAM (Mrs C Notley) R Voorspuy 4-10-10 ... R Rowell
29 CHANTEZ-LES-BAS (M Eversfield) M Madgwick 4-10-5 ... A Madgwick 4
30 00 SHIRLSTAR MISS (R Cook) R Hoad 4-10-5 ... Miss M Hoad 7
31 00 SOLAR TEMPTRESS (D Baxter) J Davies 4-10-5 ... L Mancini 7

5-2 My Friend, 7-2 Henry Bell, Ayad, 8 Rare Dancer, Winart, 10 Crest Windows, 14 Homeward, 16 Rapid Shooter, 25 others.

4.0 JOHN ROGERSON HANDICAP CHASE (£2,410: 3m 2f 110yd) (9)

1 200333 APPROACHING (C,D) (Maj D Wigan) J Gifford 13-11-10 ... P Nicholls
2 10-0040 DODDINGTON PARK (Mrs C Prideaux) N Gaselee 11-11-1 ... S Smith Eccles
4 401102- DE PLUVINEL (Lt-Col J Deacon) K Bailey 11-10-9 ... Capt G Prest
5 22010f THE SOMAC (C) (M Finneran) Mrs N Smith 7-10-5 ... C Brown
6 141414 ROUND THE TWIST (C,D) (A Ross) D Oughton 8-10-5 ... R Rowe
7 103-130 STORM PRINCE (C,D) (Mrs A Lacey) I Dudgeon 9-10-0 ... Philip Hobbs
9 p30-023 MR DARKIE (R Shaw) R Shaw 9-10-0 ... A Webber
10 p2p000 DONAGHMOYNE (C Ward) Miss L Bower 7-10-0 ... M Kirane
11 003040 DAVID'S FOLLY (C,B) (Miss P Barnes) Miss P Barnes 11-10-0 ... Mr R Dunwoody 7

2 Storm Prince, 7-2 Round The Twist, 5 The Somac, 8 Approaching, 10 Doddington Park, De Pluvinel, 16 Mr Darkie, 25 others.

4.30 MIDHURST NOVICE HURDLE (Div II: £548: 2m 2f) (20)

1 0000-0 ALUMNUS (R Shaw) R Shaw 6-11-6 ... K Supple 7
3 p4000 BATULA PRINCE (M Madgwick) M Madgwick 6-11-6 ... G Madgwick 7
4 04f00 GOLDEN MINSTREL (W Gale) J Gifford 5-11-6 ... R Rowe
5 004000 GUNNER BLUE (R Ridout) I Wardle 6-11-6 ... M Williams
6 30/00-p HAYSTACK'S FLYER (P Hayward) P Hayward 9-11-6 ... M Coyle
7 00f000 IMPOUND (C Velounes) B Stevens 5-11-6 ... R Muggeridge 7
9 0400 MAWAL (J Ratcliffe) W Guest 7-11-6 ... S Smith Eccles
11 00-2b00 START THE MUSIC (P Moore) A Moore 5-11-6 ... G Moore
12 0p4000 TUDOR BOB (A Allright) R Atkins 6-11-6 ... R Atkins
13 000- GOODLEBIRD (D Crates) J Fox 5-11-1 ... M Coyle
14 CHELSEA MAID (L Jones) D Laing 5-11-1 ... C Brown
15 0b003p- LIZ WOLF (O Henley) O Henley 7-11-1 ... W Elderfield 7
16 20-0030 SWEET HIGHNESS (Miss L Bower) 6-11-1 ... Mr T Grantham 7
17 000f-00 YSTRAD STAR (K Peters) A Turnell 7-11-1 ... Steve Knight
18 2 BARRERA LAD (T McGee) D Elsworth 4-10-10 ... R Arnott 7
20 ENGLISH STAR (T Ramsden) A Bailey 4-10-10 ... A Carroll
22 404 GOLD OF A GUNNER (S Powell) S Mellor 4-10-10 ... M Perrett
24 23 QUITE A NIGHT (BF) (G Redmore) D Oughton 4-10-10 ... P Double
27 0403 TARLETON ELM (D Myers) Mrs N Smith 4-10-10 ... J Francome
29 003f PARADISE STRAITS (Miss J Lane) S Woodman 4-10-5 ... W Smith

9-4 Barrera Lad, 4 Paradise Straits, 6 Gold Of A Gunner, Tarleton Elm, Quite A Night, 12 Golden Minstrel, 16 Sweet Highness, 20 others.

Fontwell selections

By Michael Phillips

2.0 Sir Tacks. 2.30 Cut A Dash. 3.0 Shiny Copper. 3.30 Ayad. 4.0 Approaching. 4.30 Paradise Straits.

Wolverhampton

GOING: good

2.15 CHESTERTON NOVICE HANDICAP CHASE (£1,562: 2m 4f) (15 runners)

1 00-4131 DONEGAL PRINCE (C,D) (J McGonagle) P Kelleway 8-12-6 (6 ex) ... J O'Neill
4 p3-1113 BOLD DEALER (Ld Matthews) Mrs C Reavey 7-10-9 ... E Waite
5 0p000-0 BALLY TASK (B Llewellyn) D Jones 8-10-8 ... P Scudamore
6 0-f404p DEEP RIDGE (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) Mrs M Rimell 8-10-8 ... S Morshead
7 p-13430 PEARLYKING (B Jenks) W Jenks 8-10-6 ... S O'Neill
9 34133p KEEP A PROMISE (G A Farndon) J Wilson 8-10-6 ... –
10 43440-0 ALL OUR YESTERDAYS (M Low) M Scudamore 7-10-5 ... Mr M Low 4
11 0/00p00 DAY AFTER (A Sheldrake) S Mellor 8-10-5 ... G Charles-Jones 7
12 03011/4 ARAMOSS (Mrs D Fletcher) N Gaselee 7-10-2 ... V McKevitt
19 311011 SEA SPLASH (Mrs M Brennan) O Brennan 8-10-6 (8 ex) ... NON RUNNER
24 003003 CLONEEN KING (E Noden) P Ransom 9-10-0 ... J Bryan
27 0u00/4p BILLYJOHN (J Townson) J Townson 7-10-0 ... R Stronge 4
28 1303pp ELROY (D Squire) B Preece 8-10-0 ... P Dever 4
29 613/000 TARWHITA (Miss H Pike) G Jones 12-10-0 ... G Jones
30 00f200 MISS DANZA (D Owen) M James 10-10-0 ... C Cowley 7

1983: Abandoned – frost

2 Donegal Prince, 3 Aramoss, 9-2 Bold Dealer, 6 Keep A Promise, 8 Pearlyking, 16 others.

2.45 CHILLINGTON HUNTER CHASE (amateurs: £613: 3m 2f) (12)

1 01040-p LONESOME PARK (B) (Mrs A Price) Mrs A Price 8-12-7 ... R Woolley
2 2pu0-11 SPARTAN RAMBLER (D) (K Hutsby) K Hutsby 7-12-7 ... J Prichard
3 BARBARAS BUNNY (G Terry) G Terry 7-12-0 ... G Terry 7
4 f CRUMPET CATCHER (D Richards) D Richards 8-12-0 ... M Richards 7
5 0/0up-p GOLDEN SOLO (W Catstrey) W Catstrey 8-12-0 ... –
8 2f- JUST ONCE (W Mawle) W Mawle 7-12-0 ... A Hull 7
12 00-0 MEENACHRANE (G Barlow) G Barlow 8-12-0 ... S Brookshaw 7
13 NORWICH BOY (Mrs P Joynes) Mrs P Joynes 7-12-0 ... Miss K Reynolds 7
15 f00f0-f ROYAL AND RARE (Mrs J French) Mrs J French 7-12-0 ... Miss S French 4
16 13f3fp- RUGY (R Weaving) R Weaving 8-12-0 ... Miss C Saunders 7
17 fp0/p0p SILENT REACTOR (B Coles) B Coles 8-12-0 ... A Sharpe
18 ROSIE TUDOR (D Scott) D Scott 8-11-9 ... T Garton 7

11-10 Spartan Rambler, 3 Crumpet Catcher, 11-2 Rugy, 13-2 Lonesome Park, 12 Just Once, 14 others.

3.15 SHREWSBURY CUP HANDICAP CHASE (£1,643: 2m) (7)

3 0b3011 OYSTER POND (C,D) (K Clarke) M McCourt 7-11-8 (7 ex) ... R Kington
4 120-010 SPARTAN MAJOR (C,D,B) (R Edwards) Mrs W Sykes 10-11-7 ... S Morshead
5 f0-3f0f CAPVISTA (D) (M Slattery) J Spearing 9-11-1 ... P Warner
6 0-4b320 CAPTAIN SHADOW (D) (D Ancil) D Ancil 7-10-5 ... P Scudamore
8 42f12-4 HOME GROUND (D,B) (Jim Ennis) R Peacock 7-10-1 ... J O'Neill
12 004022 WING VELVET (M Spedding) J Wright 6-10-0 ... K Mooney
13 0f0-303 DENNIS AUBURN (Anne Duchess of Westminster) W Francis 7-10-0 ... R Crank

11-4 Wing Velvet, 7-2 Oyster Pond, 4 Captain Shadow, 6 Home Ground, 8 Dennis Auburn, 10 Capvista, 14 Spartan Major

3.45 WOLVERHAMPTON CHAMPION HURDLE TRIAL (£3,564: 2m) (6)

1 111-121 GAYE BRIEF (D) (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) Mrs M Rimell 7-11-13 ... R Linley
2 221003 MIGRATOR (D) (Sheikh Ali Abu Khamsin) Mrs M Rimell 8-11-13 ... J Burke
4 p84300 GREAT LIGHT (B) (B Atkinson) J R Jenkins 6-11-1 ... P Scudamore
5 020/p-p HOLEMOOR STAR (C,D) (Mrs P Blackburn) Miss S Morris 7-11-1 ... –
6 0430p-0 RUSHMOOR (D) (Jim Ennis Construction) R E Peacock 8-11-1 ... J O'Neill
7 002 SILVER SEASON (A Bingley) C A Bell 5-11-1 ... J H Davies

● Holemoor Star runs 2.30 Fontwell.

2-9 Gaye Brief, 6 Great Light, 10 Migrator, 14 Silver Season, Rushmoor.

4.15 PLAYING FIELDS NOVICE HURDLE (4-y-o: £697: 2m 4f) (17)

4 001 INCENSE (H Dale) P Bevan 11-2 ... T Wall
6 221 UP THE ANTE (R Jordan) N Henderson 11-2 ... H Davies
8 0 AL-ABJAR (D Pardy) C Jackson 10-10 ... J Bryan
13 43 ERRIGAL (W Kendrick) R Hollinshead 10-10 ... J O'Neill
14 4002 FEELS RIGHT (Sheikh Amin Dahlawi) D Nicholson 10-10 ... P Scudamore
16 033402 FRIENDLY HENRY (H Ford) H Ford 10-10 ... R Crank
19 f HORSFORD HENRY (G Whiting) P Kelleway 10-10 ... J Barlow
20 0 KING JO (David Timothy Ltd) Mrs M Rimell 10-10 ... S Morshead
25 PRINCE HENRY (W/Cmdr M Eastwood) M Tompkins 10-10 ... S O'Neill
30 030 WIDE MISSOURI (T Tayler) R Champion 10-10 ... R Linley
33 CHANELLE (B Cambidge) B Cambidge 10-5 ... Mr J Cambidge 4
34 00 EYTON MILADY (F Beddoes) K White 10-5 ... M Brisbourne
35 MADAM CHOU (C Bridgett) C Bridgett 10-5 ... Mr C Bridgett
36 400 MOREAN (G Greenwood) A Turnell 10-5 ... E Waite
37 00 PRECILLA POINTER (Mrs N Edwards) J Townson 10-5 ... –
38 p02 SHIRLEY CREPELLA (J Cullen) S Bridge 10-5 ... W Morris 4
39 0 SHUTTLECOCK DARTER (Mrs C Garvey) P Garvey 10-5 ... A Lovell

5-2 Up The Ante, 7-2 Friendly Henry, 9-2 Errigal, 6 Feels Right, 15-2 King Jo, 10 Wide Missouri, 14 Prince Henry, 16 others.

4.45 WEST PARK HANDICAP HURDLE (£1,483: 2m 6f) (17)

2 0010-00 SOMAY (D) (M Maycroft) D Nicholson 7-11-7 ... P Scudamore
4 310000 ANOTHER DEED (C Lakin) B Palling 8-11-2 ... C Evans 7
10 04-4340 PAPERACER (A Parton) B Preece 5-10-2 ... P Dever 4
12 23-01p4 PETROCELLI (F Halsall) R Juckes 8-10-0 ... Mr G Williams 7
13 21/ DEVIL TO PLAY (Mrs P Beeston) J Smith 8-10-0 ... T Wall
15 003210 PRINCELY LAD (Mrs Y Sinter) M Tate 6-10-0 ... R Hyett
16 334004 LEWIS ESTATES (Lewis Bros) Mrs M Rimell 6-10-0 ... S Morshead
17 00-0000 JUBILEE LIGHTS (C) (P McHale) J Townson 7-10-0 ... R Stronge 4
20 023/0-p GRAND REVIEW (Mrs W Sykes) Mrs W Sykes 8-10-0 ... J Bryan
21 0/00000 BAZZ'S BOY (D) (Mrs B Waring) Mrs B Waring 8-10-0 ... J Williams
22 0012-00 ROCKS OF BAWN (B Cambidge) B Cambidge 7-10-0 ... Mr J Cambidge 4
25 00400 KRYPTON (V Burke) J Wilson 6-10-0 ... –
26 f-p0000 TIT FOR TAT (Mrs P McReynolds) J Harris 5-10-0 ... J A Harris
30 6-fpfp2 QUALIFICATION (B) (C Cousins) P Burgoyne 9-10-0 ... –
31 ppp0 CHERRY-LEE (Mrs A Price) Mrs A Price 6-10-0 ... Mrs B Brown
32 0p-p4u0 BROOM TAVERN (R Godwin) G Jones 10-10-0 ... G Jones
33 000006 DIPALLINO (B Charnley) B Charnley 8-10-0 ... T Donnelly 7

11-4 Petrocelli, 7-2 Somay, 5 Lewis Estates, 13-2 Another Deed, Princely Lad, 8 Paperacer, 12 others.

Wolverhampton selections

By Michael Phillips

2.15 Donegal Prince. 2.45 Spartan Rambler. 3.15 Oyster Pond. 3.45 Gaye Brief. 4.15 Friendly Henry. 4.45 Somay.

Successful Bidder for Reid

● Successful Bidder carried on Britain's winning run at Cagnes by landing the £3,300 Prix du Trayas over a mile yesterday. John Reid made all the running on the Pat Haslam trained three-year-old, and was not hard pressed to hold the challenge of Laphroaig by two lengths.

Reid completed a double later when partnering Albert Klimscha's Blakenor to a win in the big handicap. That success was Reid's fourth of the current Cagnes season, making him leading jockey

Dangerous Melody (Tony McGlone) ran prominently until the lack of a run told entering the straight. He finished in the rear but will come on with this experience under his belt. Jackdaw (Willie Ryan) was never far off the pace in the £4,538 Prix de Pise (1m 4f) and kept on well to finish a four and a half lengths third to Martin de la Croix.

Saturday's results

CHEPSTOW

1.15: 1, Roman Bistro (8-1); 2, Swallow Prince (7-1); 3, Little Polveir (25-1). Last Suspect 3-1 fav. 13 ran. Nr: The Wrestler, Captain Clover.

1.45: 1, Brown Trix (7-1); 2, Contester (12-1); 3, Playschool (9-1). Kings College Boy 5-4 fav. 10 ran.

2.15: 1, Carved Opal (15-8 fav); 2, Greenwood Lad (11-4); 3, Sutton Prince (12-1). 7 ran. Nr: Sea Spice.

2.45: 1, Anex (11-2); 2, Mister Lord (11-4 fav); 3, Laurello (25-1); 4, Bois Rouge (13-2). 20 ran. Nr: Wonder Wood, Paddy's Wish.

3.15: 1, Venture To Cognac (8-13 fav); 2, Spartan Missile (11-2); 3, Master Smudge (14-1). 8 ran. Nr: Hard and Bitter.

3.45: 1, Churches Green (7-1); 2, Laura's Pride (16-1); 3, Dobson's Choice (50-1); 4, Comra (50-1). John Willoughby 5-2 fav. 19 ran. Nr: Sunflower Lad, Morning Line, County Player.

NEWCASTLE

1.45 1, L O Broadway (9-4 jt fav); 2, Sanhedrin (5-2); 3, High Hills (25-1). On Leave 9-4 jt-fav. 8 ran.

2.15 1, A Kinsman (11-2); 2, Androma (8-1); 3 Bally-Go (11-8 fav). 11 ran. nr: Keep A Promise.

2.55 1, Lucky Vane (11-4 fav); 2, Righthand Man (15-2); 3, Honourable Man (9-1). 14 ran. nr: Ash Royal.

3.55 1, Wold Rat (9-2); 2, Brother Geoffrey (7-4 fav) 3, Turi (20-1) 15 ran.

4.10 1, Mullacurry (7-2 jt fav); 2, Kumbi (16-1); 3, Super Solo (8-1). Snow Blessed 7-2 jt-fav. 10 ran.

4.40 1, Mr Marshal (8-1); 2, Scarlet Terror (3-1); 3, Dublin West (5-1). Slearsby 7-4 fav 19 ran. nr: Marshal Osthoff, Ricardo, Gray Loch.

NOTTINGHAM

1.30 1, Fred Pilliner (3-1 jt fav), 2, Rupertino (8-1); 3, Phil the Fluter (3-1 jt fav). 7 ran. NR: Gittar.

2.0 1, Desert Hero (9-1); 2, The Foodbroker (4-1); 3, Little Bay (8-1). Sula Bula 8-15 fav. 5 ran.

2.30 1, Noddy's Ryde (8-11 Fav); 2, B and K Emperor (5-1); 3, Gambir (9-4). 5 ran.

3.0 1, County Player (16-1); 2, Mermaid (8-1); 3, Molon Lave (11-4 fav). 19 ran.

3.30 1, Bronwyn (20-1); 2, Shamrock Bridge (11-2); Saffron's Daughter (9-2 fav). 12 ran.

4.0 1, Hooray Henry (7-2); 2, Cumulus (14-1); 3 Far Rockaway (13-8 fav). 20 ran. NR: Shape Up.

WINDSOR

2.0 1, Echo Sounder (10-1); 2, Gee-A (4-1); 3, Falkland Hero (100-30 fav). 16 ran. NR: Excluder, Derrick's Delight.

2.30 1, Lucyfar (7-2); 2, Rahsenshire (6-1); 3, Pitham (6-1). Mood Music 100-30 fav. 8 ran.

3.0 1, Saratino (7-2); 2, Floyd (3-1 fav); 3, Ragged Robin (9-1). 8 ran. NR: Mopey Lovejoy.

3.30 1, Everett (4-5 fav); 2, Royal Judgement (3-1); 3, Grittar (100-30). 4 ran.

4.0 1, Sun Rising (9-2 jt fav); 2, Autumn Sun (9-2 jt fav); 3. Ballycarn (9-1); 4, Play The Knave (10-1). 18 ran.

4.30 1, Morning Line (8-1); 2, Grima (33-1); 3, Mott The Hoople (7-1). Hillbilly 6-5 fav. 14 ran. NR: Jack O'Lantern, Silent Echo.

POINT-TO-POINT

Dunston Harriers: Hunt Dem Beanz (4-5) Adj. Slippers (20-1) Op Glengiven (4-5) L. Op Reliable Robert (5-1) R. Op Swift Current (3-1) Mdn Castles in the Air (8-1)

Lanarkshire and Renfrewshire: Hunt My Good Man (1-2) Adj Flying Ace (4-5) R Op Loch Brandy (2-1) L. Op Foolish Hero (1-2). Op Gayle Warning (4-7) mdn Just a Jiffy (5-1).

Mid-Devon: Hunt Charlotte (3-1) Adj I Roycar (6-1) Adj II Dicky Blob (4-1) Op I Frevelty (1-2) Op II Cinahid (3-1) Prince Milborne (14-1) L. Op II Fishleigh Gamble (1-2) L Op I R. Op I Straight Keith (3-1) R. Op II Bubbling Spirit (9-2) Mdn Bucksmill (3-1.

Sinnington Hunt Carlield (6-4). Adj Paddy's Glen (10-1) R. Op I Little Budworth (no price) R Op II (6-4) Op Be Free (10-1) L. Op Seine Bay (6-4). Mdn Fourth Mark (5-1).

United Services: Hunt Pardalesa (9-2) Op I Ballytartar. (6-1) Op II Tawney Myth (7-4). Op IIBalbeg (5-2) Adj I Rido Tildi Tavi (4-5) Adj II Giolla Fior (evens) past and Present Hot Fever (4-5).

Leaders over jumps

TRAINERS

	1st	2nd	3rd	[illegible]	Level stakes
F Winter	57	36	27	0	+18.50
M Dickinson	52	24	7	7	-12.00
J Gifford	44	46	39	0	-61.45
J Jenkins	44	28	20	3	-85.48
W Stephenson	38	29	31	4	-82.72
D Nicholson	37	31	35	0	-141.75
G Richards	36	28	27	0	-59.79
N Henderson	32	32	11	1	-13.58

JOCKEYS

	1st	2nd	3rd	Losing sequence	Level stakes
J Francome	88	59	38	2	-25.16
J O'Neill	84	71	55	3	-76.78
P Scudamore	73	57	50	0	-91.95
H Davies	60	42	43	9	+16.14
S Smith Eccles	51	51	45	7	-51.16
R Rowe	45	34	24	15	+43.88
A Webber	39	41	35	2	+30.15
S Morshead	38	50	32	7	-42.86

Veterans rally to overrun Norwich

By Vince Wright

Derby County ... 2
Norwich City ... 1

Ken Brown, the Norwich City manager, did not attempt to hide his disappointment after his team's unexpected exit from the FA Cup at a packed Baseball Ground on Saturday. "We did not deserve anything from the game", he said. "The players let themselves down as well as their supporters. The occasion was too much for them and we could have lost by four or five".

Brown's assessment was spot-on. Derby County, one of the three Midland clubs going into the hat for today's sixth round draw, were worthy winners and the crowd of 23,793, producing receipts of £72,054, has eased their financial plight.

Even the clairvoyant who predicted a Derby victory in the match programme could not have forseen that their superiority would be so marked. Only Woods, the one player that Brown absolved from blame, stood between them and a bigger score. Woods, who is likely to be named today in England's squad for the match against France on Wednesday week, proved his quality with several crucial first half saves although he incurred the crowd's wrath and the referee's displeasure with a blatant body-check on Wilson early on.

Derby's manager, Peter Taylor, has frequently criticized his players' attitude this season but he could have no complaints on Saturday. Their commitment was epitomized by two veterans, Gemmill, who is 36, and Watson, who is 37.

It was a day for the Norwich full backs to forget. Downs was carried off in the first half after he had clashed heads with Powell and Haylock was at fault with both Derby's goals. His trip on Robertson in the penalty area led to Gemmill opening the scoring from the spot after 54 minutes and with 16 minutes left his grotesque miskick gave Davison a clear run through the middle for Derby's second. Only then did Norwich show the urgency required. With time running out Channon's header forced a good save from Cherry and from the ensuing corner Deehan squeezed the ball home.

DERBY COUNTY: S Cherry; J Barton, S Buckley, A Gemmill, D Watson, S Powell, P Futcher, R Davison, K Wilson, A Garner (sub: C Plummer), J Robertson.
NORWICH CITY: C Woods; P Haylock, G Downs, (sub: D Bennett), P Mendham, A Harside, D Watson, J Devine, M Channon, J Deehan, K Bertschin, D van Wyk.
Referee: A Saunders (Newcastle-upon-Tyne).

FOOTBALL

Watford can profit from break with Cup tradition

By Stuart Jones, Football Correspondent

The ribbons of tradition have all but been torn off the FA Cup. The eight survivors in the sixth round have between them claimed the ancient trophy only three times since the war. Derby County, the winners in 1946, Everton in 1966, and Southampton in 1976, are the two who can recall triumphs of the relatively modern age.

Sheffield Wednesday last won it almost half a century ago. Notts County's lone victory occurred in 1894, and the names of Plymouth Argyle, Birmingham City and Watford have yet to be inscribed on the famous silverware. As the field continues to be weakened, so the chances of one of those newcomers becomes stronger.

Watford, lapped almost before they started in the championship race, must be considered among the favourites on Wembley Way, if they allow a side of Brighton's recent pedigree to spend less than five minutes in the company of hope. Brighton, after all, did remove Liverpool before reaching last year's final and this year's fifth round.

Graham Taylor, while satisfied with the outcome, claimed that his Watford side's performance was disjointed. That may be so but he should have been at Goodison Park last week for the Milk Cup semi-final between Everton and Aston Villa. Compared to that, this was as fluent as a mountain stream.

Brighton were struggling to stay afloat from as early as the ninth minute. Foster, all at sea even before he pulled a thigh muscle, committed an untidy foul on Johnston, and Reilly's header was as clean as Callaghan's free kick. Foster then failed to cut out Reilly's cross from the corner flag in the 25th minute, an error that was punished by Johnston.

The two Scottish strikers, with 23 goals in the last 17 games, currently form the sharpest spearhead in the country, but Watford's triumph was built on a broader foundation. For a start, Sherwood's saves from Connor in the first half, and Penny in the second, were crucial contributions.

Bardsley and Rostron were deservedly picked out for special praise by Chris Catlin, Brighton's manager. By subduing Smillie and Penny, Watford's full backs effectively plugged the holes that had appeared in Liverpool's defence. The tasks of Terry and Franklin in the middle were thus rendered relatively straightforward, even after Case had replaced the injured Ryan.

Taylor expected midfield to be the most significant area, and he could scarcely have faulted either his namesake or, particularly, Jackett. They reduced Wilson and Grealish, the stars of victory over Liverpool, to something less than supporting roles. The presence of the Brighton pair on the Vicarage Road stage was barely noticeable.

Two days before Bobby Robson was to announce his England squads to play in France next week, Barnes chose an inopportune afternoon not only to disappoint, but also to threaten to alter the script. Minutes after spoiling a gloriously swift counter attack, he felled Penny inside the other penalty area and Wilson scored from the spot.

As though caught on an expected breeze, the Seagulls were lifted momentarily only for Jackett to bring them back down to earth a quarter of an hour from the end. Brighton failed to clear Callaghan's corner and the Welsh international struck home a volley as crisp as it was conclusive.

Taylor offered an omen: so far his youngsters have beaten Luton, Charlton and Brighton; a draw against Southampton and Everton would therefore follow the pattern. Cattlin, after agreeing that Watford could "go all the way", selected Sheffield Wednesday and Southampton as the biggest threats to their ambitions. Few would disagree although it is doubtful whether O'Reilly, who went off with a badly twisted ankle, will be back in time for the sixth round on March 10.

WATFORD: S Sherwood; D Bardsley, W Rostron, L Taylor, S Terry, P Franklin, N Callaghan, M Johnston, G Reilly (sub, P Atkinson), K Jackett, J Barnes.
BRIGHTON: J Corrigan; C Hutchings, S Gatting, A Grealish, S Foster, E Young, D Wilson, N Smillie, G Ryan (sub, J Case), T Connor, S Penny.
Referee: R Lewis (Great Bookham).



Negative tactics: Foster (right) for once manages to shadow Reilly's every Move (Photograph: Chris Cole)

Demons are put to the sword

By Clive White

Oxford United ... 0
Sheffield Wednesday ... 3

Sheffield Wednesday must have felt like someone who had been forced to visit a haunted house only to find that the occupants were really quite charming. Where were the demons who had terrified the life out of Manchester United on three separate occasions and a few other big names too?

Perhaps the Manor Ground in broad, sunny daylight does not seem so cramped and foreboding as it does during the dark evenings. Perhaps, in steely Sheffield Wednesday, Oxford found someone who would not scare so easily. Whatever the reason, Oxford were a disappointingly spent force in their eighteenth cup tie of the season. But they are best out of it now. They have their memories and promotion to think about. Yet having said that, their next match is a cup tie, against Swindon Town in the first round of the Associate Members Cup on Wednesday.

Wednesday on Saturday were an entirely different prospect. There economical long game, devised by Howard Wilkinson, their manager, was impressive.

Wednesday bank on human error in the other side's penalty area, knowing that with five burly defenders stretched across the back it is reduced to a minimum in their own. Wilkinson makes no attempt to dress up the stark qualities: "We get fit, then we practice", he says, with cold simplicity. The system depends upon a good target man, which they have in Cunningham, and sharp outside raiders, which they also hae in Varadi and, in particular Bannister.

It was significant that Oxford were made to look like the visitors in the opening minutes as Wednesday made their presence felt. Even when Oxford assumed brief control there was no one to press it home. Lawrence, their winger, had his chances, but never produced a cross worthy of the name.

With Oxford's back four holding theirnown early on, it was inevitable that the first goal would come from a set piece. So it did in the twentyeigth minute after an innocuous foul by McDonald. Varadi drilled home when Megson's shot broketo him. Bannister was given a simple tap-in for the second, and when Megson playeda skilful one-two with Shelton, Bannister was there again to convert the third.

About the only time their plans backfired was when Sterland tried unsuccessfully to unbalance Oxford at a free kick by deliberately missing the ball. The referee, Trevr Spencer, a planning engineer, failed to see its merit, and booked Sterland for time wasting.

OXFORD UNITED: S Hardwick; P Hinshelwood, R McDonald K Brock, G Briggs, M Shotton, G Lawrence, S Biggins, M Vinter, T Hebbard, P Rhoades-Brown. (sub N Whatmore).
SHEFFIELD WEDNESDAY: M Hodge; M Sterland, P Shirtliff, M Smith, M Lyons, L Madden, G Megson, G Bannister, I Varadi, A Cunningham, (sub: J Pearson), G Shelton.
Referee: T D Spencer (Salisbury).

Chiedozie rises above the flying tackles

By Nicholas Harling

Notts County ... 1
Middlesbrough ... 0

The tone for a thorougly unpleasant match was set before the kick-off with a pitch invasion by Middlesbrough supporters. The theme was then taken up by the team; and within 20 seconds Mowbray had upended Chiedozie with a shuddering challenge – just to let him know that he was around, no doubt.

Chiedozie picked himself up, inspected the damage and, little man that he is, obviously decided that the best way of getting his own back, was by legitimate means. Switching wings to get away from his adversary, he scored a brilliant goal to put County in the last eight for the first tiome in 29 years.

The game, ordinary and abrasive, needed a goal like Chiedozie's thirty-first minute effort to erase the memory of flying tackles and aimless boots upfield. Yet even while the winger was racing on to Clarke's pass, Harkouk and Sugrue were disentangling themselves from their own private fracas. Although Middlesbrough seemed to be putting it about more, in a style totally alien to that normally associated with their manager, Malcolm Allison, County had three men – Harkouk, Hunt and Leonard – booked to Middlesbrough's one – Kennedy.

For all Middlesbrough's first-half pressure, they did not trouble Leonard, and County might even have won by a flattering margin had they capitalized on two exceptional passes from Harkouk in the eightieth minute. From the first, Chiedozie brought up Christie for a strike which hit an upright; from the second, Chiedozie hit the legs of Pears while trying to turn the ball past the goalkeeper.

Otherwise, with the ball no doubt suffering from as much vertigo as the Midddlesbrough supporters perched high on a floodlight pylon, the game cried out for someone to put his foot on the ball. It might have been O'Neill, had the Irishman not been keeping a wary eye open for the next opponent to come clattering into him.

NOTTS COUNTY: M Leonard; T Benjamin, D Clarke, P Richards, B Kilcline, D Hunt, M O'Neill, I McCulloch, T Christie, R Harkouk, J Chiedozie.
MIDDLESBROUGH: S Pears; D Wood, A Mowbray, H Otto, M Baxter, I Nattrass, G Hamilton, M Kennedy, G MacDonald, P Sugrue (sub: P Ward), D Currie.
Referee: B Hill (Kettering).

Now the Cup gets tough

By Hugh Taylor

Scotland's leading clubs, who ended the hopes of the giant killers with chilling efficienccy on Saturday, are bracing themselves for the real business of the Cup, the draw for the quarter-finals having at last produced ties which should ensure excitement and keen competition.

The match of the round involves Aberdeen and Dundee United, the new firm who have taken over from Celtic and Rangers as the country's most celebrated teams. As the venue is Pittodrie, Aberdeen, the cup holders, will start favourites. But United, the Premier Division champions, showed on Saturday that they have recovered from a decline in form by beating Hearts 2-1 in a rumbustious fourth round tie at Tannadice.

Aberdeen strolled through to the quarter-final be defeating Clyde 2-0 at Shawfield thanks to goals from Angus Cooper. Celtic and Rangers coasted to 6-0 victories against East Fife and Inverness Caledonians, but the Glasgow giants will be harder pressed in the quarter-finals.

Celtic travel to Fir Park for a meeting with Motherwell, who, despite being firmly anchored at the bottom of the Premier Division, beat Clydebank convincingly 3-1.

Meanwhile, the Scotland manager, Jock Stein, has been preparing today's announcement of his 20-strong squad for the last British Championship match with Wales at Hampden on February 28. It is expected that another former Ibrox partnership will be renewed with the Rangers winger Cooper joining Bett, the midfield man who was transferred from Ibrox to the Belgian club Lokeren.

SCOTTISH CUP: Quarter-final draw: Aberdeen v Dundee United; Dundee v Rangers; St Mirren v Morton; Motherwell v Celtic. To be played on March 10, except games involving Aberdeen and Celtic which will be on March 17.

Keegan finds City's Achilles heel

In one respect at least, the FA Cup and the first division were overshadowed at the weekend by the second division. The crowd of 41,767 at Maine Road, for the Manchester City v Newcastle United match was the largest of the day. (Nicholas Harling writes). Mancunians, hoping for a last glimpse of Keegan in action, saw the little man score Newcastle's second goal in a 2-1 win that puts them level on points with City, with an inferior goal difference but a match in hand. The other Newcastle goal came from Beardsley, with whom Keegan has struck up such a promising if belated partnership. As though to show his honourable intentions, Keegan carried on despite suffering an Achilles tendon injury is the first half.

With all three leaders in the first division involved in away draws, the position at the top remained very much a case of "as you were". Luton, having caved in 5-0 to Manchester United at home the previous Sunday, offered more resistance, to Liverpool, who were not at their best in a goalless draw.

"Give Luton some credit." Liverpool's manager, Joe Fagan, said. "They had been humiliated on TV last week and wanted to show what they are capable of, and they did."

United, like Nottingham Forest, had to rely on a late equalizer in a 1-1 draw. Whiteside was United's saviour 10 minutes from time at Wolverhampton Wanderers, and Forest, who went behind to Chisholm's seventy-fourth minute goal at Sunderland, drew level through Anderson even later, in the eighty-fifth minute.

FOOTBALL

Match with the wrong kind of everything

By Paul Harrison

Birmingham City 3
West Ham United........0

This was the match that had everything: the wrong kind of everything. A shapeless game, played at a ruthless pace with skill subordinated to strength, was sadly marred when an undercurrent of violence, present throughout, surfaced near end in the form of a pitch invasion.

Rival fans met in the middle, the police were overwhelmed and the referee had no option but take the players off. The sickness that is hooliganism exists in British society as a whole, as Ron Saunders, the Birmingham manager was quick to point out: "If we didn't have football matches, we are in such a state in this country now that you would have riots in the streets, because football is a safety valve for these hooligans." The birch, he thought, would be a deterrent.

The match itself went all Birmingham's way before their largest crowd of the season. London's last hopes perished with West Ham. Bereft of the injured Brooking and Devonshire, they hardly strung two intelligent passes together.

Birmingham's man of the moment was Hopkins, who opened the scoring with a low header after eight minutes, provided the cross from which Reeves scored the second after 14 minutes and throughout was given an amazingly free rein by West Ham's slapdash defence.

West Ham brought Bonds on for the second half, to add more iron, no doubt. It made little difference.

Birmingham sealed the game from Wright's penalty after Stewart had brought down Rees after 78 minutes. Two minutes later West Ham supporters, no doubt considering that the best way to help their team was to get the match abandoned, made their first sortie.

Four minutes were lost that time. Soon after play had restarted, supporters from both sides surged on again. George Courtney, the referee led the players off as police again struggled to clear the pitch. Seven minutes later the teams reappeared and the game was played to an anticlimatic end. Mr Courtney was not talking to anyone afterwards – "not even the mother-in-law". Many of us knew how he felt.

● Ted Croker, the Football Association secretary, a spectator at the game, confirmed that there would be a full investigation (the Press Association reports). He said: "We will wait for the referee's report and than we will have to decide whether there is a case for charges to be brought against either or both clubs.

Croker added: "We are possibly getting to the stage where the football authorities may order all clubs to erect fences around the entire pitch. No one wants to see fans caged in but it may be inevitable. This incident showed there can be troubled from seated areas."

BIRMINGHAM CITY: T Coton; M McCarrick, P van den Hauwe, N Blake, B Wright, K Broadhurst, T Rees, M Kuhl, M Hartford, B Stevenson, R Hopkins.
WEST HAM UNITED: P Parkes; R Stewart, F Lampard, S Walford, N Orr, P Brush (sub, B Bonds) B Barns, T Cottee, D Swindlehurst, P Allen, A Dickens.
Referee: G Courtney (Durham).

When all Giles's troubles came marching home

By Dennis Shaw

West Bromwich 0
Plymouth Argyle 1

West Bromwich Albion supporters said hello to their new manager and goodbye to the FA Cup, on a day when the focus switched dramatically from the famous to the anonymous. Johnny Giles was upstaged by John who?

Albion's returning hero, flanked by Norman Hunter and Nobby Stiles, received a "Johnny Came Marching Home" reception on the pitch shortly before the horrors of the afternoon unfolded. "I'm glad I went out there before and not after," Giles grimaced later, gladly surrendering the stage to John Hore.

Plucked from the backwoods of Bideford Town to lead Argyle to the sixth round of the FA Cup for the first time, he was just about to travel triumphantly home with 5,000 fans. "We were quite magnificent," Hore said, with an engaging lack of modesty and only a touch of extravagance. "In 90 minutes they never bothered us, not once."

It was the second bit that must have worried Giles most, because it was so embarrassingly true. The team he inherited from Ron Wylie last Wednesday contained plenty of well-known names, but on Saturday they suffered from an equally well-known complaint: they were less enthusiastic than the third-division braves, who not only did the basics well, but at speed and with conviction.

It was all too much for Albion players who, in managerial terms, had fallen between two stools. They tried to play as they thought Giles wanted, attempting to keep possession and building from the back. Unhappily for them they retained old habits. They were not sharp, not accurate, not very committed and nowhere near as single-minded as Plymouth.

Albion's midfield included two expensive Dutchmen, Jol and Zondervan, plus another big-money buy, MacKenzie. In contrast, Plymouth relied on three unknowns in Hodges, Phillips ans Cooper, who performed a professional dismantling and construction job to devastating effect.

With Staniforth far too busy up front to be marked effectively, Plymouth were always going to add to the season's Cup confusion. Staniforth appropriately made the second-half goal for Tynan, as Albion's defence obligingly opened up.

Albion did have a potential match-winner named Morley on their team sheet. One of the questions Giles must surely be asking today is: why did he never take part?

WEST BROMWICH ALBION: P Barron; C Whitehead, D Statham, R Zondervan, K McNaught, M Bennett, M Jol, G Thompson, M Perry, (sub: N Luke), S MacKenzie, A Morley.
PLYMOUTH ARGYLE: G Crudgington; G Nisbet, J Uzzell, C Harrison, L Smith, L Cooper, K Hodges, D Phillips, T Tynan, G Staniforth, A Rogers.
Referee: P Willis (Meadowfield).


Tynan: second-half goal

Reid breaks out

By David Powell

Everton..........3
Shrewsbury..........0

Watching Peter Reid on Saturday was like trying to follow an ex-convict on his first few hours out of jail. Determined to make up for lost opportunity, Reid could not stay still for a minute. A moment's inattention and you were likely to miss a piece of devilish improvisation. By the time the whistle blew for everyone to go home, Reid had scored one goal and helped to create two more.

If he seemed responsive to the freedom of Goodison granted by Shrewsbury, it was because several years of hard labour have left his fingers itching for the silverware. Now that Everton are just three matches away from appearing in two cup finals, Reid is determined to make up for past failings.

It was at his expense, as a member of the Bolton Wanderers team beaten in the League Cup semi-finals in 1977, that Everton made their last trip to Wembley though, as an England Under-21 player, it was thought he would go far. The furthest he got for five more years was Bolton, until Everton chanced £60,000 on his ability to remain free of injury.

"This is my first full season without injury for a long time, so I'm keeping my fingers crossed that I keep going," Reid said. He made Shrewsbury look like a fourth division side. He forced Ogrizovic into one-stretch save, then weaved his way across the edge of the penalty area to find Irvine waiting to drive in the opening goal.

The roles were reversed when Irvine set up Reid for a low shot past Ogrizovic and five minutes from time a move which flowed through Sharp and Gray before Griffin ran the ball into his own net.

While Everton relieved Oxford United of the challenge to Stoke City's record 20 Cup ties in a season (Everton are assured 15) Shrewsbury's manager, Graham Turner, was despondent. "It was difficult to pick out a good performance in our side," he said, and nobody argued with him.

EVERTON: N Southall; G Stevens, J Bailey, K Ratcliffe, D Mountfield, P Reid, A Irvine, A King, K Sheedy, A Heath (sub, S Sharp), A Gray.
SHREWSBURY TOWN: S Ogrizovic; W Williams, S Cross, R MacLaren, N Pearson, C Griffin, B McNaly, P Petts, G Stevens, C Robinson (sub, P Johnson), G Hackett.
Referee: G Napthine (Loughborough).

WEEKEND RESULTS AND LEAGUE TABLES

FA Cup Fifth round

Birmingham City	3	West Ham United	0
Derby County	2	Norwich City	1
Everton	3	Shrewsbury Town	0
Notts County	1	Middlesbrough	0
Oxford United	0	Sheffield W	3
Watford	3	Brighton	1
West Bromwich	0	Plymouth Argyle	1

First division

Arsenal	1	Aston Villa	1
Coventry City	2	Stoke City	3
Luton Town	0	Liverpool	0
Sunderland	1	Nottingham F	1
Wolves	1	Manchester U	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Liverpool	28	16	8	4	45	20	56
Nottingham F	28	16	5	7	54	32	53
Manchester U	28	14	10	4	52	30	52
West Ham United	27	15	5	7	44	26	50
QP Rangers	27	14	4	9	45	24	46
Southampton	26	12	7	7	30	23	43
Tottenham H	27	11	7	9	46	44	40
Luton Town	27	12	4	11	41	41	40
Norwich City	28	10	9	9	33	32	39
Coventry City	27	10	8	9	37	38	38
Aston Villa	27	10	8	9	39	42	38
Watford	27	11	4	12	48	48	37
Arsenal	28	10	5	13	43	40	35
Everton	26	9	8	9	21	27	35
Sunderland	27	8	9	10	27	37	33
Ipswich Town	26	9	5	12	36	35	32
West Bromwich	27	9	4	14	30	45	31
Birmingham City	27	8	6	13	27	33	30
Leicester City	27	7	8	12	42	49	29
Stoke City	28	6	8	14	26	49	26
Notts Co	26	5	5	16	36	57	20
Wolves	27	4	7	16	22	54	19

Second division

Barnsley	1	Crystal Palace	1
Carlisle United	2	Oldham Athletic	0
Manchester City	1	Newcastle United	2
Portsmouth	2	Leeds United	3

Yesterday
CARDIFF (0) 0 FULHAM (2) 4
7,149 Coney 2, Rosenior 2

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Chelsea	29	16	9	4	60	32	57
Sheffield Wed	27	16	7	4	53	25	55
Manchester C	28	15	6	7	47	31	51
Newcastle United	27	16	3	8	53	38	51
Carlisle United	28	13	10	5	33	19	49
Grimsby Town	27	13	10	4	39	27	49
Blackburn Rovers	27	12	11	4	38	31	47
Charlton Athletic	28	13	7	8	38	37	46
Huddersfield Tn	27	10	9	8	37	35	39
Leeds United	27	11	6	10	38	37	39
Middlesbrough	27	9	8	10	30	29	35
Brighton	27	9	7	11	42	41	34
Shrewsbury Town	26	8	9	9	30	34	33
Portsmouth	28	9	5	14	45	41	32
Cardiff City	27	10	2	15	33	42	32
Oldham Athletic	28	9	5	14	30	47	32
Crystal Palace	27	8	7	12	29	36	31
Barnsley	27	8	6	13	38	39	30
Fulham	28	7	9	12	35	38	30
Derby County	27	6	6	15	24	50	24
Swansea City	28	3	6	19	23	55	15
Cambridge Utd	27	2	8	17	20	50	14

Third division

Bournemouth	0	Brentford	3
Bradford City	1	Rotherham United	0
Bristol Rovers	4	Walsall	2
Exeter City	3	Orient	4
Lincoln City	2	Preston N E	1
Port Vale	4	Newport County	2
Wigan Athletic	1	Burnley	0
Wimbledon	1	Scunthorpe U	1

Yesterday
MILLWALL (0) 2 GILLINGHAM (1) 2
Neal, Nutton — Cascarino, Cochrane
6,344

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Walsall	30	17	6	7	50	38	57
Wimbledon	30	17	4	9	70	55	55
Oxford United	27	15	8	4	56	35	53
Hull City	26	14	9	3	42	20	51
Bristol Rovers	30	15	6	9	46	38	51
Sheffield Utd	28	13	9	7	52	35	48
Bolton Wanderers	30	13	8	9	40	33	47
Burnley	28	12	9	7	55	31	45
Lincoln City	31	13	6	12	42	42	45
Orient	30	13	6	11	43	45	45
Gillingham	26	13	5	8	48	41	44
Bradford City	28	12	7	9	52	43	43
Millwall	30	11	9	10	49	52	42
Newport County	28	10	9	9	39	50	39
Wigan Athletic	27	9	7	11	29	38	34
Preston NE	29	9	6	14	43	42	33
Plymouth Argyle	26	8	7	11	38	34	31
Brentford	29	6	10	13	41	53	28
Southend United	29	6	9	14	35	51	27
Rotherham United	26	7	5	14	26	38	26
Bournemouth	28	7	5	16	34	52	26
Scunthorpe United	27	4	11	12	32	52	23
Port Vale	29	6	5	18	28	54	23
Exeter City	29	5	7	17	37	59	22

Fourth division

Aldershot	5	Halifax Town	2
Bury	3	Hartlepool United	0
Chester City	1	Rochdale	0
Crewe Alexandra	1	Colchester United	1
Darlington	2	Chesterfield	1
Doncaster Rover	1	Tranmere Rovers	1
Mansfield Town	1	Hereford United	1
Peterboro' United	4	Bristol City	1
Swindon Town	1	Reading	1
Torquay United	1	Wrexham	0
York City	3	Northampton T	0

Postponed: Blackpool v Stockport County

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
York City	28	19	4	5	60	27	61
Doncaster Rovers	30	15	11	4	55	37	56
Aldershot	31	15	7	9	50	46	52
Reading	31	13	11	7	60	44	50
Bristol City	30	15	5	10	47	31	50
Colchester United	28	13	10	5	50	26	49
Blackpool	28	14	4	10	38	28	48
Peterborough U	28	12	9	7	47	32	45
Crewe Alexandra	29	12	7	10	36	42	43
Bury	30	11	9	10	46	38	42
Torquay United	30	11	9	10	33	44	42
Tranmere Rovers	30	10	11	9	36	32	41
Stockport County	31	11	8	12	44	45	41
Northampton T	29	10	10	9	33	35	40
Swindon Town	30	10	9	11	44	39	39
Chesterfield	30	8	12	10	33	40	36
Darlington	28	10	4	14	24	30	34
Halifax Town	30	7	11	12	30	49	32
Hereford United	30	7	10	13	24	39	31
Wrexham	28	5	11	11	33	38	29
Rochdale	29	6	11	12	37	51	28
Mansfield Town	29	6	9	14	35	51	27
Hartlepool Utd	29	6	6	17	27	54	24
Chester City	30	3	10	17	25	55	19

Scottish Cup Fourth round

Clyde	0	Aberdeen	2
Dundee United	2	Hearts	1
East Fife	0	Celtic	6
Inverness Cale	0	Rangers	6
Motherwell	3	Clydebank	1
Morton	2	Dumbarton	1
St Mirren	2	Hamilton A	1

Yesterday
DUNDEE (0) 2 AIRDRIE (0) 1
Stevenson, Ferguson — Flood

Scottish premier division

St Johnstone 1 Hibernian 0

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Aberdeen	22	17	3	2	57	12	37
Celtic	23	14	5	4	53	25	33
Dundee United	20	12	4	4	38	18	28
Rangers	23	10	5	8	35	30	25
St Mirren	23	6	10	7	33	33	22
Hearts	22	7	8	7	25	31	22
Hibernian	23	8	3	12	29	37	19
Dundee	21	7	2	12	29	43	16
St Johnstone	24	6	1	17	23	62	13
Motherwell	23	1	7	15	17	48	9

Scottish first division

Falkirk	2	Ayr United	1
Partick T	4	Meadowbank T	1

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Pts
Partick Th	26	16	3	7	49	32	35
Dumbarton	25	13	7	5	45	33	33
Morton	25	11	10	4	48	32	32
Kilmarnock	26	13	3	10	43	33	29
Brechin City	24	9	9	6	36	32	27
Falkirk	25	12	3	10	36	37	27
Clydebank	24	10	6	8	37	32	26
Clyde	25	9	7	9	36	30	25
Ayr United	27	7	10	10	41	43	24
Airdrieonians	26	9	5	12	28	39	23
Meadowbank Th	27	8	6	13	30	48	22
Hamilton	25	5	10	10	27	33	20
Raith Rovers	26	4	10	12	28	42	18
Alloa Athletic	25	5	5	15	29	46	15

Scottish second division

Berwick Rangers	2	Stranraer	0
Cowdenbeath	0	Stirling Albion	0
East Stirlingshire	2	Stenhousemuir	1
Forfar Athletic	1	Arbroath	1
Montrose	2	Queen's Park	1
Queen of the South	1	Dunfermline A	0

ALLIANCE PREMIER LEAGUE: Boston Utd 1, Maidstone 0; Frickley 1, Nuneaton 3; Gateshead 1, Dagenham 1; Northwich 1, Wealdstone 1; Runcorn 2, Barnet 0; Telford 1, Kettering 0; Trowbridge 1, Scarborough 0; Weymouth 0, Altrincham 1; Worcester 0, Bangor City 0; Yeovil 1, Kidderminster 1.
ISTHMIAN LEAGUE: Premier Division: Billericay 3, Tooting and Mitcham 0; Bognor Regis 2, Sutton United 1; Bromley 0, Hitchin 0; Carshalton 1, Wokingham 2; Croydon 2, Slough 2; Harrow 5, Harlow 1; Hendon 1, Walthamstow 2; Leytonstone and Ilford 0, Dulwich 2; Staines 2, Hayes 1; Worthing 2, Wycombe 2.
First Division: Boreham Wood 2, Clapton 0; Farnborough 3, Hampton 0; Hertford 1, Aveley 0; Hornchurch 0, Wembley 0; Lewes 1, Feltham 0; Metropolitan Police 0, Leatherhead 1; Oxford City 1, Epsom and Ewell 1; Tilbury 3, Cheshunt 1, Walton and H 1, Maidenhead 3; Windsor and E. Kingstonian 1, Woking 5, Chesham 2.
Second Division: Corinthian Casuals 3, Rainham 1; Egham 1, Barton 2; Epping 1, Dorking 2; Finchley 0, Basildon 3; Hemel Hempstead 2, Uxbridge 2; Horsham 1, Ware 0; Letchworth 0, Tring 1; Leyton Wanderers 1, Hungerford 2; St Albans 6, Eastbourne United 0.
CENTRAL LEAGUE: First division: Liverpool 2, Derby 1; Manchester United 4, Burnley 0.
FOOTBALL COMBINATION: Reading 3, Birmingham 2; Southampton 3, Charlton 1.
IRISH CUP: Second round: Ballymena 2, Dundela 1; Bangor 2, Glentoran 2; Brantwood 1, Carrick 2; Cliftonville 1, Ards 0; Glenavon 0, Distillery 0, Institute 1, POSC 2; Limavady 0, Linfield 3; Newry 3, Portadown 0.
FA TROPHY: Grantham 0, Marine 3.
NORTHERN PREMIER LEAGUE: Burton 4, Oswestry 0; Buxton 0, Hyde 1; Chorley 0, Barrow 2; Gainsborough 2, Macclesfield 2; Horwich 1, Witton 1; Mossley 2, Southport 2; Rhyl 3, Workington 1; South Liverpool 1, Matlock 2; Stafford 4, Goole 0; Worksop 2, Morecambe 3.
BERKS AND BUCKS SENIOR CUP: fourth round: Newbury 0, Buckingham 2.
NORTHERN LEAGUE: First division: Ashington 1, Shildon 2; Bishop Auckland 1, Peterlee 0; Consett 1, North Shields 3; Crook 1, Whitby 0; Evenwood 2, Spennymoor 2; Tow Law 3, Ferryhill 1; Whitley 0, South Bank 0.
WESTERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Bristol Manor Farm 2, Bideford 2; Clevedon 4, Devizes 0; Dawlish 2, Mangotsfield 1; Minehead 2, Clandown 0; Plymouth 1, Chippenham 2; Wellington 0, Shepton Mallet 1; Weston-super-Mare 1, Exmouth 3.
NORTHERN COUNTIES EAST LEAGUE: Premier division: Bentley Vict 1, Heanor 1; Guisborough 1, Sutton Town 2; Maxborough 1, Belper 1; Ilkeston 4, Appleby Frodingham 1; Thackley 2, Alfreton 2; Winterton 0, Arnold 3. Cup: Fourth round: Boston 3, Eastwood 1; Bridlington Trinity 1, Arnold Kingswell 2; Garforth 0, Rowntree Mackintosh 0; Spalding 1, Ossett 2. Third round replays: Guiseley 2, Brigg 0; Lincoln United 1, Emley 2.
SOUTH EAST COUNTIES LEAGUE: First division: Cambridge United 2, Ipswich 0; Fulham 2, Chelsea 3; Norwich 3, Watford 1; Portsmouth 1, Southend 0; QPR 3, West Ham 2; Tottenham 1, Orient 1. Second division: Oxford United 0, Brentford 1; Southend 0.
Reading 4; Tottenham 2, Luton 1; West Ham 1, Bristol Rovers 0; Wimbledon 1, Brighton 1.
SOUTHERN LEAGUE: Premier division: Alvechurch 2, Chelmsford 3; Gravesend 1; Dartford 4, Folkestone 1; Fisher 1, Witney 0; Gloucester 1, Corby 1; Gosport 3, Bedworth 1; Hastings 1, Cheltenham 2; Sutton Coldfield 0, Welling 1; Fareham 1, Dorchester 0. Midland division: Aylesbury 1, Rushden 1; Bridgnorth 0, Bromsgrove 1, Coventry Sporting 1, Banbury 2; Merthyr Tydfil 1, Moor Green 1, Milton Keynes 1, VS Rugby 2; Oldbury 4, Leicester United 1; Redditch 4, Willenhall 3; Shepshed 4, Dudley 1; Tamworth 0, Bridgnorth 3; Wellingboro 2, Forest Green 1. Southern Division: Basingstoke 2, Poole 0; Cambridgeshire City 2, RS Southampton 1; Chatham 1, Dunstable 1, Crawley 1, Canterbury 1; Dover 1, Ashford 0; Hounslow 1, Addlestone 2; Thanet 1, Andover 0; Waterlooville 3, Tonbridge 2; Woodford 1, Salisbury 3.
NORTH WEST COUNTIES LEAGUE: Bootle 3, Ashton 1; Caernarfon 1, Burscough 2; Congleton 0, Penrith 3; Curzon Ashton 1, Glossop 0; Darwen 2, Prescot Cables 4; Formby 0, Winsford 0; Netherfield 1, Leek 1; Radcliffe 2, Lancaster 1; St Helens 2, Leyland Motors 1; Stalybridge C 2, Accrington Stanley 1.
ATHENIAN LEAGUE: Banstead 6, Chalfont St Peter 0; Burnham 0, Hoddesdon 0; Edgware 2, Wolverton 0; Flackwell Heath 0, Whyteleafe 0; Fleet 0, Thatcham 3; Harwich and Parkeston 1, Redhill 2; Horley 1, Harefield 1; Kingsbury 2, Berkhamsted 2; Marlow 1, Chertsey 1; Ruislip Manor 2, Camberley 0.
SCHOOLS MATCH: Semi-final: Alleyn's Dulwich 2, Clapham College 2.
ARTHURIAN LEAGUE: Premier division: Cigwellians 4, Harrovians 0; Cholmeleians 4, Carthusians 2; Foresters 3, Brentwoods 2; Lancing Old Boys 2, Malvernians 0. First division: Etonians 1, Wykehamists 1; Wellingburians 3, Salopians 3.
FA COUNTY YOUTH CUP: Fourth round: Hampshire 1, Gloucestershire 2.
ARTHUR DUNN CUP: Second round replay: Old Aldenhamians 0, Old Westminsters 1.
OTHER MATCH: Hull City 2, Grimsby Town 3.

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Personal Director of Science, Technical and Medical Publisher weeks ingelligent, lively assistant who has excellent typing and shorthand skills. The job is varied and at times requires a high level of diplomacy. If you feel that you have a good sense of humour and possess the other specified qualities we should be pleased to hear from you.

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Required for busy office of American Investment Bank. Full office duties including word processing and telex. Methodical person, able to work on own initiative. Salary £6,000 to start with; early review.

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636 8861

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RITZ RECRUITMENT [illegible] LONDON [illegible]

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City Practice requires experienced Secretary (suit 2nd Jobber), to complete small administrative team for six architects. Salary £6,000 neg.

Please telephone:
Cassandra Jameson
01-2336 9191

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A good working knowledge of French and/or German, together with good S/m skills. Our client, a Top W-End photographic Co. are seeking a confident sec. to assist the Development Manager. Lively crowd. Miss Davis, Acme Appts, 316 Oxford St, W1. 01-493 4000.

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Busy office in W2 involved in financial consulting requires

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Accurate typing, pleasant telephone manner and a willingness to do a variety of duties are essential. If you are looking for a really interesting and varied job in pleasant working conditions with plenty of scope.

Telephone Emily Mellis on 01-402 8141 for appointment

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And part time research assistant for Author, with political interests to work chiefly in private house, London W11. History Graduate with French and or Spanish preferred. Good typing and shorthand. Experience of word processing an advantage. Salary and hours by arrangement. Apply with CV to: Mrs Brooke, 8 Wilfred Street, London SW1.

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I would like to meet graduate college leavers and young 2nd jobbers who are interested to join an enterprising marketing company. The opportunity to develop knowledge in the media world of advertising, PR and marketing. If you have secretarial skills of 90/50 and excellent presentation contact Anne Rogers on 01-938 1804.

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Letter of application should be written longhand and a typed curriculum vitae should also be sent to

Miss Barbara Komoniewska,
Sections Officer,
Royal Society of Medicine,
1 Wimpole Street,
London W1M 8AE.

FRENCH and/or German for export sales and marketing directors in successful micro computer company, SW1. 60+ typing. Age 21-27. Drive and ambition will ensure career prospects. £7,500. Call 439-700 (West End); 377-8600 (City). Secretaries Plus. The secretarial consultants.

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ADMINISTRATOR/PA, 19+. An international organisation is looking for an intelligent, well presented person, ideally with A level background. You will be working for two young directors in the property department and have full responsibility for dealing with clients, arranging all meetings, and being involved on the letting side. Either shorthand or audio skills. £6,500. Please contact Audrey Ducker, 404 4933, Fleet Personnel (Rec Cons). 24-hour answer service.

COLLEGE LEAVER Secretary – c £7,000. City major international word processing network are currently seeking a confident, outgoing college leaver secretary to join their City sales team. You will need to be well educated, with a typing speed of 60+ wpm. (Rusty shorthand acceptable). In return this organisation will offer you comprehensive training in all office procedures plus thorough training in word processing.

RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS, EC2. If you are 19-28, cheerful, flexible and enjoy meeting people, the consultants in our small City office need your secretarial and administrative help. You should have typing of 60 wpm (shorthand helpful), and a good education, including English 'O' level, for this varied and fun job. £7,000. Please ring 588 3536. Crone Corkill Rec Cons.

GRADUATE? Interested in Finance? We have an unusual opportunity for a bright person with excellent typing and administrative flair to provide full back-up to the Research Dept of a leading Merchant Bank. Salary £7,250 + subsidised mortgage and early review. Please call 588 3535. Crone Corkill Rec Cons.

ARE YOU a people person? Covent Garden Bureau have an opening for a bright young (19-25) person to join our team and learn all about Recruitment and interviewing. Essential qualities are an outgoing disposition, marvellous patience and sense of humour. Some typing useful. Contact David Fisher, 353 7696.

PERSONNEL OFFICER (sec background) must be self motivated, well educated and personable. Very exp. in departmental admin, including BUPA, for large company in Chelsea. Someone warm and friendly, age 35-45. £9,000 + perks. Phone: Mrs Byzantine, Norma Skemp Personnel. 222 6091.

MARKET RESEARCH ASST for publishers. Good typing, previous secretarial experience, O level maths and the ability to undertake admin and secretarial duties essential. £6,000. 581 1254. Wetton Staff Consultants.

HOURS 10–4 Mature secretary to work for Fund Raiser, Development Officer of charity. Very nice atmosphere. Westminster. £6,600, free lunch, 6 weeks holiday. Phone: Mrs Byzantine, Norma Skemp Personnel. 222-6091

DESIGN CO, estate agents, art dealers, chartered surveyors – all these clients need super junior secretaries with good skills and bags of personality and initiative. 18+. £5,000+. 01-730 5148. Jaygar Careers (Sloane Square) Ltd.

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ADVERTISING and PR – salaries £7,000-£8,000 for experienced secretaries. Covent Garden and W1. Call Michele Zodek Recruitment 240 8931.

EFFICIENT and tidy Secretary needed in the busy editorial office of a Children's Publisher. Good secretarial skills required. Tel. Philippa Dyke on 01-387 3811, ext 278.

SECRETARY. Mature personality for 4 directors. Small family business in Mayfair. Salry £6,000-£6,500. Send cv to Mr D Chambers, 4 Audley Square, London, W1.

SOLICITOR with small new practice requires reliable and competent secretary, around £7,000 pa. Tel: 583 3498.

ADMIN/SEC for financial publication. A1 organiser, interested in finance. Excellent salary. Tel. 588 8802 (no agencies).

JAPANESE-SPEAKING secretary for city bank. £7,500 and excellent package. Multilingual Services (recruitment consultants) 01-836 3794 /5.

SCANDINAVIAN Languages? Leading Computer Technology firm seeks Super Secretary to assist the International Sales Manager for Norway, Sweden and Denmark based at Wembley. Offers great variety, involvement and devolved responsibility in all aspects of the sales function. Shorthand in English is required. Starting salary from £7,800 and reviews April. Subs restaurant, PPP, etc. Ring (01) 839 3365 CLC Language Services (Rec Cons)

GRADUATE Recruitment Officer £8000 + Fares. An international telecommunications company seeks a Graduate with perhaps some previous personnel experience to organise in-take programmes at major universities and advise graduates on Company opportunities, and career prospects within the company. Excellent benefits include subsidised restaurant and free fares to work. Please telephone 499 8070 Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants.

SECRETARY/CONFERENCE ORGANISER £7,000. A well known advisory body seeks a young secretary to join their international department and organise seminars and conferences throughout East Europe and China on a weekly basis. Excellent career prospects. Benefits include subsidised restaurant and flexi hours. 100/50 skills needed. Please telephone 499 8070 Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants.

PA/SECRETARY required for fast growing book marketing co, a position for someone with personality, and all round secretarial skill, capable of running an office single handed and coping with 2 busy directors. Background in publishing or bookselling an advantage. Age 30+, salary £7,000 neg. Please send detailed CV to Ms Stephenson, Premier Book Marketing Ltd, 1 Gower Street, London WC1E 6HA (no agencies).

TRAINEE CREDIT ANALYST £8,500. To join a W1 textile company, you should have the confidence to liaise with Senior Management. This is not a desk bound position as you will have the opportunity to go out and about and visit clients. You should be a graduate with fluent German and either French or Spanish. Please telephone 499 8070 Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants.

SECRETARY/OFFICE Manageress £7500 + Review. Our client an international export company with a small office close to Baker Street seeks a mature secretary 30+ to supervise 3 juniors and handle all office administration. Benefits include salary review after 3 months and bonus. Good audio ability needed and rusty shorthand. Please telephone 499 8070 Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants.

SOUTH KENSINGTON to £7000. Our client a company selling very high quality stationery seeks a Secretary/Administrator. You will enjoy a high degree of telephone contact with customers and should have an interest in office administration. Good audio ability needed and shorthand would be useful. Please telephone 499 8070 Elizabeth Hunt Recruitment Consultants

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NW10. To £9,000. Fast food industry PA, office administrator with drive to take complete charge of office admin, supervision of 2 secretaries and secretarial support for MD. Shorthand. Age 30+ (all 439-7001 (West End); 377-8600 (City) Secretaries Plus The secretarial consultants.

ITALIAN. Secretary with fluent Italian is required to join Italian speaking office (in Kensington) of international Co. Will suit ambitious secretary, possibly recent bilingual sec – college leaver. Starting salary £6,000-£6,500 A.A.E. Ring (01) 839 3365 CLC Language Services (Rec Cons).

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MAYFAIR PROPERTY £7,000-£7,500 Co needs a bright secretary (no sh) with some previous exp. Small friendly co. Luxury offices. Age 20s. Telephone Rosie Sutherland – 01-493 5787 Gordon Yates Rec Cons.

PA SEC S/T 25ish, to give all-round support & backup to US MD in small Belgravia Co. Formal skills need to be strong for the odd panic, outlook equitable. European langs. an asset. c£8,500 + bonus. Joyce Guiness Bureau. 589 8807/0010.

PURCHASING ASSISTANT £7500. To join a large international firm [illegible]

[illegible]

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FUEL DISTRIBUTION Company, with opportunity to sell into Spain, requires English/Spanish speaking person. Advantage, knowledge of boundaries & steel works in Spain. Advantage, expert import knowledge. Advantage, negotiating experience. Please reply to Box 2334 H, The Times.

LEADING LONDON model agency requires experienced or trainee booker. Approximate age 18-25. Good appearance and telephone [illegible]

GIRL FOR MOTOR CRUISER. Greece/Turkey vacancy for lively, intelligent, adaptable girl with Cordon Bleu or similar to cook on motor cruiser from April till October. Phone Merry Donati, 01-660 3999.

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STEAM AGE is a specialist shop near Kensington High St. We need someone to help run our shop, with secretarial skill and a natural aptitude to turn a friendly hand to anything. 4½ day week (closed Mondays). Please [illegible]

A LIVELY, responsible non-smoker as Furnished Lettings Co-ordinator/Negotiator for Mayfair estate agents. Able to communicate with international executives. Has tenacity and enjoys hard work. Interesting position. 491 8180.

TEMPTING TIMES

PR COMPANY IN KENSINGTON AREA

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Television Fashion Advertising + + +

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BOOKING to trial balance, part-time. Good salary. WC1. A.M.B. Rec Cons. 637 1071.

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[illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES

In the matter of SPUR CONSTRUCTION LIMITED and in the matter of THE COMPANIES ACTS 1948 to 1981

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Creditors of the above-named Company which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 15th day of March, 1984, to send in their full Christian and Surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to the undersigned Michael Anthony Jordan, F.C.A. of Cork Gully, Shelley House, 3 Noble Street, London, EC2V 7DQ, the Joint Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Joint Liquidator, are personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 26th day of January, 1984

M. A. JORDAN
Joint Liquidator.

In the Matter of BRINDLEY FABRICS Limited and in the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948

NOTICE is hereby given that the creditors of the above-named Company, which is being voluntarily wound up, are required, on or before the 8th day of March, 1984, to send in their full Christian and surnames, their addresses and descriptions, full particulars of their debts or claims, and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any), to the undersigned KENNETH DUNKLEY of College Hill Chambers, 23 College Hill, London EC4R 2RT the Liquidator of the said Company, and, if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator, are, personally or by their Solicitors, to come in and prove their debts or claims at such time and place as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved.

Dated this 10th day of February 1984.

KENNETH DUNKLEY
Certified Accountant

Re: MARLBOROUGH ORGANS LTD
In Voluntary Liquidation
and the Companies Act 1948

NOTICE is hereby given that the Creditors of the above named Company are required on or before Friday the 23rd March 1984 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their debts or claims to the undersigned Richard Andrew Segal at 18 Denehurst Gardens, Woodford Wells, Essex, IG8 [illegible]

[illegible]

Educational

University of London
THE WARBURG INSTITUTE
Secretary/Registrar

Applications are invited for the post of Secretary/Registrar of the Warburg Institute, University of London. Duties will be taken up at a time to be arranged with the successful candidate (preferably before 1 October 1984). Administrative experience in an institution of higher education or learned body and knowledge of one or more foreign languages are desirable. Salary within Grade III of the National Salary scales for University Administrative Staff, £13,515 to £18,925 per annum plus £1,186 p.a. London Allowance will be determined having regard to qualifications, age and experience.

Letters of application should be sent by 12 March 1984 to the Director, Warburg Institute, Woburn Square, London WC1H 0AB (Tel: 01-580 9663), from whom further particulars are obtainable.

THE UNIVERSITY OF LIVERPOOL
CHAIR OF GENERAL PRACTICE

Applications are invited for the Chair of General Practice in the newly established Department of General Practice.

The salary will be within the range approved for clinical professorial salaries and initially will depend on the qualifications and experience of the successful candidate.

Applications (16 copies), together with the names of three referees, should be received not later than 30 April, 1984 by the Registrar, The University, P.O. Box 147, Liverpool, L69 3BX, from whom further particulars may be obtained. (Candidates overseas who wish to do so may send one copy by airmail). Quote Ref: RV/221/T.

University of Reading
DEPARTMENT OF TYPOGRAPHY & GRAPHIC COMMUNICATION

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP
in Public Information Design

Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship inthe above field at postdoctoral level. The Department runs a Forms Information Centre on behalf of the Management and Personnel Office and the successful candidate will be expected to undertake and agreed programme of research that relates to the work of the Centre and to the interests of the Department. Applications are welcomed from those with relevant experience in other disciplines, such as Computer Science, Linguistics and Psychology. The appointment is for a fixed term of three years from as soon as possible (though not later than 1 October 1984). The starting salary will be approximately £9000 per annum. Apply, quoting Ref. R.SA, for application form and further particulars to Personnel Office, University of Reading, Whiteknights, Reading RG6 2AH.

CHANNING SCHOOL

Independent Day School – 400 Girls 5-18 years

The Governors invite applications for the appointment of

HEAD

following the appointment of Mrs. Macaire to the Headship of Ashford Girls' School. It is hoped her successor will assume office on 1st September, 1984.

For information about the School and the appointment pleaseapply to the Clerk to the Governors, Channing School, Highgate, London N6 5HF.

Closing date for applications Friday, 9 March, 1984.



University of Strathclyde
DEPARTMENT OF LIBRARIANSHIP

Chair of Librarianship and Information Science

The University invites applications from suitably qualified applicants for the Chair of Librarianship and Information Science. The successful applicant will be Head of the Department of Librarianship.

Further particulars and application forms are available from The Registrar, McCance Building, 16 Richmond Street, Glasgow G1 1XQ.

Closing date for applications: 30 March 1984.

ALDENHAM SCHOOL
ELSTREE, HERTS, WD6 3AJ

Required for September 1984, a graduate to teach

MATHEMATICS

(M.E.I. Syllabus) throughout the school, including sixth form work. An ability to coach games (soccer, hockey and cricket), and a desire to tutor in the boarding houses is looked for.
Single and married accommodation available.
Salary negotiable, according to experience, and above Burnham.
Further details available from The Headmaster, to whom applications together with CV and names of 2 referees should be sent.
(Tel: Radlett (09276) 6121)

HEAD

St. John's Preparatory School, Northwood, Middlesex

Applications are invited for the post of Head of this leading boys' day Preparatory School.

Particulars of the appointment and an application form may be obtained from:-

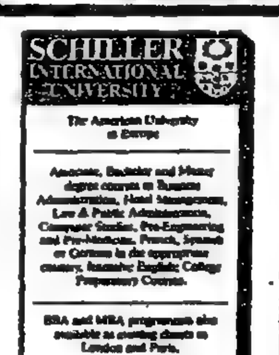
The Clerk,
Merchant Taylors' Hall,
30, Threadneedle Street, London, EC2R 8AY

WYCOMBE ABBEY SCHOOL
High Wycombe, Buckinghamshire

Wanted in September 1984

Head of Science Department

Graduate Physicist, to teach the subject throughout the school from 12 years to University entrance standard. Non-resident post, no supervisory duties. Burnham Scale 4. Apply, with details of qualifications and experience, and the names of two referees, to the Headmistress.



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SCHILLER INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY
Dept. [illegible], 51 Waterloo Road, London SE1 8TX. Tel. (01) 928 [illegible]

University of Cambridge
ASSISTANT LECTURESHIP IN CRYSTAL PHYSICS/CRYSTAL CHEMISTRY/MINERALOGY

University Assistant Lectureship in Crystal Physics/Crystal Chemistry/Mineralogy to be filled as soon as possible. This is a full academic teaching appointment usually held by persons under the age of 30 on appointment and corresponding to the younger end of the national Lectureship scale. Stipend is age linked and ranges from £7,630 age 25 to £9,425 aged 29.

Further information and applications (10 copies) together with a CV and names of 3 referees to Dr P.F. Friend, Department of Earth Sciences, Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3EQ by 23 March, 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATIONS SYNDICATE
RE-ADVERTISEMENT

Applications are invited from History graduates, preferably with at least five years' recent teaching experience to GCE Ordinary and Advanced level, for the post of ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARIES. Experience of examining or of educational administration would be an advantage. It is expected that the person appointed will be in the age range 28-38. Salary is on a scale from £8,975 to £11,615 (annual review date 1 April). This post was previously advertised in November 1983: previous applicants need not re-apply. Further information is available from the

Deputy Secretary, Local Examinations Syndicate, 1 Hills Road, Cambridge, CB1 2EU,

to whom applications (ten copies) and the names of three referees should be submitted by 19 March 1984.

The University of Sheffield
ACADEMIC SECRETARY

Application are invited for the above post tenable from 1 October 1984. The post will fall vacant on the appointment of Mr. R. A. Nind to the Registrarship of the University of Liverpool. Salary in the range for Grade IV Administrative Posts (minimum £17,275). Applications (one copy and including the names and addresses of 3 referees) should be sent to the Registrar and Secretary, the University, Sheffield S10 2TN, marked "Confidential: AS" from whom further particulars can be obtained. The closing date for receipt of applications is 31 March 1984. Quote ref: R33/A.

The University of Leeds
DEPARTMENT OF EARTH SCIENCES

POSTDOCTORAL RESEARCH FELLOW

Applications are invited for the above post for work radiogenic isotope geology. The appointment is available immediately for a fixed term of up to 18 months. Applicants should have experience in radiogenic isotope geology and preferably interests in igneous geochemistry. The successful candidate will be expected to initiate research projects, collaborate on current research and assist in the training of research students in the isotope geology laboratories.

Salary within the range £7,190 – £10,280 on the IA Range for Research and Analogous Staff (£7,190 – £11,615) according to age, qualifications and experience.

Informal enquiries may be made to Professor Briden, Department of Earth Sciences, The University of Leeds.

Application forms and further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar, The University, Leeds LS2 9JT quoting reference number 49/27/A. Closing date for applications is 31 March 1984

Applicants from overseas may apply by telegram or telex (556473 UNILDS G) in the first instance

UNIVERSITY OF ESSEX
Department of Electrical Engineering Science
Readership/Senior Lectureship and Lectureships in
ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING

Applications are invited for one post at Reader/Senior Lecturer and two posts at Lecturer level, for appointment from 1 October 1984. Salary scales (subject at April review): Reader/Senior Lecturer £13,815-£16,925 pa and Lecturer £7,190-£14,125 pa.

The Department's research interests are system-orientated within the broad areas of: Circuit Studies, Computer Systems, Display Technology, Industrial Electronics, Signal Processing and Audio Engineering, and Telecommunication Systems.

Vacancies exist for staff expertise in electronic engineering commensurate with the activities of the Department. Two of the posts will be related specifically to the areas of (1) satellite communication systems and (2) hardware/software aspects of computer/microprocessor systems.

The successful candidates will be expected to contribute to and initiate research in their field and take part in undergraduate and postgraduate teaching within the Department.

Candidates should possess an honours degree and have relevant experience in university or industry. Candidates for the lectureships may be recent graduates of high potential.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Registrar (ref AO/181/T), University of Essex, Wivenhoe Park, Colchester, CO4 3SQ, to whom applications (10 copies), including a curriculum vitae and the names and addresses of two referees, should be submitted by 29th March, 1984.

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHAMPTON
DEPARTMENT OF BIOCHEMISTRY
LECTURESHIP

Applications are invited for the above position now vacant due to the appointment of Dr C R Lowe as the Director of Biotechnology in the University of Cambridge. The post will involve the teaching of Biochemistry and Biotechnology to science and medical students and the successful applicant will be expected to establish a research group for investigating fundamental biochemical problems and their applications. The applicant should have 2-4 years post doctoral experience in addition to a postgraduate qualification in Biochemistry, Molecular Biology or Chemistry.

Salary scale: £7,190-£14,125 per annum.

Further information about the above post and about the Biochemistry Department maybe obtained from Professor K Akhtar, F.R.S. Department of Biochemistry, University of Southampton SO9 3TU.

Further particulars may be obtained from A J SMALL, Staffing Secretary, The University, Highfield, Southampton SO9 5NH, to whom applications (7 copies from applicants in United Kingdom and one from others) giving a brief curriculum vitae and names and addresses of three referees should be sent before 23 March 1984. Please quote Ref. 84/3/AJS/T.

University of Glasgow
DEAN OF POSTGRADUATE MEDICINE

Applications are invited for the above post which has fallen vacant on the retiral of Professor G.C. Timbury.

Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Personnel Office, University of Glasgow, Glasgow, G12 8QQ, where applications (3 copies: 1 copy in the case of overseas applicants), together with the names and addresses of not more than three referees, should be lodged on or before 6th April, 1984

In reply please quote Ref. No. [illegible]

PREP. AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS

The Cheltenham Ladies' College
Deputy Bursar

The Cheltenham Ladies' College requires a Deputy Bursar with initiative, personality and enthusiasm to manage the accounts department and be responsible for all accounting matters, and other administrative duties, direct to the Bursar.

It is essential that an applicant (ideally aged 30-40) should have an accountancy qualification (Chartered, Certified or Cost and Management). The applicant should be experienced at the production of regular management accounts, budgets, etc, and preferably have an understanding of computerised accounting systems. Salary £13,500 p.a. plus pension arrangements.

Apply in writing with full CV to:

The Bursar,
The Cheltenham Ladies' College,
Cheltenham, Glos. GL50 3AZ.

TRINITY SCHOOL, CROYDON
(Independent, HMC, 740 boys)

Required in September 1984 Honours Graduate to teach

PHYSICS

A teacher of proven ability and experience could be considered for the HEADSHIP of the department, but applications from keen and able recruits to the profession or those seeking wider experience would be welcome. The department has an exceptional academic record and is responsible for courses in Physics, Physics-and-Mathematics, and Electronic Systems. The willingness and ability to make a strong contribution to extra-curricular activities (CCF and hockey particularly welcome) will be an additional recommendation.
The salary will be on the appropriate Whitgift Foundation Scale (above Burnham). Financial assistance is available for removal expenses, and there is the possibility of accommodation.
Applications (no forms) with names of two referees, to the Headmaster, Trinity School, Shirley Park, Croydon CR9 7AT.

ROEDEAN SCHOOL
SCHOLARSHIPS, 1984

JUNIOR		
Scholarship:	Anne-Marie Jacques	St. Bede's Eastbourne
Scholarship:	Lianne Taylor	The Hampshire School London
Scholarship:	Mary Wum	St. Mary's, Lincoln
Exhibition:	Annabel Glasser	Roedean
Exhibition:	Claire Packman	Roedean
Exhibition:	Sally Mason-Apps	Fonthill
Sixth Form		
Scholarship:	Penny Cromer	Roedean
Scholarship:	Genevieve Osborne	Roedean
Scholarship:	Kristina Staley	Roedean
Exhibition:	Alice Davies	Roedean
Exhibition:	Alexandra Ouchterlony	Roedean

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in the coming academic year

For calendar of events starting September, 1984, please write to Channing School, Highgate, London, N6 5HF

QUEEN MARY COLLEGE
University of London
LECTURESHIP IN APPLIED MATHEMATICS

Applications are invited for this Lectureship available from 1 October 1984. Preference will be given to candidates whose research interests are in classical general relativity and/or theoretical astronomy. The successful applicant will be expected to teach mathematics both to specialist students and to other students in the Faculties of Science, Engineering and Social Studies.

Salary on scale £7190-£14126 p.a. plus £1186 London Allowance. Application forms and further details obtainable from The College Secretary, Queen Mary College, Mile End Road, London, E1 4NS, to be returned by 12 March.

University of St Andrews
DEPARTMENT OF ARABIC STUDIES

Applications are invited for the post of

TEMPORARY LECTURER

in Arabic Studies for a period of two years from 1st October 1984.

Salary at appropriate point within range £7,190–£8,530 per annum + U.S.S.

Further particulars may be obtained from The Establishment Officer, The University, College Gate, St. Andrew's Fife, KY16 9AT to whom applications (two copies preferably in type script) with the names of 3 referees should be sent to arrive not later than 15th March 1984.

HEATHFIELD SCHOOL ASCOT

(Independent boarding school for girls)

Is offering awards of up to 35% of annual fees for the 13+ entry in September 1984. The examination will be held on 9th and 10th May 1984 at the school. Details from the headmistress.

DIRECTORS

SUMMER LANGUAGE COURSE ORGANISATION

Requires experienced Directors to run their centres in Kent, Worcestershire and Surrey for 4-6 weeks over July and August.

Please forward CV to:

M.E.S.
79 Gloucester Road,
London, SW7.

University of Glasgow
CHAIR OF PATHOLOGY WESTERN INFIRMARY

Applications are invited for the above post tenable from 1st October, 1984

Further particulars may be obtained from the Academic Personnel Office, University of Glasgow, G12 8QQ, where applications (3 copies: 1 copy in the case of overseas applicants) together with the names and addresses of not more than three referees, should be lodged on or before 6th April, 1984.

In reply please quote Ref. No. 5202E.

THE CITY UNIVERSITY
CENTRE FOR LEGAL STUDIES
MA/DIPLOMA IN LAW AND PRACTICE FOR INTENDING BARRISTERS

This is a new one-year full-time course, which will commence in October 1984. It is intended for those who wish to obtain the qualification of barrister, but who do not wish to practise at the Bar in this country.

Further details are available from the Centre for Legal Studies, The City University, Northampton Square, London EC1V 0HB. (Tel 01-253 4399.)

University of Bristol
CHAIR IN CHILD DENTAL HEALTH

The University proposes to make an appointment to the new Chair in Child Dental Health.

Suitably qualified candidates are invited to submit applications by 18th April, 1984. Further particulars of the appointment may be obtained from the Registrar and Secretary, University Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH.

HORIZONS

The Times guide to career choice

Considering your options

Michel Syrett advises undergraduates on how to find suitable employment in the annual Milk Round

For every job-prospecting undergraduate, February brings the climax of the Milk Round – the annual safari conducted around the campuses by recruiting employers on the look-out for the coming year's intake. Nobody really likes the Milk Round. As one recruiter put it: "It disrupts academic work. It takes place when flu epidemics prevail; travel is difficult. Interviews take place, in settings that may be cramped, cold or stuffy, incongruous or inappropriate."

Yet it benefits both student and recruiter alike. For employers, it remains the cheapest and most effective way of meeting, in a short time, several thousand prospective trainees. For undergraduates it provides, on their doorstep, a heaven-sent opportunity to compare most of

Gauge the demand

the careers open to them, and the relevant employers within them – an asset never fully recognized or exploited by the large majority of participants.

The year there is a distinct aura of dust settling, with the graduate recruitment market tottering out of the worst slump in its modern history, and employers still very wary about forecasting their needs too far in advance. The prospects for graduates announced last month by SCOEG (the Standing Conference of Employers of Graduates), AGCAS (the Association of Graduate Careers Advisory Services) and CSU (the Central Services Unit) are, in their own words "cautiously optimistic". Predictably, the increased use of computers in industry has created a growing demand for graduates in computer services. Electronics graduates continue to be at a premium, and the demand for graduates from the oil and chemical industries is up on last year's low figure. There is also a renewed demand for civil engineering graduates, after many years in the doldrums, and this may well persist with the numbers reading the subject currently falling.

The demand for chartered accountancy trainees continues to stabilize. Firms in public practice still recruit nearly 10 per cent of the UK's first-degree university graduates, but chartered accountancy remains disproportionately popular among students and competition for places in the larger practices is currently very fierce indeed. The real growth in demand comes from smaller professional firms, and in particular organizations in industry and commerce wishing to recruit cost and management, certified and public finance trainees. Demand in banking and insurance also remains stable, but there is the prospect of an increase, particularly in the specialist actuarial field.

Further areas generating a demand for graduates this year include retailing (more firms are coming into the graduate market), fields involved in the production of fast-moving consumer goods, the armed services (particularly the Army and the RAF) and, surprisingly, manufacturing industries in fields like textiles and food and drink, where there was a substantial decline in demand during 1983.

The Milk Round as a whole has seen the continuing development of two particular trends which had already become discernable in 1982 and 1983. There have been far more smaller firms recruiting graduates in ones and twos, in contrast to large corporations recruiting graduates in their hundreds, which was the state of the market during the 1970s. Larger employers do still play a very active role in the Milk Round, but it is the smaller firms who are making up the shortfall suffered during the recent slump.

This year has also seen a recognition of the growing importance of the summer recruitment fairs during

Flexible aspirations

June and July, giving employers the opportunity to fill vacancies they either did not anticipate or were unable to fill earlier in the year. Employers have been unwilling to commit themselves to specific numbers of places until much later in the season.

Despite the increased demand for graduates, the shadow of graduate unemployment is far from dispersed. Another 5,500 degree holders will swell the pool of 11,000 graduates from previous years who are still looking for work. The pattern and timing of recruitment, far more sporadic than in the past, means that the process of finding suitable employment is more protracted. And the shortage of employment in some fields – particularly academic work and teaching – has meant that graduates who would normally have entered these professions are now obliged to compete for employment in other areas.

All of this has only increased still further the need for graduates to be flexible in their career aspirations and be prepared to consider a much wider range of employment than their predecessors. The increased competition in many fields has also emphasized the importance of early, well-written and well-presented applications. As one careers advisor explained: "Our speech these days is increasingly peppered with old-

Prepare carefully

fashioned words such as spelling, grammar and syntax. Any graduate looking for a job who doesn't spend more time on self-presentation will severely reduce his or her chances of achieving a first interview, because employers in this highly competitive job market have to indulge in extensive paper pre-selection. How you express your motivation on paper becomes therefore increasingly more vital".

If you are an undergraduate currently taking part in the Milk Round, you should therefore bear in mind some or all of the following points:

Consider *all* the career options open to you. Be prepared to choose and exploit unusual, unconventional or even seemingly unattractive openings in the employment market.

Consider *all* of the employers which you could realistically approach, and not just a selected few based on size and status. Be prepared to choose less prestigious names if necessary in provincial locations, for the sake of the training and experience they can offer. The Milk Round has not just been designed for employers to compare students; it has also been designed for graduates to make their own comparisons. Use it properly.

Make sure that you applications are well-written and carefully thought out. Remember to include details of all your extra-curricula activities and *any* work experience, even if it is only casual holiday work. Both can tell the interviewer a lot about your character and give evidence of initiative, imagination and leadership.

Finally, if you have not obtained offers of employment, or even an interview, by the middle of the summer term, do not despair. An increasing number of vacancies occur later in the season, and a growing number of opportunites are now offered by the summer fairs (ask your careers service for details of dates and venues).

PERSONAL COLUMNS

Be not wise in thine own eyes: fear the LORD, and depart from evil. Proverbs 3. 7.

BIRTHS

BROWNLEES. On Feb 15th to Fiona (nee Lewis) and Kit – a daughter, Susannah Kate.

DOUGLASS. – On February 15th, to ...

DEATHS

MEMORIAL SERVICES

IN MEMORIAM

ANNOUNCEMENTS

ANNOUNCEMENTS

UNIVERSITY OF NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE

CONVOCATION

The 26th Ordinary Meeting of Convocation will be held on Saturday, 14th April, 1984 at 3.00 p.m. in the Curtis Auditorium, School of Physics, King's Road, Newcastle upon Tyne.

Members are cordially invited to attend; it would be helpful if they would advise the Registrar (Convocation) if they wish to do so.

Copies of the Agenda will be available from the Registrar (Convocation), 6 Kensington Terrace, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 7RU, after 12th March.

D. E. T. Nicholson
Registrar
February 1984

TIMES ATLAS OF WORLD HISTORY – would owners of this book living in the London area contact Frances Helby on 486-8881 (office hours) when they might learn something to their advantage.

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Today's television and radio programmes

Edited by Peter Dear

BBC 1

6.00 Ceefax AM.

6.30 Breakfast Time with Selina Scott and Mike Smith. News from Fern Britton at 6.30, 7.00, 7.30, 8.00 and 8.30 with headlines on the quarter hours; sport at 6.40 and 7.40; regional news, weather and traffic at 6.45, 7.15, 7.45, and 8.15; television preview at 6.55; review of the morning papers at 7.18 and 8.18; keep fit at 7.25; film and pop record reviews between 7.45 and 8.00; horoscopes at 8.33.

9.00 Gardener's World. Geoff Hamilton and Roy Lancaster in the St Leonard's-on-Sea garden of Sonia Kinahan (shown last Friday). 9.25 Songs of Praise from the Church of the Holy Rude, Stirling (shown yesterday). 10.00 Ceefax. 10.30 Play School, presented by Andrew Secombe (r). 10.55 Ceefax.

12.30 News After Noon with Richard Whitmore and Frances Coverdale. The weather prospects come from Jim Bacon 12.57 Regional news (London and SE only: Financial report followed by new headlines with subtitles).

1.00 Pebble Mill at One has a day trip to the Cotswolds, where among the guests are singer, Barbara Courtney-King and racehorse trainer, David Nicholson. 1.45 The Flumps (r).

2.00 See Hear! Magazine programme for the hard-of-hearing (shown yesterday).

2.25 Dynasty (r). 3.10 The XIV Winter Olympic Games introduced by David Coleman. There are highlights of the Ice Gala and of the closing ceremony. 3.48 Regional news (not London).

3.50 Magic Roundabout (r) 3.55 Play School, presented by Don Spencer 4.20 Adventures of Tin Tin (r) 4.25 Jackanory. Penelope Keith, making her first appearance on the programme since 1977, reads the story of The Prince Who Hiccupped 4.40 Finders Keepers. Computerized general knowledge game presented by Richard Stilgoe 5.05 John Craven's Newsround 5.10 Blue Peter with Simon Groom, Peter Duncan and Janet Ellis.

5.40 Sixty Minutes includes news from Moira Stuart at 5.40;

6.40 Cartoon.

6.50 Rosie. Comedy series, written by Roy Clarke, about a pair of comical policemen. Starring Paul Greenwood and Tony Haygarth (r).

7.20 Blue Thunder. Crime-fighting series about a super-helicopter and its indestructible pilot, patrolling the Los Angeles skies. Tonight they are pitted against a ruthless drugs and arms smuggler.

8.10 Panorama: The Television Revolution. Guest reporter, Chris Dunkley, television critic of the Financial Times, investigates the impact on our viewing habits of the imminent arrival of a new generation of cable television.

9.00 News with Sue Lawley.

9.25 Film: The Candidate (1972) starring Robert Redford as Bill McKay, a lawyer who is reluctantly running for the Senate for the Californian Democrats. As the compaign takes off he discovers that he is in danger of losing his own identity as he parrots the platitudes of his speechmakers. Directed by Michael Ritchie.

11.10 Film 84. Barry Norman with reviews of The Curse of the Pink Panther; The Big Chill; and To Be or Not To Be. Ther are also interviews with Kevin Kline, star of The Big Chill, and Lawrence Kasdan who wrote Raiders of the Lost Ark.

11.38 News headlines.

11.40 Wheels of Fire. Development issues in India (r).

12.10 Weather.

TV-am

6.25 Good Morning Britain presented by Nick Owen and Anne Diamond. News with Jayne Irving at 6.00, 6.30, 7.00, 7.30 8.00 and 8.30; sport at 6.35 and 7.35; money news at 6.40 and 8.45; exercise at 7.25; guest of the day Jeffrey Archer at 7.40; pop video at 7.55; and Jimmy Greaves's television highlights at 8.35.

9.00 Roland Live for the half term holidays.

ITV/LONDON

9.25 Thames news headlines 9.30 For Schools (a repeat of last week's programmes): Exploring animal movement. 9.47 Learning to read with Basil Brush 9.59 Manufacturing different kinds of brick 10.11 Basic Maths: Patterns. 10.31 Play: The Rainbow Coloured Disco Dancer. 11.00 Documentary about the attempt to break the hot-air balloon world altitude record. 11.22 Elementary science, the house as a protector and collector 11.41 A young girl celebrates her birthday

12.00 Alphabet Zoo. Nerys Hughes and Ralph McTell with Terry the Turtle. 12.10 Let's Pretend to the story of The Sandwich That Had a Quarrel. 12.30 Postnatal Depression - who Cares? Advice on how the condition may be avoided (r).

1.00 News with Leonard Parkin. 1.20 Thames news from Robin Houston 1.30 My Life. Colin Morris talks to Susan Orr who suffers from bulimis, a form of anorexia.

2.00 Film: The Case of Charles Peace* (1948) starring Michael Martin-Harvey. The story of the infamous murderer told in flashbacks at his trial in Leeds in 1879. Directed by Norman Lee 3.30 Miracles Take Longer. More drama from the community advice centre.

4.00 Alphabet Zoo. A repeat of the programme shown at noon 4.15 Batfink 4.20 He-Man and Masters of the Universe 4.45 Danger - Marmalade at Work. The first of a new series featuring the naughtiest girl in the world 5.00 Dangermouse.

5.15 Emmerdale Farm.

5.45 News 6.00 Thames news.

6.25 Help! has information on short term fostering.

6.35 Crossroads. Lisa Walters receives an unwanted visitor at her chalet.

7.00 Wish You Were Here. . ? Judith Chalmers is in Egypt taking a camel ride to the pyramids and a cruise down the Nile from Aswan to Luxor; Chris Kelly enjoys a stay at a pub in the Yorkshire Dales: and guest presenter Peter Marshall and his family take a canal trip along the Shrophire Union Canal.

7.30 Coronation Street.

8.00 Duty Free. Part two of the comedy series about two British couples on holiday in Spain.

8.30 World in Action: The Decade of Delay. Second and last report on the links between high fat foods and heart disease.

9.00 Mickey Spillane's Mike Hammer. Stacey Keach stars as the hard-nosed detective, this week trying to save the life of a beautiful Chinese hostage and to return a stolen jewel.

10.00 News.

10.30 The Standard Awards for 1983. Six awards are to be presented, with extracts from the successful shows. Ned Sherrin introduces the entertainment, held in London's Savoy Hotel.

11.30 After Hours. Music and conversation.

12.25 Night Thoughts from the labour member of parliament, Michael Meacher.

The Cai Family: The Heart of the Dragon (Channel 4, 9.00 pm)

CHOICE

● Channel 4's compelling series on modern-day China, THE HEART OF THE DRAGON (9.00 pm) tonight highlights the problems of marital strife and the efforts made by official committees to reconcile a young married couple – not with any sense of altruism but in order to keep the population in check. Divorce implies re-marriage and another child which, with 300 million families rationed to a single offspring, parents with a daughter are often tempted to try again for a son in order that the child may carry on the family name. This is the problem that brought disharmony to tonight's young couple. The tearful wife recounts instances of cruelty against her by her husband since the day their daughter was born, convinced he was trying to murder the child. The husband argues that the allegations have been exaggerated, his character besmirched by his mother-in-law and that he is really proud to have a healthy child. Over a period of five days at meetings lasting up to three hours the young couple, with baby in tow, pour out their differences before one of the country's 800,000 mediating committees and, inevitably, to the respective in-laws, with the ever grinning committee chairman as arbitrator. Fascinating stuff that really does get to the heart of a peculiarly Chinese domestic problem.

● The brutal exploits of London's infamous Richardson and Kray families pale into insignificance when compared to the Dublin Dunnes. They are the subject of an alarming report by Tom McGurk for CHANNEL FOUR NEWS (7.00 pm) that at times defies belief. Originally bank robbers, "it doesn't hurt anybody" boasts the patriarch, Christopher, they have now progressed to the more lucrative heroin trade and are, almost unaided by others, the family that have created the most serious teenage heroin problem in Europe. Six of the 16-strong family have been convicted of heroin-related crimes, four are awaiting trial and others are on the run. Thanks to this family Dublin is experiencing a major crime-wave as recession-hit youngsters take to all types of robbery to pay for their daily fix – an addiction that has grown from virtual non-existence four years ago to its present alarming proportions.

BBC 2

6.05 Open University: Psychology: Defining a Field. 6.30 Oceanography: Going to Sea. 6.55 Maths: Symbols and Equations. 7.20 The Origin of the Earth. 7.45 Dome is What You Make it?

9.00 Ceefax.

9.10 Daytime on Two: Working as a hotel's junior manager. 9.38 Why are people dishonest at work? 10.00 You and Me with the Leyland Vehicles Brass Band. 10.15 Musical Moods. 10.38 Modern history: Pearl Harbor to Hiroshima. 11.00 The importance of the sun. 11.23 Talkabout. 11.42 What is genetic engineering. 12.10 Folk guitar lessons for beginners. 12.25 The science of gardening. 12.50 The Unemployment Industry (ends at 1.15). 1.20 France and French conversation. 1.38 The nuclear debate. 2.01 Words and pictures. 2.18 How the villagers of Stanwell fought for their ancient rights. 2.40 The clarinet's role in a wind quartet, a jazz band and a symphony orchestra.

3.00 Ceefax.

5.10 A Measured Life. Richard Hoggart recalls his education experiences (r).

5.35 Film: Charlie Chan at the Wax Museum* (1940) starring Sidney Toller as Chan, this week uncovering a plastic surgeon who specialises in changing the faces of wanted criminals. Directed by Lynn Shores.

6.40 100 Great Sporting Moments. Highlights from the 1974 game between England and Scotland for the Calcutta Cup.

6.55 The Apprentice. A 16-year old boy becomes a 'funeral operative' (r).

7.40 The Stateless Nations. The second programme in the six part series about the emergence of nationalism in Europe centres on the Corsicans.

8.10 Leo. Mr Sayer's guests tonight are Roger Daltry, Kool and the Gang and Suzi Quatro.

9.00 Call My Bluff. Frank Muir's fellow bluffers are Julia McKenzie and Melvyn Bragg. On Arthur Marshall's side are Maureen Lipman and Mr Chips, Roy Marsden.

9.30 Horizon: Brave New Babies? A disturbing investigation into genetic engineering (r).

10.20 A Fight To Remember. The first of a new series of seven programmes, written and presented by Harry Carpenter, recalling the pugilistic highlights of the past two decades. Tonight sees Henry Cooper in action against Joe Erskine, Cassius Clay and Joe Bugner.

10.50 Newsnight.

11.35 Open University: Mansfield Park: Improvement. 12.00 Decision Making: the Falklands Crisis. 12.25 Educational Information. Ends at 12.55.

CHANNEL 4

5.05 People's Court. A new series of real-life cases intended for the Los Angeles Municipal Court in which the plaintiffs and the defendants have agreed to air their differences in front of the television, before a retired judge and to accept his findings as law. This evening Judge Wapner rules on the Cases of the Tossed Out Table and the Riches to Rags Quilts.

5.30 The Mary Tyler Moore Show. A chance of cheap trip to Paris falls to Mary and Rhoda – but it involves joining a club for divorced people.

6.00 Here's Lucy. The scatterbrained Lucy decides to take up sky diving. It isn't until it is too late that she discovers that she has a fear of heights.

6.30 Make It Count. Fred Harris sheds light on the mysteries of addition and multiplication (r).

7.00 Channel Four News with Peter Sissons includes a report from Dublin about the city's heroin epidemic (see choice).

7.50 Comment. Talking about a matter of topical importance tonight is the managing director of a beauty club, Doreen Miller.

8.00 Basketball – The Wimpey Homes League. Live coverage of the second half of the game between Leicester and Warrington.

9.00 The Heart of the Dragon. Part four: Mediating. Tonight's programme deals with the breakdown of a marriage and the pressures that are brought to bear on the couple to reconcile their differences. Gu Lingping met her husband Cai Xuanzhi when they both worked at a lathe factory. The trouble in the marriage began after the birth of their child – a daughter – which, Gu claims, her husband tried to kill. Because of this she left him and took herself and the baby to live with her mother. The local committee, the parents and a judge from the civil court try to bring the two young people together again (see choice).

10.00 St Elsewhere. More tears and laughter from the old Boston teaching hospital, St Eligius. This week Dr Morrison discovers why a patient wants to drink himself into an early grave while his colleague, Dr Chandler, is sued by the family of a patient who died of a coronary.

11.00 The Eleventh Hour: Pictures of Women – Sexuality. Sexual harassment at work is the subject tonight. With the help of a soap opera – Company – the programme illustrates various forms of sexual harassment. The issues arising from Company are discussed by representatives of the National Union of Students, Nalgo, and the TGWU, together with Sandy Ratcliff who appears in the play. The presenter, Annette Kuhn, is in the chair.

12.00 Closedown.

Radio 4

6.00 News Briefing; Weather.

6.10 Farming Week from Northern Ireland.

6.25 Shipping Forecast.

6.30 Today, including 6.30, 7.30, 8.30 News Summary. 6.45 Prayer for the Day. 6.55, 7.55 Weather. 7.00, 8.00 Today's News. 7.25, 8.25 Sport. 7.45 Thought for the Day.

8.35 The Week on 4. A look ahead with Harriet Cass.

8.43 John Ebdon in the BBC Sound Archives. 8.57 Weather; Travel.

9.00 News.

9.05 Start the Week with Richard Baker†.

10.00 News; Money Box.

10.30 Morning Story: Sunday Walks by Hill Slavid. The reader is Cyril Shaps.

10.45 Daily Service.

11.00 News; Travel; Down Your Way visits Ashby-de-la-Zouch, Leicestershire (r).

11.48 Poetry Please! The readers: Norman Rodway and June Barrie.

12.00 News; You and Yours. Consumer advice.

12.27 Don't Stop Now – It's Fundation. Non-stop cabaret with Joe Griffiths, Gareth Hale, Norman Pace, Terry Morrison and Maryanne Morgant. 12.55 Weather; Programme News.

1.00 The World at One: News.

1.40 The Archers. 1.55 Shipping Forecast.

2.00 News; Woman's Hour. Today's edition includes a feature in which Jean Snedegar finds out what it is like for people who lose their hearing in adult life. And Judi Dench reads the sixth instalment of Mrs Pooter's Diary.

3.00 Afternoon Theatre: The Snake, by James Douglas. Sheila Burrell plays the Anglo-Irish woman who, living in the ancestral home badly affected by rising damp and leaning walls, dreams of the glorious past, while her much-abused daughter has to cope with the practicalities of the present. With Valerie Lilley, Catherine Gibson, Louis Rolston and Doreen Hepburn (r) †

4.30 Zoo Talk. Zoo vet David Taylor recalls his nailbiting experiences with the big cats

4.40 Story Time: Atlantic City Proof by Christopher Cook Gilmore (11).

5.00 News magazine. 5.50 Shipping Forecast. 5.55 Weather, Programme News

6.00 The Six O'Clock News, Financial Report.

6.30 The News Quiz, with Simon Hoggart, Alan Coren, Stan McMurty, Peter Hillmore and Gillian Reynolds (r).

7.00 News.

7.05 The Archers.

7.20 In Business: with Peter Hobday.

7.50 Labels (last of six programmes). With Patrick Hannan.

8.00 The Monday Play 'Slipping Away' by Elizabeth Troop With Fiona Walker, John McAndrew and Peter Whitman. Hampstead goes to Tuscany. But even during the Palmers's family holiday the sterility of London's would-be intellectual life prevails. Adapted by Elizabeth Troop from her own novel†.

9.30 Science Through the Looking Glass: David Jones as the Museum of Alexandria

9.45 Kaleidoscope: Includes items on Anthony Burgess's choice of the best 99 novels in English since 1939; and the book Marketing Council's Twelve Best Novels of Our Time. Also a review of the Welsh National Opera's production of The Valkyrie in Cardiff.

10.15 A Book at Bedtime: The Lost Domain by Alain-Fournier. Abridged in 15 parts (6). Read by Michael Williams.

10.30 The World Tonight, including 11.15 Financial World Tonight.

11.30 Today in Parliament.

12.00 am News. 12.10 Weather. 12.15-close Shipping Forecast.

ENGLAND: VHF as above except: 6.25-6.30 am Weather; Travel. 10.45-12.00 For Schools: 10.45 Hallo! Wie Geht's? 11.00 Music Makers. 11.20 Let's Move! 11.40 Johnny Ball's Maths Games. 11.50 Poetry Corner. 1.55-2.00 pm Listening Corner 2.00-3.00 For Schools: 2.00 Playtime 2.15 Introducing Science. 2.35 Noticeboard. 2.40 Listening to Music 2: Music Projects 5.50-5.55 PM (continued) 11.00 Study on 4: Patients' Guide to the NHS (7). 11.30-12.00 Open University: 11.30 Educating for Uncertainty. 11.50 Music Interlude. 12.30 1.10 Schools Night-Time Broadcasting: 12.30 Deutsch fur die Oberstufe 11 & 12

Radio 3

6.55 Weather. 7.00 News.

7.05 Morning Concert: part one. Adam's Giselle – Act 2; Saint-Saens's Introduction and Rondo Capriccioso, Op29 (Perlman and Paris procestra); Tchaikovksy's fantasy overture Romeo and Juliet (Boston Aymph). 8.00 News.

8.05 Morning Concert: part two. Johann Strauss's Czech Polka; Schubert's Notturno in E flat, D 897 (Crayford/Van Kampen/Benson); Beethoven's Adelaide (Peter Schreier, tenor); and Mozart's Violin Concerto No 6 in D, K 271a (Szeryng/New Philharmonia).* 9.00 News.

9.05 This Week's Composer: Herbert Howells. The Piano Quartet in A Minor, Op 21; King David (Janet Baker and Martin Isepp); and Fantasia (Baillie, cello, with BBC Scottish SO).†

10.00 Ian Brown piano recital. Beethoven's Bagatelle Op 119 No 1; Schubert's Fantasia in C, D 760 – Wanderer Beethoven's Bagatelle Op 119 No 11; and his Bagatelles Op 119 Nos 2 and 3.†

10.50 Zemslinsky and Pfitzner: Zemlinsky's Sinfonietta Op 23; and Pfizner's Symph in C, Op 46.†

11.35 Songs for Tenor and Harp: recital by Martyn Hill and Sioned Williams. Brittan's Sailor Boy: The trees that grow so high; Michael Berkeley's Wessex Graves (first broadcast); and Britten's O the yowes; The Sally Gardens.†

12.10 The Concertos of Sir Arthur Bliss: BBC Scottish SO, with Ralph Holmes in the Concerto for Violin and Orchestra.† 1.00 News.

1.05 BBC Lunchtime Concert: Recital by Emanual Ax (piano). Haydn's Sonata in C Major (H XVI 48). Schoenberg's Six Little Pieces, and Beethoven's Sonata in D major, Op 28 (the Pastoral) †

2.00 Music Weekly: includes a conversation with Walter Klien; and Barrie Iliffe on books about the young Delius (r).

2.50 New Records: Bach's Concerto in D Minor for two violins and string orch (Strandage/Wilcock/English Concert); Pulaschi's locar soprano gl'abissi, i tonamenti (David Thomas, bass); Marais's Suite in C; Haydn's Piano Sonata in E Flat flat, H HX1 52 (Malcolm Bisoni); Harvey's String Quartet No 2; and Nielsen's Symph No 2.† 4.55 News.

5.00 Mainly for Pleasure: another of Natalie Wheen's selection of music

6.30 Music for Organ: John Bishop at the organ of Tewkesbury Abbey. He plays works by Lidon, Carvalho, Rheinberhger (sonata No 7) and Vierne.†

7.10 Joey Santa's Death: Miriam Margolyes reads Doeschka Meijsing's story.

7.30 Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra: Concert, part one Direct from the Music Hall, Cincinnati. Varèse's Ameriques, and Jonathan Kramer's Moments in and out of time (first performance).†

8.25 Work in Regress: Why there may be a need for changes in the long-established Protestant work ethic. A talk by John Coulson, Reader in Theology, University of Bristol (r).

8.45 Cincinnati Symphony Orchestra: Concert. Part two. We hear the three principal instrumental sections from Berlioz's Romeo and Juliet

9.45 A Pale Saint: David MacDuff has written, and presents, this account of the life and work of Edith Sodergran, daughter of a Finnish/Swedish engineer whose poems were written in Swedish From the Finnish frontier town of Raivol., she witnessed the Russian revolution and the civil war. The readers are Frances Horowitz and Ann Rye.

10.30 Jazz Today: featuring the Paul Rutherford Trio With Charles Fox.†

11.15 News. Until 11.18

VHF ONLY: Open University: 6.35-6.55am Why We Should Reason Well 11.20pm-12.0am 11.20 The Student of Religion

Radio 2

News on the hour. Major bulletins: 7.00am, 8.00, 1.00pm, 5.00 and 12.00 midnight. News Headlines. 5.30am, 6.30, 7.30, and 8.30 (MF/MW). 4.00am Bill Rennells† 5.30 Ray Moore† incl 6.15 Pause for Thought, 7.30 Terry Wogan† incl 8.31 Racing Bulletin. 8.45 Pause for Thought 10.00 Jimmy Young†. 12.00pm Steve Jones† incl 12.30 FA Cup Sixth-Round draw 1.05 Sport. 2.00 Gloria Hunniford† incl 2.02; 3.02 Sport. 3.30 Music All The Way†. 4.00 David Hamilton† incl 4.02; 5.05 Sport 6.00 John Dunn† incl 6.02 Sport 6.45 Sport and Classified Results (mf only) 8.00 Alan Dell with Dance Band Days and Big Band Era† 9.00 Humphrey Littleton† with the Best of Jazz 9.55 Sports Desk 10.00 Monday Movie Quiz with Ray Moore 10.30 Star Sound with Nick Jackson and soundtrack requests. 11.00 Brian Matthew presents Round Midnight (stereo from midnight) 1.00am Patrick Lunt presents Nightride† 3.00-4.00 Folk on 2†

Radio 1

News on the half-hour from 6.30am until 9.30pm and at 12.00 midnight (MF/MW). 6.00am Adrian John. 7.00 Mike Read. 9.00 Simon Bates 11.30 Mike Smith, incl 12.30 Newsbeat 2.00 Steve Wright. 4.30 Peter Powell, incl 5.30 Newsbeat. 7.00 David Jensen 10.00-12.00 John Peel†

VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2

4.00am With Radio 2. 10.00pm With Radio 1 12.00-4.00 With Radio 2.

WORLD SERVICE

6.00am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours 7.30 Sarah and Company 8.00 World News 8.09 Reflections 8.15 Arthur Rubenstein 8.30 Anything Goes 9.00 World News 9.09 Review of the British Press 9.15 Waveguide, 9.25 Good Books 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 Music Now. 10.15 Short Story. 10.30 Rock Salad. 11.00 World News 11.09 News About Britain. 11.15 Anna of the Five Towns 12.00 Radio Newsreel 12.15 Pop the Question. 12.45 Sports Round-up 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours 1.30 Country Style 1.45 Past Impressions. 2.30 The Tone Poets 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary 4.15 A Talent to Amuse. 4.30 A Sense of Place 4.45 The World Today 5.00 World News 5.09 Book Choice 5.15 Just a Minute. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours 8.15 Anna of the Five Towns. 8.30 Rock Salad. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News 10.40 Reflections 10.45 Sports Roundup 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 A Talent to Amuse 11.30 Pop the Question. 12.00 World News 12.09 News About Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel 12.30 Women of the World 1.00 Waveguide. 1.10 Paperback Choice 1.15 Outlook 1.45 Short Takes 2.00 World News 2.09 Review of the British Press 2.15 Network UK 2.30 Sports International 3.00 World News 3.09 News About Britain 3.15 The World Today 3.30 John Peel 4.00 Newsdesk 4.30 Rock Back the Clock 5.45 The World Today (All times in GMT)

FREQUENCIES: Radio 1: 1053kHz/285m; 1089kHz/275m; Radio 2: 693kHz/433m; 909kHz/330m; Radio 3: 1215kHz/247m: VHF -90-92.5; Radio 4: 200kHz 1500m: VHF -92-95; LBC 1152kHz/261m; VHF 97.3; Capital: 1548kHz/194m: VHF 95.8; BBC Radio London 1458kHz/206m: VHF 94.9; World Service MF 648kHz/463m.

BBC 1 Wales: 12.57pm-1.00 News of Wales headlines. 3.48-3.50 News of Wales headlines. 5.55 Wales Today. 6.50-7.20 Focus on Rugby. 12.10am News and weather. Scotland: 12.55pm-1.00 The Scottish News. 5.55 Scotland: Sixty Minutes. 6.50-7.20 Superscot. 11.40-12.10am Cearcall. 12.10 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 12.57pm-1.00 Northern Ireland News. 3.48-3.50 Northern Ireland News. 5.55 Scene Around Six. 6.50-7.20 Channel One. 12.00 News and weather. England: 5.55pm Regional news magazines. 6.50-7.20 East – Commuter Quiz. Midlands – Midlands Sounds. North - Making Moves. North East – Off the Peg. North West – Yes. South – The Dorsetmen. South West – Matrix. West - RPM. 12.15am Close.

SCOTTISH As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Ghost Train* (Arthur Askey). 5.00 Scotland Today. 6.30 Crime Desk. 6.45-7.00 Showcase. 10.30 Preview. 11.00 Masterclass Concert. 12.00 Late Call, Closedown.

S4C Starts 2.00pm Fienestri. 2.20 Nodi. 2.35 Daearyddiaeth. 2.55 Interval. 3.15 Film: Tea for Two (Doris Day). 4.55 Wil Cwac Cwac. 5.00 Helfa Drysor. 5.30 Barriers. 6.00 Avengers. 7.00 Newyddion Saith. 7.30 Y Stafell Ddirgel. 7.55 Pwy Sy'n Perthyn? 8.25 Y Byd Ar Bedwar. 9.00 Jewel in the Crown. 10.00 Comic Strip presents. 10.35 Well Being. 11.15 Love, Sidney. 11.45 Irish Angle 12.10am Closedown.

REGIONAL TELEVISION VARIATIONS

CHANNEL As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Jestorm.* 6.00 Channel Report. 6.30-7.00 Private Benjamin. 10.35 Lou Lewis Sings. 10.40 Lou Grant. 11.30 Standard Drama Awards. 12.30am Closedown.

GRANADA As London except: 1.20pm Granada Reports. 1.30 Film: Black Swan (Tyrone Power). 3.00-3.30 Stretch Hunter. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbilles* 6.00 Sons and Daughters 6.30-7.00 Granada Reports. 11.00 Week Tonight. 11.30 Standard Drama Awards. 12.35am Closedown.

CENTRAL As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News 2.00 Film: Okay For Sound.* (Crazy Gang). 3.30-4.00 Young Doctors. 5.15-5.45 Newshound. 6.00 News. 6.30-7.00 Citizen '84. 10.30 Venture. 11.00 Darts. 11.30 Standard Drama Awards. 12.30am Closedown.

TYNE TEES As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News and Lookaround. 2.00-3.30 Film: Intruder (Jack Hawkins). 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00 News. 6.02 Mr and Mrs. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.32 Briefing. 11.05 Standard Drama Awards. 12.30am Countryside Christian, Closedown.

ANGLIA As London except: 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Intruder* (Jack Hawkins). 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 Survival. 10.30 Anglia Reports 11.00 Standard Drama Awards 12.00 Policce Squad. 12.30 Bishops Talk to . . Closedown).

YORKSHIRE As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Traitor* (Donald Wolfit). 5.15-5.45 Mr Smith. 6.00 Calendar. 6.30-7.00 Enterprize 84. 10.30 Calendar Commentary 11.00 Standard Drama Awards. 12.00 Closedown.

GRAMPIAN As London except: 9.25 First Thing 1.20pm-1.30 News 2.00-3.30 Film: Casanova's Big Night (Bob Hope). 6.00 North Tonight. 6.30-7.00 Top Club. 11.30 Out In The Open. 12.30am News. Closedown.

TSW As London except: 1.20pm-1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film: Jet Storm (Richard Attenborough). 6.00 Today South West. 6.30-7.00 Private Benjamin. 10.35 Postscript. 10.40 Lou Grant. 11.30 Standard Drama Awards. 12.31am Closedown

HTV WALES As HTV West except: 6.00pm-7.00 Wales at Six. 10.30-11.15 Crown Green Bowls. 11.15 Standard Drama Awards. 12.15am Closedown.

HTV As London except: 1.20pm News 1.30-3.30 Film: Assassination Bureau (Diana Rigg). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 News 10.30 You're the Boss 11.00 Standard Drama Awards 12.00 Closedown.

BORDER As London except: 1.30 News. 2.00-3.30 Film. Windbag the Sailor* (Will Hay). 5.15-5.45 Survival 6.00 Lookaround 6.30-700 Mr & Mrs. 10.30 Look Who's Talking 11.00 Standard Drama Awards 12.00 News. Closedown

TVS As London except 1.20pm News 1.30 Afternoon Club 1.35 Gossip 2.10 Agatha Christie Hour 3.10 News 3.20 Sullivans 3.50-4.00 A to Z. 5.15-5.45 Beverly Hillbilles* 6.00 Coast to Coast 6.45-7.00 Airmail 10.30 Putting on South 11.00 Showcase. 11.15 Standard Drama Awards 12.15am Company. Closedown

ULSTER As London except 9.25am-9.30 Day Ahead. 1.20pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.00-3.30 Film: Big Store (Marx Brothers). 5.15-5.45 Survival 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 6.30-7.00 Lifestyle 10.30 Session Folk. 11.00 Standard Drama Awards. 12.00 News, Closedown.

WHAT THE SYMBOLS MEAN † Stereo *Black and white (r) Repeat

Entertainments

CINEMAS

ART GALLERIES

Air survey reveals unknown forts

Continued from page 1

on the left bank of the Allan Water close to Dunblane, and appears to be roughly contemporary with Inverquharity, according to Mr Maxwell.

It formed part of the chain of forts extending from the Tay to the Forth towards the end of the first century AD.

The forts' purpose seems to have been to prevent hostile Caledonian tribes penetrating the peninsula of Fife and then outflanking the Roman garrisons on the Forth-Clyde isthmus.

Mr Maxwell adds: "The third fort, perhaps the most remarkable of all, was detected at Doune, immediately to the north-west of the famous medieval castle.

"It lies on the left bank of the River Teith, guarding its most famous crossing point opposite the Fords of Frew – one of the few routes in ancient times which offered passage across the mosses of the central valley from Southern Scotland into Caledonia."

The fort owes its origin to Julius Agricola and it possibly formed part of a chain of fortified posts which that general drew across the Forth-Clyde isthums.

"Previously, it was thought probable that the southern margin of the isthmus, later occupied by the Antonine Wall, was the site of such a chain", Mr Maxwell says.

Transplant baby Ben tucks into his Sunday roast



Star patient: Ben Hardwick, aged two whose case was featured on BBC Television, enjoying a full meal nearly a month after his liver transplant operation at Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge (Photograph: Brian Harris).

Letter from Moscow

Privacy that only death lays bare

Mr Konstantin Chernenko has a wife, according to those who claim to know about these things in the party. He also has a daughter (and a son-in-law). He probably has a son as well, although nobody can say what he does for a living.

The private lives of Soviet politicians are a closed book to all but a very few intimates, and Mr Chernenko is no exception. The Brezhnev family eventually came to the fore, partly because Brezhnev's son, Yuri, was (and indeed still is) a senior trade official, and partly because the extravagant ways of the President's daughter, Galina, became hard to keep secret.

Galina Brezhnev, according to normally reliable Moscow gossip, was involved with numerous figures from the Moscow underworld, the most colourful being a character called Boris the Gipsy, who allegedly hanged himself when the KGB closed in on his nefarious activities (smuggling and illegal financial dealings).

Some say the seamier side of Brezhnev family life (not a whisper of which touched the President himself) would not have become public knowledge if Yuri Andropov, first as KGB chief and then as a contender for the leadership, had not used his anti-corruption campaign in 1982 to undermine Brezhnev's relatives and associates. Galina Brezhnev was, after all, married to a deputy interior minister, Lieutenant-General Yuri Churbanov (subsequently exiled to Murmansk).

The scandals even extended (so they say) to General Semyon Tsvigun, Andropov's deputy in the KGB but also, by chance, Brezhnev's brother-in-law. General Tsvigun died early in 1982, apparently by his own hand.

So far, however, nothing has emerged about Mr Chernenko's relatives – certainly no whiff of scandal. Perhaps Andropov set the style as leader by ensuring that his own family stayed well in the background. Even his son, Igor, a prominent diplomat, said almost nothing about his father at East-West gatherings in Madrid or Stockholm.

Andropov's wife, Tatyana Fillipovna, appeared for his funeral. Before then highly placed sources had said either that she was dead or that the Andropov's were separated (her evident grief made this unlikely). It is thought that Tatyana Fillipovna was the second Mrs Andropov.

It remains a curious fact of Soviet politics that the leader's life is laid bare only after his death. Pictures of Yuri Andropov as a student in the Volga region were released when he died, but not before. Even as he lay dying officials kept up a barrage of disinformation to show that he was merely indisposed with a cold and would return shortly. In the meantime, the Kremlin said, he was fully in charge of affairs of state.

The day after Andropov died Tass issued an astonishingly detailed medical bulletin, as it always does when a leader dies. It listed his ailments, *inter alia*, as "interstitial nephritis, nephrosclerosis, secondary hypertension and diabetes complicated by chronic kidney deficiency", not to mention "cardiovascular" problems.

In other words the president was a diabetic with deteriorating heart and kidneys, which is precisely what western correspondents reported (from unofficial sources) from last autumn onwards. At the time, however – indeed right up to February 10, the day his death was announced – all inquiries were greeted not only with evasion but with resentment that the West should be in the least interested in the health of the leader of a superpower.

During Andropov's funeral, Dr David Owen, the Social Democrats' leader, identified one of Mr Chernenko's ailments as emphysema, which is not part of the Moscow lexicon. It involves breathing difficulties and fibrosis of the lungs, and ultimately heart problems.

Richard Owen

Israeli planes pound Druze in Damour

Continued from page 1

About 100 Italian troops will remain - some to guard the Embassy, others to ensure military equipment is embarked at a later date - but the remaining 1,300 will leave the capital.

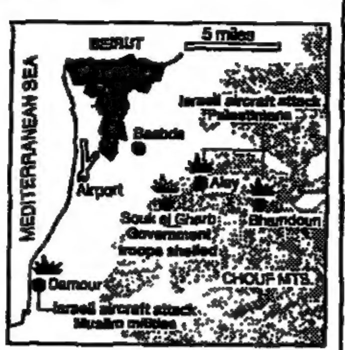
By a deft piece of commercial management, the Italian cargo ships, which docked in Beirut yesterday to collect equipment, brought dozens of American-made military vehicles, weapons and ammunition for the now mainly Christian government army.

The Cortina, registered at Naples, and two other vessels unloaded twenty-six armoured troop carriers, six 155-millimetre howitzers, jeeps, spare parts and thousands of rounds of ammunition for government troops waiting in the harbour.

The Lebanese Army has lost dozens of vehicles and thousands of weapons in the past two weeks, although Western sources insisted that yesterday's supply had been agreed several months ago and paid for in cash.

Certainly, the Lebanese Government did not object to yesterday's Israeli raids, especially when planes carried out a later attack on Palestian and Druze positions in the mountains around Bhamdoun and Aley.

Israeli claims that 2,000 Palestian guerrillas have entered west Beirut – the figure was mysteriously reduced yesterday to 1,400 – are nonsense. Neither diplomats, nor the scores of foreign correspondents visiting every part of the front line have seen, or even heard of Palestinians.



Map of yesterday's fighting

Shoppers fare badly according to Ronay

Shoppers fare badly in the restaurants and cafeterias of most London department stores, the latest Egon Ronay Guide says today.

More than 50 eating places in 18 leading stores were tested by Egon Ronay's inspectors. Half were classified as unsatisfactory, 13 indifferent, and only 13 as good. None was judged to be outstanding.

"The main problems are keeping prepared dishes, fresh, hot and appetising and ensuring that cakes and salads do not dry out and wilt."

While generally the service was efficient, even luxury stores tended to treat their eating customers with disdain.

The guide says Harrods is the best store in which to eat, although its West Side Express café was unacceptable.

The guide's award for the tea place of the year goes to the Chinoiserie tea room in the Hyatt Carlton Tower hotel in Knightsbridge, London.

THE TIMES INFORMATION SERVICE

Today's events

Royal engagements

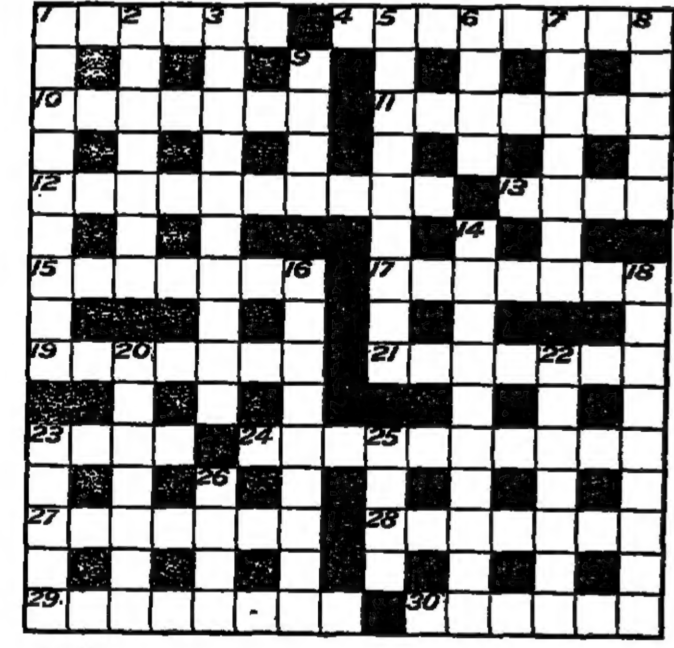
The Duke of Edinburgh, President attends the President's Dinner at the Naval and Military Club, W1, 7.40.

Princess Michael of Kent presents "Communicator of the Year Award" and attends luncheon at the Savoy Hotel, 12.30.

Talks, lectures

Gods and Heroes by J. Calder, Royal Scottish Museum, Chambers Street, Edinburgh, 2.

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 16,359



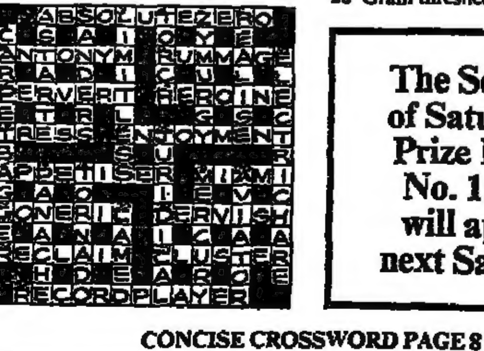
ACROSS

1 Change round 'r' and 'k' in rank to play safe (6).
4 Vestment recognized in the Wildean canon (8).
10 Pretentious circular on love (7).
11 Animal driven to this place in the East End, we hear (3-4).
12 "You —— and thought-executing fires" (*Lear*) (10).
13 Bit where it chafes may well do (4).
15 Circular band, may be fitted after puncture (3-4).
17 Refreshment not catered for at Twickenham? (7).
19 Trained to make part payment (5-2).
21 Balloon car can return the Frenchwoman (7).
23 Drink like a fish (4).
24 Device for reducing the number of our competitors (10).
27 Two animals seen or heard (7).
28 Sort of enclosure where three different sides assemble (7).
29 Longing to add point to the story-telling (8).
30 Some who play this may have the edge (6).

DOWN

1 Mast-head for *The Observer*? (5-4).
2 Keep your car on the road with this . . . (7).
3 . . . and your distance with this when talking to Nazi fanatic (4,6).
5 Hear uncle can be very difficult (9).
6 Crooked, and spotted when bald (4).
7 Live, beholding bits of . . . (7).
8 . . . what is resorted to for concealment (5).
9 River border takes a nicer-sounding line (4).
14 Change centre page contents to advantage (10).
16 Initially they were distinguished in the order (9).
18 Simple walkers get a lift at the docks (5-4).
20 Claim to row a sound vessel (7).
22 Such as the ancients drank to forget (7).
23 Obviously the owl for a Brownie! (5).
25 New wine has to (4).
26 Grain threshed in the barn (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 16,347



The Solution of Saturday's Prize Puzzle No. 16,358 will appear next Saturday

CONCISE CROSSWORD PAGE 8

Exhibitions in progress

Engraved gems (Randolph Gallery): Ashmolean Museum, Beaumont Street, Oxford; Tues to Sat (inc. bank holidays) 10 to 4, Sun 2 to 4 (closed Mon) (ends April 26).

The Nude, an exhibition of drawings by British artists over the past 140 years. Usher Gallery, Lindum Road, Lincoln; Mon to Sat 10 to 5.30, Sun 2.30 to 5 (ends March 11).

Mapping the New World; ancient maps and portraits; Dorset Natural History and Archeological Society, Dorset Country Museum, Dorchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, (closed Sun) (ends March 2).

Room for Thought: eight works for contemplation; Oriel-Welsh Arts Council Gallery, 53 Charles St, Cardiff; Mon to Sat 9 to 5.30 (closed Sun) (ends March 17).

A retrospective exhibition by John Kimpton, Teens To Twenties, including Kelloggs; Ginnel Gallery, Lloyds House, 16 Lloyd Street, Manchester; Mon to Fri 9 to 5.30, Thurs 9 to 8, closed Sat & Sun (ends March 9).

An exhibition of acrylics and pastels by Wendy Williams, Hereford City Museum, Board Street, Hereford; Tues to Fri 10 to 6, Thur 10 to 5, Sat 10 to 4, closed Sun and Mon (ends March 10).

Hockney's Photographs; National Museum of Photography Film and Television; Prince's View, Bradford; Tues to Sat 12 to 8; Sun 2.30 to 6pm (closed Mon) (ends March 25).

Gifts from Glasgow and Greenock; the best from the collections of the University of Strathclyde, and the McLean Museum and Art Gallery, Greenock; Collins Gallery, University of Strathclyde, Richmond Street, Glasgow; Mon to Fri 10 to 5, Sat 12 to 4, closed Sun. (until Feb 29).

Turner watercolours and Constable drawings; The Whitworth Art Gallery, Whitworth Park, Manchester; Mon to Sat 10 to 5, Thurs 10 to 9 (until March 3).

Bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for Premium Bond prizes announced on Saturday, are: £100,000, 10LS 611377 (the winner comes from Manchester); £50,000, 1BF 082104 (Nottingham); £25,000, 9ZK 688120 (Devon).

Anniversaries

Births: Béla Kun, founder of the Hungarian Communist Party, Szilágycseh, Hungary, (Czehul Silvanie, Romania), 1886; Georges Bernanos, novelist (*The Diary of a Country Priest*), 1888. Deaths: Joseph Hume, social reformer, Burnely Hall, Norfolk, 1855; Robert Peary, Arctic explorer – the first man to reach the North Pole (1909), – Washington, 1920.

Parliament today

Commons (2.30): Debate on EEC budget for 1984.

Lords (2.30): Telecommunications Bill, committee, fourth day.

The week's walks

Today

London's Ghosts, Alleys & Oddities, meet Embankment Underground, 7.30.

Tomorrow

Best of British Pubs Night, meet Bond Street Underground (ticket office), 7.30. Ghosts of the West End (finishing in a pub), meet Embankment Underground, 7.30. Legal London Tour including a visit to the Old Bailey, Royal Courts of Justice, Inns of Court and other sights, meet St Paul's Underground, 11.00. Cockney London – Lambeth, meet Westminster Underground, 11.00 Belgravia "Upstairs & Downstairs", meet Sloane Square Underground, 2.00. Mysterious Interiors of Hidden London, meet Holborn Underground, (Kingsway exit), 9.50 (also on Wed and Thurs).

Wednesday

Centuries of Curiosities, Haunts & Pubs, meet Chancery Lane Underground, 7.30. Streets paved with gold including a visit to the London Futures Money Market, Stock Exchange and Guildhall of London and possibly Lloyd's of London, meet Fenchurch Street Station (main line), 11.00. An evening in Royal and Historic London, meet St James Underground, 19.00. Legal and Illegal London – Inns of Court, meet Holborn Underground, 11.00.

Thursday

The Great Charles Dickens City Tour including pubstop, meet St Paul's Underground, 7.30. Alleys & Courtyards of the City, meet Mansion House Underground, 11.00. Evil London – Crime thro' the Ages, meet St Paul's Underground, 2.00.

Friday

A London Village – Chelsea, meet Sloane Square Underground, 11.00. An Historic Pub Walk – Thameside, meet Blackfriars Underground, 7.30. 200 years of the famous square mile, meet St Paul's Underground, 2.30 (also Sunday).

Saturday

London's Ghosts, Alleys & Oddities, meet Embankment Underground, 2.30. A London Village – Hampstead, meet Hampstead Underground, 2.00. An Historic Pub Walk – Covent Garden, meet Embankment Underground, 7.30. Literary London – the London of poets and authors, meet St Paul's Underground, 2.30. Inns of Court – Lawyers' London, meet Blackfriars Underground, 2.00.

The papers

Like the skiers at Sarajevo, Soviet and American leaders are suddenly bathing their Olypian rivalry in a great show of camaraderie, the New York Times says. "Over the bier of Yuri Andropov they rediscovered a taste for better relations, with Mr Chernenko, according to an approving President Reagan, proposing talks to keep regional conflicts under 'control' and to prevent 'inadvertent' use of nuclear weapons. . . Mr Reagan has a strong desire to overcome the American voter's car of anti-Soviet belligerence. The Politburo would welcome some international calm while it adjusts to a new regime that may itself be only transitional".

Roads

London and South-east: A41: Wellington Road, St John's Wood: Nearside lane of Northbound carriageway reduced between Wellington Place and Circus Road. A213: One-way traffic southbound in High Street, South Norwood, between South Norwood Hill and Oliver Grove; northbound traffic diverted: temporary lights, avoid. A5183: Stop-go boards in Holywell Hill, St Albans, junction with Orchard Drive, until 16.30 hrs: Avoid.

Midlands: A49 Single-line traffic on Shrewsbury – Ludlow road at Marshbrook, temporary signals. A34: Roadworks south of Shipston-on Stour at Tidmington, Warwickshire: delays. A34: Temporary traffic signals south of Newbold-on-Stour, Warwickshire.

Wales and West: M4: One-way traffic junction 22 (Chepstow) and 23 (Magor) Gwent. A4044: Haymarket, restrictions northbound, Bristol Avon: one lane only. A353: Axminster to Seaton road closed at Abbeygate Bridge, Devon.

North: A19: One lane at Borroby, North of Thirsk, North Yorkshire: Diverson. A1: Contraflow on Gatherley to Scotch Corner road, North Yorkshire. A6: Single-lane traffic in Wellington Road South, Stockport: severe delays.

Scotland: A96: One-lane traffic in North Street, Inverurie, Aberdeenshire, and in Mugiemoss Road, east of Pursley Bridge, Aberdeen. A96: Southbound carriageway closed at junction 10 (Stirling): two-way traffic nothbound for one mile.

Information supplied by AA

The pound

	Bank Buys	Bank Sells
Australia $	1.59	1.51
Austria Sch	28.45	26.85
Belgium Fr	84.75	80.75
Canada $	1.86	1.79
Denmark Kr	14.65	13.95
Finland Mkk	8.65	8.25
France Fr	12.25	11.75
Germany DM	4.00	3.82
Greece Dr	164.00	154.00
Hongkong $	11.50	10.90
Ireland Pt	1.30	1.24
Italy Lira	2460.00	2360.00
Japan Yen	351.00	335.00
Netherlands Gld	4.54	4.32
Norway Kr	11.52	10.92
Portugal Esc	199.00	189.00
South Africa Rd	1.96	1.82
Spain Pta	227.50	218.50
Sweden Kr	11.97	11.37
Switzerland Fr	3.30	3.13
USA $	1.49	1.44
Yugoslavia Dnr	213.00	203.00

Retail Price Index: 342.6.
London: The *FT* index closed down 1.7 on Friday at 816.2
New York: The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 6.07 on Friday at 1148.87.

Charity walkie

A sponsored dog walk in aid of the Hearing Dogs for the Deaf charity is to be held for the second year on Bank Holiday Monday, May 28, along a 2½-mile route in Hyde Park. Clean-up scoops will be provided. Details from PRO Dogs, Rocky Bank, 4 New Road, Ditton, Maidstone, Kent ME20 7AD. Tel. 0622 77301 or 01-603 9698.

Weather

London, SE, E England, East Anglia, E Midlands: Dry, sunny intervals after a widespread frost, wind mainly SE light or moderate; max temp 4C to 6C (39F to 43F).

Central S, NW, central N England, W Midlands, Channel Islands, Lake District: Mostly dry, rather cloudy, brighter at times; wind SE moderate becoming variable light; max temp 6C or 7C (43F to 45F).

SW England, S, N Wales, Isle of Man, Northern Ireland: Sunny intervals, showers, more persistent rain later with sleet or snow on high ground; wind SW backing S, light increasing moderate or fresh; max temp 6C to 8C (43F to 46F).

NE England, Borders, Edinburgh, Dundee, Aberdeen: Rather cloudy, perhaps a little drizzle or sleet near coasts, some brighter intervals inland; wind SE moderate, locally fresh at first; max temp 4C or 5C (39F to 41F).

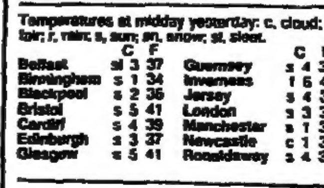
SW, NE Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands, Moray Firth: Mostly dry, rather cloudy, brighter at times; wind SE or S, fresh, locally strong, max temp 5C or 6C (41F to 43F).

Argyll, NW Scotland: Rather cloudy, a little rain in places, snow on hills, becoming drier and brighter, wind S or SE strong decreasing fresh, max temp 6C or 7C (43F to 45F).

Orkney, Shetland: Mostly dry, rather cloudy, brighter at times, wind S or SE strong, locally gale force, max temp 4C (39F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Cold and rather cloudy with outbreaks of rain, sleet or snow.

SEA PASSAGES: S North Sea, Straits of Dover: Wind SE moderate or fresh; sea moderate. English Channel (E): Wind SW moderate backing SE strong or gale; sea slight becoming very rough. St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SE moderate increasing strong or gale; sea slight becoming very rough.



Sun rises: 7.06 am. Sun sets: 5.23 pm.
Moon sets: 8.58 am. Moon rises: 10.18 pm.
Last quarter February 23.

Lighting-up time

London 5.53 pm to 6.34 am
Bristol 6.03 pm to 6.44 am
Edinburgh 5.56 pm to 6.56 am
Manchester 5.58 pm to 6.47 am
Penzance 6.18 pm to 6.53 am

Yesterday

Temperatures at midday yesterday: c, cloud; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow; sl, sleet.

		C	F			C	F
Belfast	sl	3	37	Guernsey	s	4	39
Birmingham	s	1	34	Inverness	f	6	43
Blackpool	s	2	36	Jersey	s	4	39
Bristol	s	5	41	London	s	3	37
Cardiff	s	4	39	Manchester	s	1	34
Edinburgh	s	3	37	Newcastle	c	1	34
Glasgow	s	5	41	Ronaldsway	s	4	39

London

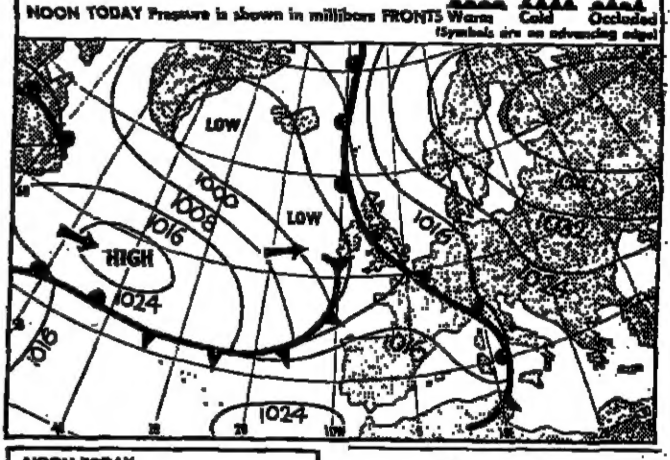
Saturday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 8C (46F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 2C (36F). Humidity: 6 pm, 55 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 8.2hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,025.7 millibars, steady.

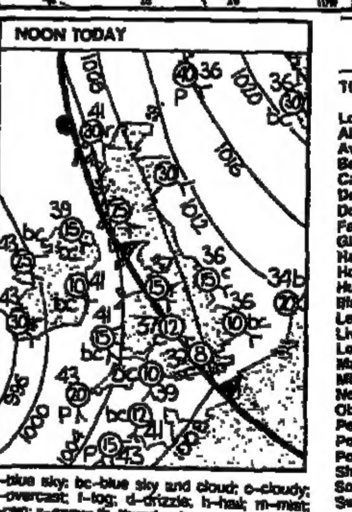
Yesterday: Temp: max 6 am to 6 pm, 5C (41F); min 6 pm to 6 am, 0C (32F). Humidity: 6 pm, 63 per cent. Rain: 24hr to 6 pm, nil. Sun: 24hr to 6 pm, 7.4hr. Bar, mean sea level, 6 pm, 1,015.7 millibars, falling. 1,000 millibars=29.53in.

Highest and lowest

Saturday: Highest day temp: Diabeg 10C (50F); lowest day max: Bulmer 4C (39F); highest rainfall: Lerwick 0.06in; highest sunshine: Jersey 9.00hr.

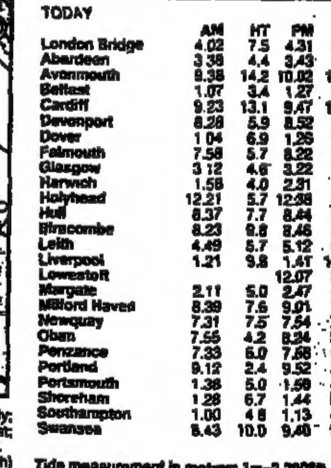
Yesterday: Highest day temp: Isles of Scilly 11C (52F); lowest day max: Eskdalemuir 1C (34F); [illegible]





b-blue sky; bc-blue sky and cloud; c-cloudy; o-overcast; f-fog; d-drizzle; h-hail; m-mist; r-rain; s-snow; th-thunderstorm; p-showers. Arrows show wind direction, wind speed (mph) circled, temperatures fahrenheit.

High tides

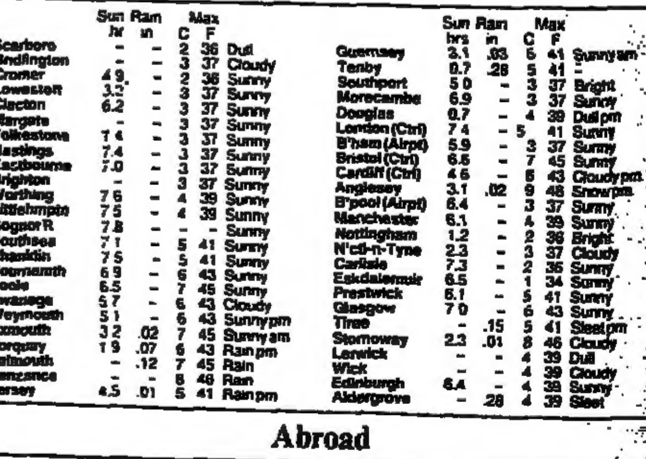


TODAY

	AM	HT	PM	HT
London Bridge	4.02	7.5	4.31	7.6
Aberdeen	3.38	4.4	3.43	4.6
Avonmouth	9.38	14.2	10.02	13.8
Belfast	1.07	3.4	1.27	3.3
Cardiff	9.23	13.1	9.47	12.7
Devonport	8.28	5.9	8.52	5.5
Dover	1.04	6.9	1.26	6.7
Falmouth	7.58	5.7	8.22	5.3
Glasgow	3.12	4.6	3.22	5.3
Harwich	1.58	4.0	2.31	4.1
Holyhead	12.21	5.7	12.38	6.0
Hull	8.37	7.7	8.44	8.1
Ilfracombe	8.23	9.8	8.46	9.4
Leith	4.49	5.7	5.12	5.8
Liverpool	1.21	9.8	1.41	10.0
Lowestoft			12.07	2.4
Margate	2.11	5.0	2.47	4.8
Milford Haven	8.39	7.6	9.01	7.2
Newquay	7.31	7.5	7.54	7.2
Oban	7.55	4.2	8.24	3.9
Penzance	7.33	6.0	7.58	5.5
Portland	9.12	2.4	9.52	2.2
Portsmouth	1.38	5.0	1.59	4.8
Shoreham	1.28	6.7	1.44	6.5
Southampton	1.00	4.6	1.13	4.7
Swansea	8.43	10.0	9.40	9.7

Tide measurement in metres: 1m=3.2808ft.

Around Britain



	Sun hrs	Rain in	Max C	Max F	
Scarboro	-	-	2	36	Dull
Bridlington	-	-	3	37	Cloudy
Cromer	4.9	-	2	36	Sunny
Lowestoft	3.2	-	3	37	Sunny
Clacton	6.2	-	3	37	Sunny
Margate	-	-	3	37	Sunny
Folkestone	7.4	-	3	37	Sunny
Hastings	7.4	-	3	37	Sunny
Eastbourne	7.0	-	3	37	Sunny
Brighton	-	-	3	37	Sunny
Worthing	7.6	-	4	39	Sunny
Littlehmptn	7.5	-	4	39	Sunny
Bognor R	7.8	-	-	-	Sunny
Southsea	7.1	-	5	41	Sunny
Shanklin	7.5	-	5	41	Sunny
Bournemth	6.9	-	6	43	Sunny
Poole	6.5	-	7	45	Sunny
Swanage	5.7	-	6	43	Cloudy
Weymouth	5.1	-	6	43	Sunny pm
Exmouth	3.2	.02	7	45	Sunny am
Torquay	1.9	.07	6	43	Rain pm
Falmouth	-	.12	7	45	Rain
Penzance	-	-	8	46	Rain
Jersey	4.5	.01	5	41	Rain pm
Guernsey	3.1	.03	5	41	Sunny am
Tenby	0.7	.28	5	41	-
Southport	5.0	-	3	37	Bright
Morecambe	6.9	-	3	37	Sunny
Douglas	0.7	-	4	39	Dull pm
London (Ctrl)	7.4	-	5	41	Sunny
B'ham (Airpt)	5.9	-	3	37	Sunny
Bristol (Ctrl)	6.6	-	7	45	Sunny
Cardiff (Ctrl)	4.6	-	6	43	Cloudy pm
Anglesey	3.1	.02	9	48	Snow pm
B'pool (Airpt)	6.4	-	3	37	Sunny
Manchester	6.1	-	4	39	Sunny
Nottingham	1.2	-	2	36	Bright
N'ctl-n-Tyne	2.3	-	3	37	Cloudy
Carlisle	7.3	-	2	35	Sunny
Eskdalemuir	6.5	-	1	34	Sunny
Prestwick	6.1	-	5	41	Sunny
Glasgow	7.0	-	6	43	Sunny
Tiree	-	.15	5	41	Sleet pm
Stornoway	2.3	.01	8	46	Cloudy
Lerwick	-	-	4	39	Dull
Wick	-	-	4	39	Cloudy
Edinburgh	6.4	-	4	39	Sunny
Aldergrove	-	.28	4	39	Sleet

Abroad



MIDDAY: c, cloud; f, fair; fg, fog; r, rain; s, sun; sn, snow.

		C	F
Ajaccio	f	10	50
Akrotiri	s	19	66
Alexandria			
Algiers	c	13	55
Amsterdam	s	-1	30
Athens	s	13	55
Bahrain			
Barbados*	f	28	79
Barcelona	s	13	55
Beirut			
Belgrade	c	0	32
Berlin	s	-1	30
Bermuda*	s	23	73
Biarritz	c	9	43
Boulogne	f	2	36
Bordeaux	f	5	41
Brussels	s	-1	30
Budapest	f	2	36
Buen Aires*	f	30	86
Cairo	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cape Tn	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Copenhgn			
Corfu	f	9	48
Dallas*	s	13	55
Dublin	c	4	39
Dubrovnik	r	6	43
Faro	c	18	64
Florence	f	7	45
Frankfurt	c	0	32
Funchal	s	18	64
Geneva	s	0	32
Gibraltar			
Helsinki	s	-8	18
Hongkong			
Innsbruck	s	-2	23
Istanbul	r	7	45
Jiddah			
Jo'burg			
Karachi			
Las Palmas	f	20	68
Lisbon	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Locarno	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
L Angeles*	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Luxembourg	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Majorca	c	14	57
Malaga	c	16	61
Malta	s	14	57
Melbourne			
Mexico C*	f	17	63
Miami*	s	25	77
Milan	s	3	37
Montreal*	s	3	37
Moscow	c	-3	27
Munich	s	-4	25
Nairobi			
Naples	f	10	50
New Delhi			
Rio de Jan*	s	29	84
Rome	s	8	46
Salzburg	f	-4	25
Sao Paulo*	c	26	79
S Francisco*			
Santiago*	s	29	84
Seoul			
Singapore			
Stockholm	s	-1	30
Strasbourg	c	-4	25
Sydney			
Tangier	c	13	55
Tel Aviv	s	20	68